

1993



Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service

Instructions for Form 990-C Farmers' Cooperative Association Income Tax Return

Section references are to the Internal Revenue Code unless otherwise noted.

Paperwork Reduction Act Notice.—We ask for the information on this form to carry out the Internal Revenue laws of the United States. You are required to give us the information. We need it to ensure that you are complying with these laws and to allow us to figure and collect the right amount of tax.

The time needed to complete and file this form will vary depending on individual circumstances. The estimated average time is:

Recordkeeping	76 hr., 32 min.
Learning about the law or the form	23 hr., 28 min.
Preparing the form	40 hr., 39 min.
Copying, assembling, and sending the form to the IRS	4 hr., 17 min.

If you have comments concerning the accuracy of these time estimates or suggestions for making this form more simple, we would be happy to hear from you. You can write to both the **Internal Revenue Service**, Attention: Reports Clearance Officer, PC:FP, Washington, DC 20224; and the **Office of Management and Budget**, Paperwork Reduction Project (1545-0051), Washington, DC 20503.

DO NOT send the tax form to either of these offices. Instead, see **Where To File** on page 2.

Changes To Note

The Revenue Reconciliation Act of 1993 ("the Act") made changes to the tax law for corporations and cooperatives, including changes to the tax rates and the estimated tax rules.

Tax Rates and Related Changes

The Act increased the maximum corporate tax rate to 35% for corporations with taxable income over \$10 million. Corporations with taxable income over \$15 million are subject to an additional tax of 3% of the excess over \$15 million, or \$100,000, whichever is smaller. The new rates appear in the Tax Rate Schedule.

The Act also increased the personal holding company tax rate (Schedule PH (Form 1120)) to 39.6% for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1993.

Estimated Tax Rules

The estimated tax penalty is waived for underpayments of estimated taxes for any period before March 16, 1994, to the extent that the underpayment is attributable to changes made by the Act.

There are new estimated tax rules for tax years beginning after December 31, 1993. The new rules require a cooperative to base

its estimated tax payments on 100 per cent (rather than 97 per cent) of the tax shown on its return for the current year. The "safe harbor" rule that allows a cooperative to avoid the penalty by paying 100% of its prior year tax still applies. The Act also added two new sets of periods over which a cooperative may elect to annualize income. For details, see Form 1120W.

Depreciation and Amortization

Some other important changes made by the Act are:

- Goodwill and certain other intangible property acquired after August 10, 1993, may now be amortized over a 15-year period.
- Certain computer software acquired after August 10, 1993, may be depreciated using the straight line method over a 36-month period.
- The recovery period for figuring depreciation for nonresidential real property is 39 years for property placed in service after May 12, 1993.
- The maximum section 179 deduction has increased for most filers to \$17,500, for property placed in service in tax years beginning after December 31, 1992.

For details, see **Form 4562**, Depreciation and Amortization.

Other Tax Law Changes

- Lobbying expenses paid or incurred after December 31, 1993, are no longer deductible business expenses under section 162. Lobbying expenses include amounts paid or incurred in connection with influencing Federal or State legislation (but not local legislation), or amounts paid or incurred in connection with any communication with certain covered Federal executive branch officials in an attempt to influence the official actions or positions of the officials. A de minimis rule applies if the total amount of certain in-house expenditures for lobbying does not exceed \$2,000. If the cooperative's lobbying expenses qualify under the de minimis rule, they are deductible.

A portion of payments for membership dues to a trade organization or other non charitable organization that engages in lobbying activities may not be deductible if the dues are allocable to nondeductible lobbying expenditures by the organization. For more information, see section 162.

- Charitable contributions paid or incurred after December 31, 1993, to an organization that conducts lobbying activities are not deductible if (1) the lobbying activities relate to matters of direct financial interest to the donor's trade or business, and (2) the principal purpose of the contribution was to avoid federal income tax by obtaining a deduction for activities that would have been

nondeductible under the lobbying expense rules if conducted directly by the donor. See section 170(f).

- No deduction is allowed for amounts paid or incurred for club dues (including dues for airline and hotel clubs), after December 31, 1993. For details, see section 274.
- No deduction is allowed for travel expenses paid or incurred after December 31, 1993, for a spouse, dependent, or other individual accompanying an officer or employee of the cooperative on business travel, unless that spouse, dependent, or other individual is an employee of the cooperative and the travel is for a bona fide business purpose and would otherwise be deductible. For details, see section 274.
- Generally, no deduction is allowed for any charitable contribution of \$250 or more made after December 31, 1993, unless the cooperative has a contemporaneous written acknowledgment from the donee organization of the contribution (including a good faith estimate of the value of any goods or services provided to the donor in exchange for the donation). For details, see section 170.
- The percentage for computing the 70% dividends-received deduction for dividends received on the preferred stock of a public utility (section 244) and the dividends-paid deduction on the preferred stock of a public utility (section 247) has increased from 41.176 percent to 42 percent for tax years beginning after 1992.
- The percentage for computing the 80% dividends-received deduction for dividends received on the preferred stock of public utility (section 243(c)(1) and section 244) has increased from 47.059 percent to 48 percent for tax years beginning after 1992.
- The following credits, which expired on June 30, 1992, are extended. Effective July 1, 1992:

The targeted jobs credit is extended through December 31, 1994, and

The low-income housing credit is permanently extended.

The orphan drug credit is extended through December 31, 1994.

The credit for increasing research activities is extended through June 30, 1995.

- The Act added a new General Business Credit, corporations are allowed a credit of 5% of qualified cash contributions to certain community development corporations (CDCs). The CDCs are selected by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, and must be selected by July 1, 1994. Get **Form 8847**, Credit for Contributions to Certain Community Development Corporations, for more information.

General Instructions

Purpose of Form

Form 990-C, Farmers' Cooperative Association Income Tax Return, is used to report the cooperative's income, gains, losses, deductions, credits, and to figure its income tax liability.

Who Must File

Every farmers' cooperative association must file Form 990-C whether or not the

association has taxable income (Regulations section 1.6012-2(f)).

Generally, a farmers' cooperative is a farmers', fruit growers', or like association organized and operated on a cooperative basis to:

1. Market the products of members or other producers and return to them the proceeds of sales, less necessary marketing expenses, on the basis of either the quantity or value of their products; **OR**

2. Purchase supplies and equipment for the use of members or other persons and turn over the supplies and equipment to them at actual cost, plus necessary expenses.

A producer is a person who, as owner or tenant, bears the risk of production and receives income based on farm production rather than fixed compensation. For example, if a cooperative leases its land to a tenant farmer who agrees to pay a rental fee based on a percentage of the farm crops produced, both the landowner and the tenant farmer qualify as producers.

When To File

In general, a cooperative must file its income tax return by the 15th day of the 9th month after the end of its tax year.

If the due date falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, the corporation may file on the next business day.

Extension.—File **Form 7004**, Application for Automatic Extension of Time To File Corporation Income Tax Return, to request a 6-month extension of time to file.

Where To File

If the principal office of the organization is located in	Use the following Internal Revenue Service Center address
Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee	Atlanta, GA 39901
Arizona, Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, Utah, Wyoming	Austin, TX 73301
Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, West Virginia	Cincinnati, OH 45999
Alaska, California, Hawaii, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Washington	Fresno, CA 93888
Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont	Holtsville, NY 00501
Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wisconsin	Kansas City, MO 64999
Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, any U.S. possession, or foreign country	Philadelphia, PA 19255

A group of cooperatives located in several service center regions will often keep all the books and records at the principal office of the managing cooperative. If this is the case, the income tax returns of the cooperative may be filed with the service center region in which this principal office is located.

Who Must Sign

The return must be signed and dated by the president, vice president, treasurer, assistant treasurer, chief accounting officer, or any other officer (such as tax officer) authorized to sign. Receivers, trustees, or assignees also must sign and date any return filed on behalf of a cooperative.

If a cooperative officer completes Form 990-C, the Paid Preparer's space should remain blank. Anyone who prepares Form 990-C but does not charge the cooperative should not sign the return. Generally, anyone who is paid to prepare the return must sign it and fill in the other blanks in the Paid Preparer's Use Only area.

The paid preparer must complete the required preparer information and:

- Sign the return, by hand, in the space provided for the preparer's signature. (Signature stamps and labels are not acceptable.)
- Give a copy of the return to the taxpayer.

Accounting Methods

Taxable income must be computed using the method of accounting regularly used in keeping the cooperative's books and records. Generally, permissible methods include the cash, accrual, or any other method authorized by the Internal Revenue Code. In all cases, the method used must clearly show taxable income.

Generally, a cooperative must use the accrual method of accounting if its average annual gross receipts exceed \$5 million. See section 448(c).

Under the accrual method, an amount is includible in income when all the events have occurred that fix the right to receive the income and the amount can be determined with reasonable accuracy. See Regulations section 1.451-1(a) for details.

Generally, an accrual basis taxpayer can deduct accrued expenses in the tax year in which all events that determine the liability have occurred, the amount of the liability can be figured with reasonable accuracy, and economic performance takes place with respect to the expense. There are exceptions to the economic performance rule for certain items, including recurring expenses. See section 461(h) and the related regulations for the rules for determining when economic performance takes place.

Long-term contracts (except for certain real property construction contracts) must generally be accounted for using the percentage of completion method described in section 460. See section 460 for general rules on long-term contracts.

Generally, the cooperative may change the method of accounting used to report taxable income (for income as a whole or for any material item) only by getting consent on **Form 3115**, Application for Change in Accounting Method. For more information, get **Pub. 538**, Accounting Periods and Methods.

Completed Crop Pool Method of Accounting.—Cooperatives may use the completed crop pool method of accounting for crop pools open before March 1, 1978. See section 1382(g) for more information.

Change in Accounting Period

Generally, before changing an accounting period, the Commissioner's approval must be obtained (Regulations section 1.442-1) by filing **Form 1128**, Application To Adopt, Change, or Retain a Tax Year. Also see Pub. 538.

Rounding Off to Whole Dollars

The cooperative may show amounts on the return and accompanying schedules as whole dollars. To do so, drop any amount less than 50 cents and increase any amount from 50 cents through 99 cents to the next higher dollar.

Recordkeeping

The cooperative's records should be kept for as long as they may be needed for the administration of any provision of the Internal Revenue Code. Usually, records that support an item of income, deduction, or credit on the return must be kept for 3 years from the date the return is due or filed, whichever is later. Keep records that verify the cooperative's basis in property for as long as they are needed to figure the basis of the original or replacement property.

The cooperative should also keep copies of any returns it has filed. They help in preparing future returns and in making computations when filing an amended return.

Depository Method of Tax Payment

The cooperative must pay the tax due in full no later than the 15th day of the 3rd month after the end of the tax year. Deposit cooperative income tax payments (and estimated tax payments) with **Form 8109**, Federal Tax Deposit Coupon. Do not send deposits directly to an IRS office. Mail or deliver the completed Form 8109 with the payment to a qualified depository for Federal taxes or to the Federal Reserve Bank (FRB) servicing the cooperative's geographic area. Make checks or money orders payable to that depository or FRB.

To help ensure proper crediting, write the cooperative's employer identification number, the tax period to which the deposit applies, and "Form 990-C" on the check or money order. Be sure to darken the "1120" box on the coupon. Records of deposits will be sent to the IRS.

A penalty may be imposed if the deposits are mailed or delivered to an IRS office rather than to an authorized depository or FRB.

For more information on deposits, see the instructions in the coupon booklet (Form 8109) and **Pub. 583**, Taxpayers Starting a Business.

Caution: If the cooperative owes tax when it files Form 990-C, do not include the payment with the tax return. Instead, mail or deliver the payment with Form 8109 to a qualified depository or FRB.

Estimated Tax Payments

Generally, a cooperative must make installment payments of estimated tax if it expects its estimated tax (income tax minus credits) to be \$500 or more. For a calendar or fiscal year cooperative, the installments are due by the 15th day of the 4th, 6th, 9th, and 12th months of the tax year. If any date falls

on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, the installment is due on the next regular business day. Use **Form 1120-W**, Corporation Estimated Tax, as a worksheet to compute estimated tax. Use the deposit coupons (Form 8109) to make deposits of estimated tax. For more information on estimated tax payments, including penalties that apply if the cooperative fails to make required payments, see the instructions for line 33 on page 8.

If the cooperative overpaid estimated tax, it may be able to get a quick refund by filing **Form 4466**, Corporation Application for Quick Refund of Overpayment of Estimated Tax. The overpayment must be at least 10% of expected income tax liability and at least \$500. To apply for a quick refund, file Form 4466 before the 16th day of the 3rd month after the end of the tax year, but before the cooperative files its tax return. Do not file Form 4466 before the end of the cooperative's tax year.

Interest and Penalties

Interest.—Interest is charged on taxes not paid by the due date even if an extension of time to file is granted. Interest is also charged on penalties for failure to file, negligence, fraud, gross valuation overstatements, and substantial understatements of tax from the due date (including extensions) to the date of payment. The interest charge is figured at a rate determined under section 6621.

Late filing of return.—A cooperative that does not file its tax return by the due date, including extensions, may have to pay a penalty of 5% of the unpaid tax for each month or part of a month the return is late, up to a maximum of 25% of the unpaid tax. The minimum penalty for a return that is more than 60 days late is the smaller of the tax due or \$100. The penalty will not be imposed if the cooperative can show that the failure to file on time was due to reasonable cause. Cooperatives that file late must attach a statement explaining the reasonable cause.

Late payment of tax.—A cooperative that does not pay the tax when due may have to pay a penalty of ½ of 1% of the unpaid tax for each month or part of a month the tax is not paid, up to a maximum of 25% of the unpaid tax. This penalty may also apply to any additional tax not paid within 10 days of the date of the notice and demand for payment. The penalty will not be imposed if the cooperative can show that the failure to pay on time was due to reasonable cause.

Other penalties.—Other penalties can be imposed for negligence, substantial understatement of tax, and fraud. See sections 6662 and 6663.

Unresolved Tax Problems

The IRS has a Problem Resolution Program for taxpayers who have been unable to resolve their problems with the IRS. If the cooperative has a tax problem it has been unable to resolve through normal channels, write to the cooperative's local IRS district director or call the cooperative's local IRS office and ask for Problem Resolution Assistance. Hearing-impaired persons who have access to TDD equipment may call 1-800-829-4059 to ask for help. The Problem Resolution office will ensure that your problem receives proper attention. Although the office cannot change the tax law or make

technical decisions, it can help clear up problems that may have resulted from previous contacts.

Other Forms, Returns, Schedules, and Statements That May Be Required

Forms

The cooperative may have to file any of the following:

Form W-2, Wage and Tax Statement, and **Form W-3**, Transmittal of Income and Tax Statements.

Form 940 or **Form 940-EZ**, Employer's Annual Federal Unemployment (FUTA) Tax Return. The cooperative may be liable for FUTA tax and may have to file Form 940 or 940-EZ if it paid wages of \$1,500 or more in any calendar quarter during the calendar year (or the preceding calendar year) or one or more employees worked for the cooperative for some part of a day in any 20 different weeks during the calendar year (or the preceding calendar year).

Form 941, Employer's Quarterly Federal Tax Return. Employers must file this form quarterly to report income tax withheld and employer and employee social security and Medicare taxes. Agricultural employers must file **Form 943**, Employer's Annual Tax Return for Agricultural Employees, instead of Form 941, to report income tax withheld and employer and employee social security and Medicare taxes for farmworkers.

Caution: *The trust fund recovery penalty may apply if income, social security, and Medicare taxes that must be withheld are not withheld or are not paid to the IRS. The penalty is equal to the unpaid trust fund tax. The trust fund recovery penalty may be imposed on all persons who are determined by the IRS to be responsible for collecting, accounting for, and paying over these taxes, and who acted willfully in not doing so. See **Circular E**, *Employer's Tax Guide* (or **Circular A**, *Agricultural Employer's Tax Guide*), for details including the definition of responsible person.*

Form 966, Corporate Dissolution or Liquidation.

Form 1042, Annual Withholding Tax Return for U.S. Source Income of Foreign Persons, and **Form 1042S**, Foreign Person's U.S. Source Income Subject to Withholding. Use these forms to report and transmit withheld tax on payments or distributions made to nonresident alien individuals, foreign partnerships, or foreign corporations to the extent such payments or distributions constitute gross income from sources within the U.S. (see sections 861 through 865). For more information, see sections 1441 and 1442, and **Pub. 515**, Withholding of Tax on Nonresident Aliens and Foreign Corporations.

Form 1096, Annual Summary and Transmittal of U.S. Information Returns.

Form 1098, Mortgage Interest Statement. This form is used to report the receipt from any individual of \$600 or more of mortgage interest and points in the course of the cooperative's trade or business for any calendar year.

Forms 1099-A, B, DIV, INT, MISC, OID, PATR, R, and S. These information returns are for reporting abandonments, acquisitions through foreclosure, proceeds from broker

and barter exchange transactions, certain dividends and distributions, interest payments, payments for certain fishing boat crew members, medical and dental health care payments, direct sales of consumer goods for resale, miscellaneous income payments, nonemployee compensation, original issue discount, patronage dividends, distributions from profit-sharing plans, retirement plans, individual retirement arrangements, insurance contracts, etc., and proceeds from real estate transactions. Also use these returns to report amounts received as a nominee on behalf of another person. For more information, see the instructions for Form 1099 and **Pub. 937**, Employment Taxes and Information Returns.

Note: *Every cooperative must file Form 1099-MISC if, in the course of its trade or business, it makes payments of rents, commissions, or other fixed or determinable income (see section 6041) totaling \$600 or more to any one person during the calendar year.*

Form 5452, Corporate Report of Nondividend Distributions.

Form 5498, Individual Retirement Arrangement Information. Use this form to report contributions (including rollover contributions) to an individual retirement arrangement (IRA) and the value of an IRA or simplified employee pension (SEP) account.

Form 5713, International Boycott Report, for persons having operations in or related to "boycotting" countries. Also, persons who participate in or cooperate with an international boycott may have to complete Schedule A or B and Schedule C of Form 5713 to compute their loss of the following items: the foreign tax credit, the deferral of earnings of a controlled foreign corporation, IC-DISC benefits, and FSC benefits.

Form 8264, Application for Registration of a Tax Shelter. It is used by tax shelter organizers to register tax shelters with the IRS, for the purpose of receiving a tax shelter registration number.

Form 8271, Investor Reporting of Tax Shelter Registration Number. Taxpayers who have acquired an interest in a tax shelter, which is required to be registered, use this form to report the tax shelter's registration number. Form 8271 must be attached to any tax return (including an application for tentative refund (Form 1139) and an amended return) on which a deduction, credit, loss, or other tax benefit attributable to a tax shelter is taken or any income attributable to a tax shelter is reported.

Form 8275, Disclosure Statement. Form 8275 is used by taxpayers and income tax preparers to disclose items or positions, except those contrary to a regulation (see Form 8275-R, below), that are not otherwise adequately disclosed on a tax return. The disclosure is made to avoid parts of the accuracy-related penalty imposed for negligence, disregard of rules, or substantial understatement of tax. Form 8275 is also used for disclosures relating to preparer penalties for understatement due to unrealistic positions or for willful or reckless conduct.

Form 8275-R, Regulation Disclosure Statement, is used to disclose any item on a tax return for which a position has been taken that is contrary to Treasury Regulations.

Form 8300, Report of Cash Payments Over \$10,000 Received in a Trade or Business. Generally, this form is used to report the receipt of more than \$10,000 in cash or foreign currency in one transaction or in a series of related transactions.

Cashier's checks, bank drafts, and money orders with face amounts of \$10,000 or less are considered cash under certain circumstances. For more information, see Form 8300 and Regulations section 1.6050I-1(c).

Form 8594, Asset Acquisition Statement, is to be filed by both the purchaser and seller of a group of assets constituting a trade or business if goodwill or a going concern value attaches, or could attach, to such assets and the purchaser's basis in the assets is determined only by the amount paid for the assets.

Form 8718, User Fee for Exempt Organization Ruling and Determination Requests. The Service is required to collect a fee from any organization seeking an IRS determination of its exempt status as an organization described in section 501(c), 501(d), or 521 of the Internal Revenue Code. A fee will also be imposed in connection with any exempt organization request for a private-letter ruling. The nonrefundable fee must be submitted with the application or ruling request. Otherwise, the request will be returned to the submitter without any action being taken on it. The fees imposed are reflected in Form 8718, which is used to transmit both the appropriate fee and the exemption application.

Form 8810, Corporate Passive Activity Loss and Credit Limitations. Closely held cooperatives that are subject to the passive activity limitations of section 469 use this form to compute their allowable passive activity loss and credit.

Consolidated Return

The nonexempt parent of an affiliated group of corporations must attach **Form 851**, Affiliations Schedule, to the consolidated return. For the first year a consolidated return is filed, each subsidiary must attach **Form 1122**, Authorization and Consent of Subsidiary Corporation to be Included in a Consolidated Income Tax Return.

File supporting statements for each corporation included in the consolidated return. Do not use Form 990-C as a supporting statement. On the supporting statement use columns to show the following, both before and after adjustments:

- Items of gross income and deductions.
- A computation of taxable income.
- Balance sheets as of the beginning and end of tax year.
- A reconciliation of retained earnings.
- A reconciliation of income per books with income per return.

Enter the totals for the consolidated group on Form 990-C. Attach consolidated balance sheets and a reconciliation of consolidated retained earnings.

Attachments

Attach **Form 4136**, Credit for Federal Tax Paid on Fuels, after page 5, Form 990-C. Attach schedules in alphabetical order and

other forms in numerical order after Form 4136.

To assist us in processing the return, please complete every applicable entry space on Form 990-C. Do not write "See attached" instead of completing the entry spaces. If you need more space on the forms or schedules, attach separate sheets. Use the same size and format as on the printed forms. But show your totals on the printed forms. Attach these separate sheets after all the forms and schedules. Be sure to put the cooperative's name and EIN on each sheet.

Specific Instructions

Period Covered.—File the 1993 return for calendar year 1993 and fiscal years that begin in 1993 and end in 1994. For a fiscal year, fill in the tax year space at the top of the form.

Address and Employer Identification Number (EIN)

Address.—Include the suite, room, or other unit number after the street address.

If the Post Office does not deliver mail to the street address and the cooperative has a P.O. box, show the box number instead of the street address.

Note: If a change in address occurs after the return is filed, use **Form 8822**, Change of Address, to notify the IRS of the new address.

Item A. Identify the business activity from which the cooperative receives the largest total receipts (e.g., wholesale marketing of meat; drying fruit; grain storage; wholesale purchasing of fertilizers; cattle breeding; etc.).

Item B. Employer identification number (EIN).—Show the correct EIN in item B. If the cooperative does not have an EIN, it should apply for one on **Form SS-4**, Application for Employer Identification Number. Form SS-4 can be obtained at most IRS and Social Security Administration (SSA) offices. Send Form SS-4 to the same Internal Revenue Service Center to which Form 990-C is mailed. If the cooperative has not received its EIN by the time the return is due, write "Applied for" in the space for the EIN. See Pub. 583 for more information.

Item C. Do not check this box if the "Section 521" box is checked in Item D.

Item D. Type of Cooperative.—Check the "Tax exempt (Section 521)" box if the cooperative is a tax-exempt farmers', fruit growers', or like association, organized and operated on a cooperative basis and is described in section 521. If the cooperative has submitted **Form 1028**, Application for Recognition of Exemption, but has not received a determination letter from the IRS, check the "Tax exempt (Section 521)" box and write "Application Pending" at the top of page 1 of Form 990-C.

All other farmers', etc., cooperatives organized and operated as described under "Who Must File" on page 1 of the instructions should check the "Nonexempt" box. Cooperatives organized and operated for purposes other than those described, such as to purchase food for members, should not file Form 990-C. See the instructions for **Form 1120**, U.S. Corporation Income Tax Return, for information about filing requirements.

Item E. Initial return, final return, and change of address, or amended return.—

Indicate by checking the applicable box if this is the cooperative's first return, or if the cooperative has ceased to exist, it has had a change of address, or is amending its return.

Income

Note: Generally, income from all sources, whether U.S. or foreign, must be included.

Line 1. Gross receipts or sales.—Enter gross receipts or sales from all business operations except those required to be reported on lines 4a through 10. For reporting advance payments, see Regulations section 1.451-5.

Accrual method taxpayers generally need not accrue income from the performance of services that, on the basis of their experience, will not be collected (section 448(d)(5)). This provision does not apply to any amount if interest is required to be paid on the amount or if there is any penalty for failure to timely pay the amount. Cooperatives that fall under this provision should attach a schedule showing total gross receipts, the amount not accrued as a result of the application of section 448(d)(5), and the net amount accrued. Enter the net amount on line 1a. For more information and guidelines on this "non-accrual experience method," see Temporary Regulations section 1.448-2T.

Note: Certain cooperatives that have gross receipts of \$10 million or more and patronage and nonpatronage source income and deductions, must complete and attach **Form 8817**, Allocation of Patronage and Nonpatronage Income and Deductions, to their return.

Line 4a. Income from patronage dividends and per-unit retain allocations.—Attach a schedule listing the name of each declaring association from whom the cooperative received income from patronage dividends and per-unit retain allocations and the total amount received from each association.

Include patronage dividends received in money, qualified written notices of allocation, or other property (except nonqualified written notices of allocation). Also include the total amount of nonpatronage distributions received on a patronage basis from tax-exempt farmers' cooperatives in money, qualified written notices of allocation, or other property (except nonqualified written notices of allocation), based on earnings of that cooperative either from business done with or for the United States or any of its agencies (or from sources other than patronage, such as investment income). Include qualified written notices of allocation at their stated dollar amounts and property at its fair market value. Also include amounts received on the redemption, sale, or other disposition of nonqualified written notices of allocation.

Generally, patronage dividends attributable to purchases of capital assets or depreciable property are not includible in income but must be used to reduce the basis of the assets. See section 1385(b) and the related regulations.

Include the amounts received (or the stated dollar value of qualified per-unit retain certificates received) from the sale or redemption of nonqualified per-unit retain certificates.

Also include per-unit retain allocations received (except nonqualified per-unit retain certificates). See section 1385.

Note: *Payments from the Commodity Credit Corporation to a farmers' cooperative for certain expenses of the co-op's farmers-producers under a "reseed" program of the U.S. Department of Agriculture are patronage-source income that may give rise to patronage dividends under section 1382(b)(1). See Rev. Rul. 89-97, 1989-2 C.B. 217, for more information.*

Line 5. Interest.—Enter taxable interest on U.S. obligations and on loans, notes, mortgages, bonds, bank deposits, corporate bonds, tax refunds, etc.

Do not offset interest expense against interest income.

Special rules apply to interest income from certain below-market rate loans. See section 7872 for more information.

Note: *Interest income is generally nonpatronage income to nonexempt cooperatives (Regulations section 1.1382-3(c)(2)). As such, a patronage dividend deduction may not be deductible from interest expense.*

Line 6. Gross rents.—Enter the gross amount received for the rent of property. Deduct expenses such as repairs, interest, taxes, and depreciation on the proper lines for deductions.

Generally, gross rents are considered nonpatronage income to nonexempt cooperatives (Regulations section 1.1382-3(c)(2)). As such, a patronage dividend deduction may not be deductible from rental expense.

Line 8. Capital gain net income.—Every sale or exchange of a capital asset must be reported in detail on **Schedule D (Form 1120)**, Capital Gains and Losses, even though no gain or loss is indicated. Generally, capital gains and losses are considered nonpatronage source.

Line 10. Other income.—Enter any other taxable income not reported on lines 1 through 9 or other schedules. List the type and amount of income on an attached schedule. If the cooperative has only one item of other income, describe it in parentheses on line 10. Examples of other income to report on line 10 are:

- Any adjustment under section 481(a) required to be included in income during the current tax year due to a change in method of accounting;
- Recoveries of bad debts deducted in prior years under the specific charge-off method;
- The amount of credit for alcohol used as fuel (determined without regard to the limitation based on tax) that was entered on **Form 6478**, Credit for Alcohol Used as Fuel; and
- Refunds of taxes deducted in prior years to the extent they reduced income subject to tax in the year deducted (see section 111). Do not offset current year taxes against tax refunds.

For cooperatives described in section 1381 that are shareholders in a FSC, include the non-exempt portion of foreign trade income from the sale or other disposition of agricultural or horticultural products by the FSC for the tax year that includes the last day of the FSC's tax year, even though the FSC is not required to distribute such income until the due date of its income tax return.

Deductions

Limitations on deductions

Section 263A uniform capitalization rules.—These rules require cooperatives to capitalize or include in inventory certain costs incurred in connection with the production of real and personal tangible property held in inventory or held for sale in the ordinary course of business. The rules also apply to personal property (tangible and intangible) acquired for resale. Cooperatives subject to the rules are required to capitalize not only direct costs but an allocable portion of most indirect costs (including taxes) that relate to the assets produced or acquired for resale. Interest expense paid or incurred during the production period of certain property must be capitalized and is governed by special rules. For more information, see Notice 88-99, 1988-2 C.B. 422. The uniform capitalization rules also apply to the production of property constructed or improved by a cooperative for use in its trade or business or in an activity engaged in for profit.

Section 263A does not apply to personal property acquired for resale if the cooperative's annual average gross receipts are \$10 million or less. It does not apply to timber or to most property produced under a long-term contract. Special rules apply to farmers. The rules do not apply to property produced for use by the cooperative if substantial construction had occurred before March 1, 1986.

In the case of inventory, some of the indirect costs that must be capitalized are administration expenses, taxes, depreciation, insurance, compensation paid to officers, costs attributable to services, rework labor, and contributions to pension, stock bonus, and certain profit-sharing, annuity, or deferred compensation plans.

The costs that must be capitalized under section 263A are not deductible until the property to which the costs relate is sold, used, or otherwise disposed of by the cooperative.

Current deductions may still be claimed for research and experimental costs under section 174, intangible drilling costs for oil and gas and geothermal property, and mining and exploration and development costs. Temporary Regulations section 1.263A-1T specifies indirect costs that may be currently deducted and those that must be capitalized with respect to production or resale activities. For more information, see Temporary Regulations section 1.263A-1T.

Transactions between related taxpayers.—Generally, an accrual basis taxpayer may only deduct business expenses and interest owed to a related party in the year payment is included in income of the related party. See sections 163(e)(3), 163(j), and 267 for the limitations on deductions for unpaid interest and expenses.

Section 291 limitations.—Cooperatives may be required to adjust deductions for depletion of iron ore and coal, intangible drilling, exploration and development costs, and the amortizable basis of pollution control facilities. See section 291 to determine the amount of the adjustment. Also see section 43.

Golden parachute payments.—A portion of the payments made by a cooperative to key personnel that exceeds their usual

compensation may not be deductible. This occurs when the cooperative has an agreement (golden parachute) with these key employees to pay them these excessive amounts if control of the cooperative changes. See section 280G.

Business startup expenses.—Business startup expenses are required to be capitalized unless an election is made to amortize them over a period of 60 months. See section 195.

Passive activity limitations.—Limitations on passive activity losses and credits under section 469 apply to closely held cooperatives.

For this purpose, a cooperative is a closely held cooperative if at any time during the last half of the tax year more than 50% in value of its outstanding stock is owned, directly or indirectly, by or for not more than 5 individuals, and the cooperative is not a personal service corporation. Certain organizations are treated as individuals for purposes of this test. See section 542(a)(2). For rules of determining stock ownership, see section 544 (as modified by section 465(a)(3)).

There are two kinds of passive activities: trade or business activities in which the cooperative did not materially participate (see Temporary Regulations section 1.469-1T(g)(3)) for the tax year, and rental activities regardless of its participation. An activity is a trade or business activity if the activity involves the conduct of a trade or business (i.e., deductions from the activity would be allowable under section 162 if other limitations, such as the passive loss rules, did not apply), or the activity involves research and experimental costs that are deductible under section 174 (or would be deductible if the cooperative chose to deduct rather than capitalize them), and the activity is not a rental activity.

Cooperatives subject to the passive activity limitations must complete Form 8810 to compute their allowable passive activity loss and credit. Before completing Form 8810, see Temporary Regulations section 1.163-8T, which provides rules for allocating interest expense among activities. If a passive activity is also subject to the at-risk rules of section 465, the at-risk rules apply before the passive loss rules. For more information, see section 469, the related regulations, and **Pub. 925**, Passive Activity and At-Risk Rules.

Reducing certain expenses for which credits are allowable.—For each of the credits listed below, the cooperative must reduce the otherwise allowable deductions for expenses used to figure the credit by the amount of the current year credit:

1. The orphan drug credit.
2. The credit for increasing research activities.
3. The enhanced oil recovery credit.
4. The disabled access credit.
5. The jobs credit.

If the cooperative has any of these credits, be sure to figure each current year credit before figuring the deduction for expenses on which the credit is based.

Line 12. Compensation of officers.—Enter any officers' compensation on line 12. Before entering an amount on line 12, complete Schedule E on page 3 if total receipts (line 1a plus lines 4 through 10, page 1) are \$500,000 or more. Do not include compensation

deductible elsewhere on the return, such as amounts included in cost of goods sold, elective contributions to a section 401(k) cash or deferred arrangement, or amounts contributed under a salary reduction SEP agreement.

Complete Schedule E, line 1, columns (a) through (f), for all officers. The cooperative determines who is an officer under the laws of the state where organized.

If a consolidated return is filed, each member of an affiliated group must furnish this information.

Line 13. Salaries and wages.—Enter the total salaries and wages paid or incurred for the tax year. Do not include salaries and wages deductible elsewhere on the return, such as amounts included in cost of goods sold, elective contributions to a section 401(k) cash or deferred arrangement, or amounts contributed under a salary reduction SEP agreement.

Caution: *If the cooperative provided taxable fringe benefits to its employees, such as personal use of a car, do not deduct as wages the amount allocated for depreciation and other expenses claimed on lines 20 and 26.*

Enter on line 13b the jobs credit from **Form 5884**, Jobs Credit.

Line 14. Repairs and maintenance.—Enter the cost of incidental repairs, such as labor and supplies, that do not add to the value of the property or appreciably prolong its life. New buildings, machinery, or permanent improvements that increase the value of the property are not deductible. They must be depreciated or amortized.

Line 15. Bad debts.—Enter the total debts that became worthless in whole or in part during the tax year.

Caution: *A cash method taxpayer may not claim a bad debt deduction unless the amount was previously included in income.*

Line 17. Taxes and licenses.—Enter taxes paid or accrued during the tax year, but do not include the following:

- Federal income taxes (except the environmental tax under section 59A);
- Foreign or U.S. possession income taxes if a tax credit is claimed;
- Taxes not imposed on the cooperative;
- Taxes, including state or local sales taxes, that are paid or incurred in connection with an acquisition or disposition of property (these taxes must be treated as part of the cost of the acquired property, or in the case of a disposition, as a reduction in the amount realized on the disposition);
- Taxes assessed against local benefits that increase the value of the property assessed (such as for paving, etc.); or
- Taxes deducted elsewhere on the return, such as those reflected in cost of goods sold.

See section 164(d) for apportionment of taxes on real property between the seller and purchaser.

If the cooperative is liable for environmental tax under section 59A, see **Form 4626**, Alternative Minimum Tax—Corporations, for computation of the environment tax deduction.

Line 18. Interest.—Do not include interest on indebtedness incurred or continued to

purchase or carry obligations if the interest is wholly exempt from income tax. For exceptions, see section 265(b).

Generally, a cash basis taxpayer cannot deduct prepaid interest allocable to years following the current tax year. For example, a cash basis calendar year taxpayer who in 1993 prepaid interest allocable to any period after 1993 can deduct only the amount allocable to 1993.

Generally, the interest and carrying charges on straddles cannot be deducted and must be capitalized. See section 263(g).

See section 163(e)(5) for special rules for the disqualified portion of original issue discount on a high yield discount obligation.

Certain interest paid or accrued by the cooperative (directly or indirectly) to a related person may be limited if tax is not imposed on that interest. See section 163(j) for more information.

Do not deduct interest on debt allocable to the production of qualified property. Interest that is allocable to certain property produced by a cooperative for its own use or for sale must be capitalized. A cooperative must also capitalize any interest on debt allocable to an asset used to produce the above property. See section 263A and Notice 88-99 for definitions and more information.

See section 7872 for special rules on the deductibility of foregone interest on certain below-market-rate loans.

Line 19. Charitable contributions.—Enter contributions or gifts actually paid in the tax year to or for the use of charitable and governmental organizations described in section 170(c) and any unused contributions carried over from prior years.

The total amount claimed may not be more than 10% of taxable income (line 30) computed without regard to the following:

- Any deduction for contributions;
- The special deductions on line 29b, Form 990-C;
- Any net operating loss (NOL) carryback to the tax year under section 172;
- Any capital loss carryback to the tax year under section 1212(a)(1); and
- The deduction allowed under section 249.

Charitable contributions over the 10% limitation may not be deducted for the tax year but may be carried over to the next 5 tax years.

Special rules apply if the cooperative has an NOL carryover to the tax year. In figuring the charitable contributions deduction for the tax year, the 10% limit is applied using the taxable income after the deduction for the NOL.

To figure the amount of any remaining NOL carryover to later years, taxable income must be modified (see section 172(b)). To the extent that contributions are used to reduce taxable income for this purpose and increase an NOL carryover, a contributions carryover is not allowed. See section 170(d)(2)(B).

Cooperatives on the accrual basis may elect to deduct contributions paid by the 15th day of the 3rd month after the end of the tax year if the contributions are authorized by the board of directors during the tax year. Attach a declaration to the return, signed by an officer, stating that the resolution authorizing

the contributions was adopted by the board of directors during the tax year. Also, attach a copy of the resolution.

If a cooperative (other than a closely held cooperative) contributes property other than cash and the deduction claimed for the property exceeds \$500, the cooperative must attach a schedule to the return describing the kind of property contributed and the method used to determine its fair market value. Closely held cooperatives must complete **Form 8283**, Noncash Charitable Contributions, and attach it to Form 990-C. All other cooperatives generally must complete and attach Form 8283 to their returns for contributions of property other than money if the total claimed deduction for all property contributed was more than \$5,000.

A cooperative must also keep records, as required by the regulations for section 170, for all its charitable contributions.

If the cooperative made a “qualified conservation contribution” under section 170(h), also include the fair market value of the underlying property before and after the donation, as well as the type of legal interest contributed, and describe the conservation purpose benefited by the donation.

If a contribution carryover was included, show the amount and how it was determined.

Special rules for contributions of certain property.—For a charitable contribution of property, the cooperative must reduce the contribution by the sum of:

1. The ordinary income, short-term capital gain that would have resulted if the property were sold at its fair market value; and
2. For certain contributions, all of the long-term capital gain that would have resulted if the property were sold at its fair market value.

The reduction for the long-term capital gain applies to:

- Contributions of tangible personal property for use by an exempt organization for a purpose or function unrelated to the basis for its exemption, and
- Contributions of any property (except for stock for which market quotations are readily available—see section 170(e)(5)) to or for the use of certain private foundations. See section 170(e) and Regulations section 1.170A-4.

For special rules for contributions of inventory and other property to certain organizations, see section 170(e)(3) and Regulations section 1.170A-4A.

Charitable contributions of scientific property used for research. A cooperative can receive a larger deduction for contributing scientific property used for research to an institution of higher education. For more details, see section 170(e).

Line 20. Depreciation.—Besides depreciation, include on line 20 the part of the cost that the cooperative elected to expense under section 179 for certain tangible property placed in service during tax year 1993 or carried over from 1992. See **Form 4562**, Depreciation and Amortization, and its instructions.

Line 22. Depletion.—See sections 613 and 613A for percentage depletion rates applicable to natural deposits. Also, see

section 291 for the limitation on the depletion deduction for iron ore and coal (including lignite).

Foreign intangible drilling costs and foreign exploration and development costs must either be added to the cooperative's basis for cost depletion purposes or be deducted ratably over a 10-year period. See sections 263(i), 616, and 617 for details.

Attach **Form T (Timber)**, Forest Industries Schedules, if a deduction for depletion of timber is taken.

Line 24. Pension, profit-sharing, etc.,

plans.—Enter the deduction for contributions to qualified pension, profit-sharing, or other funded deferred compensation plans.

Employers who maintain such a plan generally must file one of the forms listed below, even if the plan is not a qualified plan under the Internal Revenue Code. The filing requirement applies even if the cooperative does not claim a deduction for the current tax year. There are penalties for failure to file these forms on time and for overstating the pension plan deduction. See sections 6652(e) and 6662(f).

Form 5500.—Complete this form for each plan with 100 or more participants.

Form 5500-C/R.—Complete this form for each plan with fewer than 100 participants.

Form 5500-EZ.—Complete this form for a one-participant plan. The term "one-participant plan" also means a plan that covers the owners and their spouses or a plan that covers partners in a business partnership (or the partners and their spouses).

Line 25. Employee benefit programs.—

Enter the contributions to employee benefit programs not claimed elsewhere on the return (e.g., insurance, health and welfare programs) that are not an incidental part of a pension, profit-sharing, etc., plan included on line 24.

Line 26. Other deductions.—Note: *Do not deduct penalties such as those listed under Interest and Penalties on page 3 of the instructions.*

Attach a schedule, listing by type and amount all allowable deductions that are not deductible elsewhere on Form 990-C.

Include on this line the deduction for amortization of pollution control facilities, organization expenses, etc. See Form 4562.

Generally, a deduction may not be taken for any amount that is allocable to a class of exempt income. See section 265(b) for exceptions.

Generally, the cooperative can deduct only 80% of the amount otherwise allowable for meals and entertainment expenses paid or incurred in its trade or business. Also, meals must not be lavish or extravagant; a bona fide business discussion must occur during, immediately before, or immediately after the meal; and your employee must be present at the meal. See section 274(k)(2) for exceptions. If the cooperative claims a deduction for unallowable meal expenses, it may have to pay a penalty.

Additional limitations apply to deductions for gifts, skybox rentals, luxury water travel, convention expenses, and entertainment tickets. For details, see section 274 and **Pub. 463**, Travel, Entertainment, and Gift Expenses.

Generally, a cooperative can deduct all other ordinary and necessary travel and entertainment expenses paid or incurred in its trade or business. However, it cannot deduct an expense paid or incurred for a facility (such as a yacht or hunting lodge) that is used for an activity that is usually considered entertainment, amusement, or recreation.

Note: *The cooperative may be able to deduct the expense if the amount is treated as compensation and reported on Form W-2 for an employee or on Form 1099-MISC for an independent contractor.*

The following expenses are not deductible if paid or incurred after December 31, 1993:

- Club dues
- Travel expenses for a spouse, dependent, and certain other individuals accompanying an officer or employee of the cooperative on business travel.

See **Changes To Note** on page 1.

Line 28

Taxable income before NOL deduction and special deductions

At-risk rules.—Special at-risk rules under section 465 generally apply to closely held cooperatives (see **Passive activity limitations**) engaged in any activity as a trade or business or for the production of income. These cooperatives may have to adjust the amount on line 28, Form 990-C. But, the at-risk rules do not apply to the following:

- Holding real property placed in service by the cooperative before 1987;
- Equipment leasing under sections 465(c)(4), (5), and (6); and
- Any qualifying business of a qualified cooperative under section 465(c)(7).

However, the at-risk rules do apply to the holding of mineral property.

If the at-risk rules apply, adjust the amount on this line for any section 465(d) losses. These losses are limited to the amount for which the cooperative is at-risk for each separate activity at the close of the tax year. If the cooperative is involved in one or more activities, any of which incurs a loss for the year, report the losses for each activity separately. Attach **Form 6198**, At-Risk Limitations, showing the amount at-risk and gross income and deductions for the activities with the losses.

If the cooperative sells or otherwise disposes of an asset or its interest (either total or partial) in an activity to which the at-risk rules apply, determine the net profit or loss from the activity by combining the gain or loss on the sale or disposition with the profit or loss from the activity. If the cooperative has a net loss, it may be limited because of the at-risk rules.

Treat any loss from an activity not allowed for the tax year as a deduction allocable to the activity in the next tax year.

Line 29a. NOL deduction.—A net operating loss (NOL) incurred by a corporation in one tax year may be used to reduce the cooperative's taxable income in another year. Generally, a cooperative may carry an NOL back to each of the 3 years preceding the year of the loss and then carry any remaining amount over to each of the 15 years following the year of the loss (but see **Exceptions to carryback rules**, below). Enter on line 29a,

the total NOL carryovers from prior tax years, but do not enter more than the cooperative's taxable income (after special deductions). An NOL deduction cannot be taken in a year in which the cooperative has negative taxable income. Attach a schedule showing the computation of the NOL deduction.

Also complete question 20 on Schedule N.

For more information about NOLs and the NOL deduction, get **Pub. 536**, Net Operating Losses.

Carryback and carryover rules.—Generally, an NOL first must be carried back to the third year preceding the year of the loss. To carry back the loss and obtain a quick refund of taxes, use **Form 1139**, Corporation Application for Tentative Refund. Form 1139 must be filed within 12 months after the close of the tax year of the loss. See section 6411 for details. Do not attach Form 1139 to the cooperative's income tax return. Mail it in a separate envelope to the service center where the cooperative files its income tax return.

For carryback claims filed later than 12 months after the close of the tax year of the loss, file an amended Form 990-C, instead of Form 1139.

After the cooperative has applied the NOL to the first tax year to which it may be carried, the taxable income of that year is modified (as described in section 172(b)) to determine how much of the remaining loss may be carried to other years. See section 172(b) and the related regulations for details.

Special rules apply when an ownership change occurs (i.e., for any tax year ending after a post-1986 ownership change, the amount of the taxable income of a loss corporation that can be offset by prechange NOL carryovers is limited). See section 382.

Also see Temporary Regulations section 1.382-2T(a)(2)(ii), which requires that a loss corporation file an information statement with its income tax return for each tax year that it is a loss corporation and certain shifts in ownership occurred.

See section 384 for the limitation on the use of preacquisition losses of one corporation to offset recognized built-in gains of another corporation.

Exceptions to carryback rules.—A cooperative may make an irrevocable election to forego the carryback period and instead carry the NOL over to each of the 15 years following the year of the loss. To make this election, check the box in question 19 on Schedule N. The return must be timely filed (including extensions).

Different carryback periods apply for certain losses. The part of an NOL that is attributable to a specified liability loss, including a product liability loss, may be carried back 10 years (section 172(b)(1)(C)).

Line 30. Taxable income.—For cooperatives required to file Form 8817, taxable income reported on line 30 may not exceed the combined taxable income shown on line 30, Form 8817. Attach Form 8817 to the cooperative's tax return. See Form 8817 for more details.

Caution: *Patronage source losses cannot be used to offset nonpatronage income. See section 1388(j) for more information.*

Line 32b. Estimated tax payments.— Enter any estimated tax payments the cooperative made for the tax year.

Beneficiaries of Trusts.—If the cooperative is the beneficiary of a trust, and the trust makes a section 643(g) election to credit its estimated tax payments to its beneficiaries, include the cooperative's share of the estimated tax payment in the total amount entered on line 32b. Write "T" and the amount of the payment in the blank space to the right of the entry space.

Line 32f. Credit from refiguring tax for years in which nonqualified per-unit retain certificates or nonqualified written notices of allocation (redeemed this year) were issued.—If the cooperative paid less total tax by not claiming the deduction for the redemption of nonqualified written notices of allocation or nonqualified per-unit retain certificates in the current tax year, and instead the cooperative refigured the tax for the years the nonqualified written notices or certificates were originally issued, enter the amount of the reduction in the issue years' taxes on this line. Attach a schedule showing how the credit was figured. This credit is treated as a payment, and any amount that is more than the tax on line 31 will be refunded.

Line 32g. Credit for federal tax on fuels.— Complete and attach Form 4136 if the cooperative qualifies to take this credit.

Line 32h. Total Payments.—Add the amounts on lines 32d through 32g and enter the total on line 32h.

Backup withholding.—If the cooperative had income tax withheld from any payments it received, because, for example, it failed to give the payer its correct EIN, include the amount withheld in the total for line 32h. This type of withholding is called backup withholding. Show the amount withheld in the blank space in the right-hand column between lines 31 and 32h, and write "backup withholding."

Line 33. Estimated Tax Penalty.—A cooperative that does not make estimated tax payments when due may be subject to an underpayment penalty for the period of underpayment. Generally, a cooperative is subject to the penalty if its tax liability is \$500 or more, and it did not timely pay the smaller of (a) 97% of its tax liability for 1993, or (b) 100% of its prior year's tax. See section 6655 for details and exceptions including special rules for large cooperatives.

Note: *The estimated tax penalty is waived for underpayments of estimated taxes for any period before March 16, 1994, to the extent that the underpayment is attributable to changes made by the Revenue Reconciliation Act of 1993.*

Form 2220, Underpayment of Estimated Tax by Corporations, is used to see if the cooperative owes a penalty and to figure the amount of the penalty. Generally, the cooperative does not have to file this form because the IRS can figure the amount of any penalty and bill the cooperative for it. However, in certain cases, you may be required to complete and attach Form 2220 even if no penalty is due. See Form 2220 for details. If you attach Form 2220, be sure to check the box on line 33, page 1, and enter the amount of any penalty on line 33.

Schedule A

Cost of Goods Sold

All filers should see **Section 263A uniform capitalization rules** on page 5 before completing Schedule A.

Line 4a.—Qualified per-unit retain certificates are issued to patrons who have consented to include the stated dollar amount in current income.

Line 5.—Enter the amount paid in money or other property (except per-unit retain certificates) to patrons to redeem nonqualified per-unit retain certificates. If a per-unit retain certificate does not qualify, no deduction is allowable at the time it is issued. However, the cooperative is entitled to a deduction or refund of tax when the nonqualified per-unit retain certificate is finally redeemed (provided that the nonqualified per-unit retain certificate was paid as a per-unit retain allocation during the payment period for the tax year during which the marketing occurred). The deduction is allowed only for amounts paid in money or other property (other than per-unit retain certificates) that are not more than the stated dollar amount of the nonqualified per-unit retain certificate. See section 1382(b).

See section 1383 and the instructions for line 32f for a special rule for figuring the cooperative's tax in the year of redemption of a nonqualified per-unit retain certificate.

Line 6a.—An entry is required only for cooperatives electing a simplified method of accounting. For cooperatives electing the simplified production method, additional section 263A costs are generally costs, other than interest, that were not capitalized or included in inventory costs under the cooperative's method of accounting immediately prior to the effective date in Temporary Regulations section 1.263A-1T, but that are now required to be capitalized under section 263A. For cooperatives that have elected a simplified resale method, additional section 263A costs are generally those costs incurred with respect to the following categories: Off-site storage or warehousing; purchasing; handling, processing, assembly and repackaging; and general and administrative costs (mixed service costs). Enter on line 6a the balance of section 263A costs paid or incurred during the tax year not included on lines 2 and 3. See Temporary Regulations section 1.263A-1T for more information.

Line 6b.—Enter any costs paid or incurred during the tax year not entered on lines 2 through 6a.

Line 8.—See Temporary Regulations section 1.263A-1T for more details on computing the amount of additional section 263A costs to be capitalized and added to ending inventory.

Lines 10a through 10e

Inventory valuation methods. Inventories can be valued at:

1. Cost
2. Cost or market value (whichever is lower); or
3. Any other method approved by the IRS that conforms to the provisions of the applicable regulations cited below.

Cooperatives that use erroneous valuation methods must change to a method permitted for Federal income tax purposes. To make this change, use Form 3115.

On line 10a, check the method(s) used for valuing inventories. Under lower of cost or market, the term "market" generally refers to normal market conditions where there is a current bid price prevailing at the date the inventory is valued. When no regular open market exists or when quotations are nominal because of inactive market conditions, use fair market prices from the most reliable sales or purchase transactions that occurred near the date the inventory is valued.

Inventory may be valued below cost when the merchandise is unsalable at normal prices or unsalable in the normal way because the goods are subnormal because of damage, imperfections, shop wear, etc. within the meaning of Regulations section 1.471-2(c). The goods may be valued at a current bona fide selling price, minus direct cost of disposition (but not less than scrap value) if such a price can be established.

If this is the first year the Last-in-first-out (LIFO) inventory method was either adopted or extended to inventory goods not previously valued under the LIFO method provided in section 472, attach **Form 970, Application To Use LIFO Inventory Method**, or a statement with the information required by Form 970. Also check the LIFO box on line 10b. On line 10c, enter the amount or the percent of total closing inventories covered under section 472. Estimates are acceptable.

If the cooperative changed or extended its inventory to LIFO and had to write up its opening inventory to cost in the year of election, report the effect of this writeup as income (line 10, page 1) proportionately over a 3-year period that begins with the year of the LIFO election (section 472(d)).

For more information on inventory valuation methods, get **Pub. 538, Accounting Periods and Methods**.

Schedule C

Dividends and Special Deductions

For purposes of the 20% ownership test on lines 1 through 7, the percentage of stock owned by the cooperative is based on voting power and value of the common stock. Preferred stock described in section 1504(a)(4) is not taken into account. Cooperatives filing a consolidated return should see Regulations sections 1.1502-14, 1.1502-26 and 1.1502-27 before completing Schedule C.

Line 1, Column (a).—Enter dividends (except those received on debt-financed stock acquired after July 18, 1984—see section 246A) that are received from less-than-20%-owned domestic corporations subject to income tax and that are subject to the 70% deduction under section 243(a)(1). Include on this line taxable distributions from an IC-DISC or former DISC that are designated as eligible for the 70% deduction and certain dividends of Federal Home Loan Banks. See section 246(a)(2).

For dividends received from a regulated investment company, see section 854 for the amount subject to the 70% deduction.

Report so-called dividends or earnings received from mutual savings banks, etc., as interest. Do not treat them as dividends.

Line 2, Column (a).—Enter dividends (except those received on debt-financed stock acquired after July 18, 1984) that are received from 20%-or-more-owned domestic corporations subject to income tax and that are subject to the 80% deduction under section 243(c). Include on this line taxable distributions from an IC-DISC or former DISC that are considered eligible for the 80% deduction.

Line 3, Column (a).—Enter dividends on debt-financed stock acquired after July 18, 1984, that are received from domestic and foreign corporations subject to income tax and that would otherwise be subject to the dividends-received deduction under sections 243(a)(1), 243(c), or 245(a). Generally, debt-financed stock is stock that the corporation acquired by incurring a debt (e.g., it borrowed money to buy the stock).

Line 3, Columns (b) and (c).—Dividends received on debt-financed stock acquired after July 18, 1984, are not entitled to the full 70% or 80% dividends-received deduction. The 70% or 80% deduction is reduced by a percentage that is related to the amount of debt incurred to acquire the stock. See section 246A. Also see section 245(a) before making this computation for an additional limitation that applies to dividends received from foreign corporations. Attach a schedule to Form 990-C showing how the amount on line 3, column (c), was figured.

Line 4, Column (a).—Enter dividends received on the preferred stock of a less-than-20%-owned public utility that is subject to income tax and is allowed the deduction provided in section 247 for dividends paid.

Line 5, Column (a).—Enter dividends received on preferred stock of a 20%-or-more-owned public utility that is subject to income tax and is allowed the deduction provided in section 247 for dividends paid.

Line 6, Column (a).—Enter the U.S.-source portion of dividends that are received from

less-than-20%-owned foreign corporations and that qualify for the 70% deduction under section 245(a). To qualify for the 70% deduction, the cooperative must own at least 10% of the stock of the foreign corporation by vote and value. Also include dividends received from a less-than-20%-owned FSC that are attributable to income treated as effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business within the United States (excluding foreign trade income) and that qualify for the 70% deduction provided in section 245(c)(1)(B).

Line 7, Column (a).—Enter the U.S.-source portion of dividends that are received from 20%-or-more-owned foreign corporations and that qualify for the 80% deduction under section 245(a). Also include dividends received from a 20%-or-more-owned FSC that are attributable to income treated as effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business within the U.S. (excluding foreign trade income) and that qualify for the 80% deduction provided in section 245(c)(1)(B).

Line 8, Column (a).—Enter dividends that are received from wholly owned foreign subsidiaries and that are eligible for the 100% deduction provided in section 245(b).

In general, the deduction under section 245(b) applies to dividends paid out of the earnings and profits of a foreign corporation for a tax year during which:

- All of its outstanding stock is owned (directly or indirectly) by the domestic cooperative receiving the dividends, and
- All of its gross income from all sources is effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business within the United States.

Line 9, Column (c)—Limitation on dividends-received deduction.—Generally, line 9, column (c) may not exceed the amount from the worksheet below. However, in a year in which an NOL occurs, this limitation does not apply even if the loss is created by the dividends-received deduction. See sections 172(d) and 246(b).

Line 10, Column (a).—Enter dividends from FSCs that are attributable to foreign trade

income and that are eligible for the 100% deduction provided in section 245(c)(1)(A).

Line 11, Columns (a) and (c).—Enter only those dividends that qualify under section 243(b) for the 100% dividends-received deduction described in section 243(a)(3). Cooperatives taking this deduction are subject to the provisions of section 1561.

Line 12, Column (a).—Enter foreign dividends not reportable on lines 3, 6, 7, 8, or 10 of column (a). Exclude distributions of amounts constructively taxed in the current year or in prior years under subpart F (sections 951 through 964).

Line 13, Column (a).—Include income constructively received from controlled foreign corporations under subpart F. This amount should equal the total of amounts reported on Schedule I, Form(s) 5471.

Line 14, Column (a).—Include gross-up for taxes deemed paid under sections 902 and 960.

Line 15, Column (a).—Enter taxable distributions from an IC-DISC or former DISC that are designated as not eligible for a dividends-received deduction.

No deduction is allowed under section 243 for a dividend from an IC-DISC or former DISC (as defined in section 992(a)) to the extent the dividend:

1. Is paid out of the corporation's accumulated IC-DISC income or previously taxed income, or
2. Is a deemed distribution under section 995(b)(1).

Line 16, Column (a).—Include the following:

1. Dividends (other than capital gain dividends and exempt-interest dividends) that are received from regulated investment companies that are not subject to the 70% deduction.
2. Dividends from tax-exempt organizations.
3. Dividends (other than capital gain dividends) received from a real estate investment trust that, for the tax year of the trust in which the dividends are paid, qualifies under sections 856 through 860.
4. Dividends not eligible for a dividends-received deduction because of the holding period of the stock or an obligation to make corresponding payments with respect to similar stock.

Two situations in which the dividends-received deduction will not be allowed on any share of stock are:

- If the cooperative held it 45 days or less (see section 246(c)(1)(A)), or
 - To the extent the cooperative is under an obligation to make related payments for substantially similar or related property.
5. Any other taxable dividend income not properly reported above (including distributions under section 936(h)(4)).

Worksheet for Schedule C, line 9 (Keep for your records)

1. Refigure line 28, page 1, Form 990-C, without any adjustment under section 1059 and without any capital loss carryback to the tax year under section 1212(a)(1)	_____
2. Complete lines 10 and 11, column (c) and enter the total here	_____
3. Subtract line 2 from line 1.	_____
4. Multiply line 3 by 80%	_____
5. Add lines 2, 5, 7, and 8, column (c) and the part of the deduction on line 3, column (c) that is attributable to dividends from 20%-or-more-owned corporations	_____
6. Enter the smaller of line 4 or line 5. If line 5 is greater than line 4, stop here; and enter the amount from line 6 on line 9, column (c) and do not complete the rest of this worksheet	_____
7. Enter the total amount of dividends from 20%-or-more-owned corporations that are included on lines 2, 3, 5, 7, and 8, column (a)	_____
8. Subtract line 7 from line 3.	_____
9. Multiply line 8 by 70%	_____
10. Subtract line 5 above from line 9, column (c)	_____
11. Enter the smaller of line 9 or line 10.	_____
12. Dividends-received deduction after limitation (sec. 246(b)). Add lines 6 and 11. Enter the result on line 9, column (c)	_____

**Schedule H
Deductions and Adjustments under
Section 1382**

Cooperatives have an option under section 1388(j)(1) to use losses from one or more allocation units to offset earnings of one or more other allocations, as the bylaws of the

cooperative may allow, but only to the extent that the earnings and losses are derived from business done with or for patrons. If a cooperative exercises the section 1388(j)(1) option, it must provide the information specified in section 1388(j)(3) by written notice to its patrons. Special rules also apply if a cooperative has acquired the assets of another cooperative under a section 381(a) transaction. See section 1388(j) for more information. Cooperatives may engage in the practice of netting earnings and losses under section 1388(j) and still be eligible for tax-exempt treatment. See section 521(b)(6).

Note: Lines 1 and 2 apply only to section 521 cooperatives.

Line 1.—Enter the amount actually or constructively paid as dividends during the tax year on common stock (whether voting or nonvoting), preferred stock, capital retain certificates, revolving fund certificates, letters of advice, or other documentary evidence of a proprietary interest in the cooperative association. See Regulations section 1.1382-3(b) for more information.

Line 2.—Enter amounts paid on a patronage basis to patrons in money, qualified written notices of allocation, or other property (except nonqualified written notices of allocation) if the income involved was not from patronage. The amounts must be paid during the payment period which begins on the first day of the tax year and ends on the 15th day of the 9th month after the end of the tax year in which the income was earned.

“Income not from patronage” includes incidental income from sources not directly related to marketing, purchasing, or service activities of the cooperative (such as income from the lease of premises, investments, or from the sale or exchange of capital assets) and from business done with or for the Government of the U.S., or any of its agencies. See “Patronage dividends” below for an explanation of the term “qualified written notice of allocation.” See section 1382(c)(2)(B) for deductibility of amounts paid in redemption of nonqualified written notices of allocation.

Line 3.—“Patronage dividends” include any amount paid to a patron by a cooperative based on business done with or for that patron under a pre-existing obligation of the cooperative to pay that amount. The amount is determined by reference to the net earnings of the organization from business done with or for its patrons.

To be deductible, patronage dividends must be paid during the payment period that begins on the first day of the tax year in which the patronage occurs and ends on the 15th day of the 9th month after the end of that tax year.

See sections 1382(e) and (f) for special rules for the time when patronage occurs if products are marketed under a pooling arrangement or if earnings are includible in the gross income of the cooperative for a tax year after the year in which the patronage occurred.

Patronage dividends may be in the form of money, qualified written notices of allocation, or other property (except nonqualified written notices of allocation).

“Written notices of allocation” means any capital stock, revolving fund certificate, certificate of indebtedness, or other written

notice, which tells the patron the stated dollar amount allocated to him or her by the cooperative and the part, if any, which is a patronage dividend. For a written notice of allocation to be qualified, 20% or more of the amount of the patronage dividend must be paid in money or a qualified check. See section 1388(c) and related regulations. See Rev. Rul. 81-103, 1981-1 C.B. 447, for the qualification of written notices of allocation issued to patrons by a payment of cash and a crediting of accounts receivable due from patrons.

Also, one of the following conditions must be met before a written notice of allocation is qualified:

1. The patron must have at least 90 days from the date the written notice of allocation is paid to redeem the written notice of allocation in cash, and must receive written notice of the right of redemption at the time he or she received the written notice of allocation; OR

2. The patron must consent to have the allocation treated as constructively received and reinvested in the cooperative. See section 1388(c)(2) and related regulations for information on how the consent must be made.

If a written notice of allocation does not qualify, no deduction is allowable at the time it is issued. However, the cooperative is entitled to a deduction or refund of tax when the nonqualified written notice of allocation is finally redeemed, if that notice was paid as a patronage dividend during the payment period for the tax year during which the patronage occurred. The deduction or refund is allowed, but only to the extent that amounts paid to redeem the nonqualified written notice of allocation are paid in money or other property (other than written notices of allocation) and are not more than the stated dollar amounts of the nonqualified written notice of allocation. See section 1382(b) and related regulations.

Note: See section 1383 for special rules for figuring the cooperative’s tax in the year nonqualified written notices of allocation are redeemed. The cooperative is entitled to: (a) a deduction in the tax year the nonqualified written notices of allocation are redeemed (if permitted under section 1382(b)(2) or (4) or section 1382(c)(2)(B)); OR (b) a tax credit based on a recomputation of tax for the year(s) the nonqualified written notices of allocation were issued. See instructions for line 3f.

The following are **not** patronage dividends, amounts paid to patrons:

1. Out of earnings not from business done with or for patrons;
2. Out of earnings from business done with or for other patrons to whom no amounts or smaller amounts are paid for substantially identical transactions;
3. To redeem capital stock, certificates of indebtedness, revolving fund certificates, retain certificates, letters of advice, or other similar documents; and
4. Without reference to the net earnings of the cooperative organization from business done with or for its patrons.

Schedule J

Tax Computation

Line 3

Most cooperatives figure their tax by using the Tax Rate Schedule below. Exceptions apply to members of a controlled group. See the instructions below for more information.

Members of a controlled group.—A member of a controlled group, as defined in section 1563, must check the box on line 1 and complete lines 2a and 2b of Schedule J.

Members of a controlled group are entitled to one \$50,000, one \$25,000, and one \$9,925,000 taxable income bracket amount (in that order) on line 2a.

When a controlled group adopts or later amends an apportionment plan, each member must attach to its tax return a copy of its consent to this plan. The copy (or an attached statement) must show the part of the amount in each taxable income bracket apportioned to that member. See Regulations section 1.1561-3(b) for other requirements and for the time and manner of making the consent.

Equal apportionment plan. If no apportionment plan is adopted, the members of the controlled group must divide the amount in each taxable income bracket equally among themselves. For example, Controlled Group AB consists of Cooperative A and Cooperative B. They do not elect an apportionment plan. Therefore, both Cooperative A and Cooperative B are entitled to \$25,000 (one-half of \$50,000) in the \$50,000 taxable income bracket on line 2a(1) and to \$12,500 (one-half of \$25,000) in the \$25,000 taxable income bracket on line 2a(2), and \$4,962,500 (one-half of \$9,925,000) in the \$9,925,000 taxable income bracket on line 2a(3).

Unequal apportionment plan. Members of a controlled group may elect an unequal

Tax Rate Schedule

If taxable income (line 30, Form 990-C) on page 1 is:

Over—	But not over—	Tax is:	Of the amount over—
\$0	\$50,000	15%	\$0
50,000	75,000	\$7,500 + 25%	50,000
75,000	100,000	13,750 + 34%	75,000
100,000	335,000	22,250 + 39%	100,000
335,000	10,000,000	113,900 + 34%	335,000
10,000,000	15,000,000	3,400,000 + 35%	10,000,000
15,000,000	18,333,333	5,150,000 + 38%	15,000,000
18,333,333	- - - -	35%	0

Worksheet for Members of a Controlled Group (Keep for your records)

1. Enter taxable income (line 30, page 1) _____
2. Enter line 1 or the cooperative's share of the \$50,000 taxable income bracket, whichever is less _____
3. Subtract line 2 from line 1 _____
4. Enter line 3 or the cooperative's share of the \$25,000 taxable income bracket, whichever is less _____
5. Subtract line 4 from line 3 _____
6. Enter line 5 or the cooperative's share of the \$9,925,000 taxable income bracket, whichever is less _____
7. Subtract line 6 from line 5 _____
8. Multiply line 2 by 15% _____
9. Multiply line 4 by 25% _____
10. Multiply line 6 by 34% _____
11. Multiply line 7 by 35% _____
12. If the taxable income of the controlled group exceeds \$100,000, enter this member's share of the smaller of: 5% of the taxable income in excess of \$100,000, or \$11,750. (See **Additional 5% tax** below.) _____
13. If the taxable income of the controlled group exceeds \$15 million, enter this member's share of the smaller of 3% of the taxable income in excess of \$15 million, or \$100,000. (See **Additional 3% tax** below.) _____
14. Add lines 8 through 13. Enter here and on Schedule J, line 3 _____

apportionment plan and divide the taxable income brackets as they wish. There is no need for consistency between taxable income brackets. Any member of the controlled group may be entitled to all, some, or none of the taxable income bracket. However, the total amount for all members of the controlled group cannot be more than the total amount in each taxable income bracket.

Additional 5% tax. Members of a controlled group are treated as one cooperative for purposes of figuring the applicability of the additional 5% tax that must be paid by cooperatives with taxable income in excess of \$100,000. If the additional tax applies, each member of the controlled group will pay that tax based on the part of the amount that is used in each taxable income bracket to reduce that member's tax. See section 1561(a). Each member of the group must enter its share of the additional 5% tax on line 2b(1), and attach to its tax return a schedule that shows the taxable income of the entire group as well as how its share of the additional tax was figured.

Additional 3% tax.—Members of a controlled group are treated as one cooperative for purposes of figuring the additional 3% tax that must be paid by cooperatives with taxable income in excess of \$15 million. If the additional tax applies, each member of the controlled group will pay that tax based on the part of the amount that is used in each taxable income bracket to reduce that member's tax. See section 1561(a). Each member of the group must enter its share of the additional 3% tax on line 2b(2) and attach to its tax return a schedule that shows the taxable income of the entire group as well as how its share of the additional 3% tax was figured.

Line 4a. Foreign tax credit.—To find out when a cooperative can take the credit for payment of income tax to a foreign country or U.S. possession, see **Form 1118**, Foreign Tax Credit—Corporations.

Line 4b—Other credits:

Possessions Corporation tax credit. For rules on how to elect to claim the possessions tax credit (Section 936), see **Form 5712**, Election To Be Treated as a

Possessions Corporation Under Section 936. Figure the credit on **Form 5735**, Possessions Corporation Tax Credit Allowed Under Section 936.

Nonconventional source fuel credit. A credit is allowed for the sale of qualified fuels produced from a nonconventional source. Section 29 contains a definition of qualified fuels, provisions for figuring the credit, and other special rules. Attach a separate schedule to the return showing the computation of the credit.

Also see **Form 8827**, Credit for Prior Year Minimum Tax, if any portion of the 1992 credit was disallowed solely because of the tentative minimum tax limitation. See section 53(d).

Qualified electric vehicle credit.—Include on line 4b any credit from **Form 8834**, Qualified Electric Vehicle Credit. This credit is available for qualified new electric vehicles placed in service after June 30, 1993. Vehicles that qualify for this credit are not eligible for the deduction for clean-fuel vehicles under section 179A.

Line 4c. General business credit.—Complete this line if the cooperative can take any of the following credits. Complete **Form 3800**, General Business Credit, if the cooperative has two or more of these credits, a credit carryforward or carryback (including an ESOP credit), or a passive activity credit. Enter the amount of the general business credit on line 4c, and check the box for Form 3800. If the cooperative has only one credit, enter on line 4c, the amount of the credit from the form. Also be sure to check the appropriate box for that form.

Investment credit. This credit was generally repealed for property placed in service after 1985. See **Form 3468**, Investment Credit, for exceptions.

Note: *Excess investment credit not used by the cooperative must be passed through to the patrons. This credit cannot be carried over or back. See Form 3468 for details.*

Jobs credit. The cooperative may qualify to take this credit if it hired members of special targeted groups during the tax year. See **Form 5884**, Jobs Credit, for more information.

Credit for alcohol used as fuel. A cooperative may be able to take a credit for alcohol used as fuel. Use **Form 6478**, Credit for Alcohol Used as Fuel, to figure the credit.

Credit for increasing research activities. See **Form 6765**, Credit for Increasing Research Activities and section 41.

Low-income housing credit. See **Form 8586**, Low-Income Housing Credit and section 42.

Enhanced oil recovery credit. A cooperative may claim a credit for qualified enhanced oil recovery costs. Use **Form 8830**, Enhanced Oil Recovery Credit, to figure the credit.

Disabled access credit. A cooperative may be able to take a credit for certain expenditures paid or incurred to assist individuals with disabilities. See Form 8826, Disabled Access Credit, and section 44.

Renewable electricity production credit.—A cooperative may be able to take a credit for electricity produced by the cooperative using closed-loop biomass or wind and sold to an unrelated person. See **Form 8835**, Renewable Electricity Production Credit, for details.

Credit for contributions to certain community development corporations.—A cooperative may claim a credit for contributions to certain community development corporations. On the dotted line next to line 4c, write Form 8847 and the amount of the credit.

Line 4d. Credit for prior year minimum tax.—To figure the minimum tax credit and any carryforward of that credit, use **Form 8827**, Credit for Prior Year Minimum Tax—Corporations.

Line 7.—Recapture Taxes:

Recapture of Investment Credit. If the cooperative disposed of investment credit property or changed its use before the end of its useful life or recovery period, see **Form 4255**, Recapture of Investment Credit, for details.

Recapture of Low-income Housing Credit. If the cooperative disposed of property (or there was a reduction in the qualified basis of the property) on which it took the low-income housing credit, see **Form 8611**, Recapture of Low-Income Housing Credit, and section 42(j) for details.

Line 8a. Alternative minimum tax.—The cooperative may owe the alternative minimum tax if it has any of the adjustments and tax preference items listed on **Form 4626**, Alternative Minimum Tax—Corporations. The cooperative must file Form 4626 if its taxable income (loss) combined with these adjustments and tax preference items is more than the smaller of:

- \$40,000, or
- The cooperative's allowable exemption amount (from Form 4626).

For this purpose, taxable income does not include the NOL deduction. Get Form 4626 for details.

Reduce alternative minimum tax by any amount on Form 3800, Schedule A, line 34. On the dotted line to the left of line 8a, write "Sec. 38(c)(2)" and the amount.

Line 8b. Environmental tax.—The cooperative may be liable for the environmental tax if the modified alternative minimum taxable income of the cooperative

exceeds \$2 million. See Form 4626 for details.

Line 9. Interest on tax deferred under the installment method for certain non-dealer property installment obligations.—If an obligation arising from the disposition of property to which section 453A applies is outstanding at the close of the tax year, the cooperative must include the interest due under section 453A(c) on line 9, Schedule J. Write on the dotted line to the left of line 9, Schedule J, "Sec. 453A(c)" and the amount. Attach a schedule showing the computation.

Schedule L

Balance Sheets

Line 5. Tax-exempt securities.—Include on this line:

1. State and local government obligations, the interest on which is excludable from gross income under section 103(a), and
2. Stock in a mutual fund or other regulated investment company that distributed exempt-interest dividends during the tax year of the cooperative.

Schedule M-1

Reconciliation of Income (Loss) per Books With Income per Return

Line 5c. Travel and entertainment.—Include on line 5c any of the following:

- 20% of meals and entertainment not allowed under section 274(n).
- Expenses for the use of an entertainment facility.
- The part of business gifts over \$25.
- Expenses of an individual in excess of \$2,000, which are allocable to conventions on cruise ships.
- Employee achievement awards over \$400.
- The cost of entertainment tickets over the face value (also subject to 20% disallowance under section 274(n)).
- The cost of skyboxes over the face value of non luxury box seat tickets.
- The part of the cost of luxury water travel not allowed under section 274(m).
- Expense for travel as a form of education.
- Other expenses for travel and entertainment not allowed as a deduction.

Line 7a. Tax exempt-interest.—Include as interest on line 7a, any tax-exempt dividends received as a shareholder in a mutual fund or other regulated investment company.

Schedule N

Other Information

Be sure to answer all of the questions that apply to the cooperative. The following instructions apply to questions 1 through 20 on Form 990-C, page 5, Schedule N.

Question 13

Foreign financial account.—Check the "Yes" box if either 1 or 2 below applies to the cooperative. Otherwise, check the "No" box:

1. At any time during the 1993 calendar year the cooperative had an interest in or signature or other authority over a bank, securities, or other financial account in a foreign country; and
 - The combined value of the accounts was more than \$10,000 at any time during the calendar year; and
 - The account was NOT with a U.S. military banking facility operated by a U.S. financial institution.

2. The cooperative owns more than 50% of the stock in any corporation that would answer "Yes" to item 1 above.

Get **Form TD F 90-22.1**, Report of Foreign Bank and Financial Accounts, to see if the cooperative is considered to have an interest in or signature or other authority over a financial account in a foreign country.

If "Yes" is checked for this question, file Form TD F 90-22.1 by June 30, 1994, with the Department of the Treasury at the address shown on the form. Form TD F 90-22.1 is not a tax return. Do not file it with Form 990-C.

You can get Form TD F 90-22.1 from an IRS Forms Distribution Center or by calling our toll-free number 1-800-TAX-FORM (1-800-829-3676).

Also, if "Yes" is checked for this question, write the name of the foreign country or countries. Attach a separate sheet if more space is needed.

Question 15

Show any tax-exempt interest received or accrued. Include any exempt-interest dividends received as a shareholder in a mutual fund or other regulated investment company.

Question 17

Check the "Yes" box for question 17 if either 1 or 2 below applies to the cooperative:

1. The cooperative is a subsidiary in an affiliated group (defined below), but is not filing a consolidated return for the tax year with that group.
2. The cooperative is a subsidiary in a parent-subsidiary controlled group (defined below).

Any cooperative that meets either of the requirements above should check the "Yes" box. This applies even if the cooperative is a subsidiary member of one group and the parent corporation of another.

Note: *If the cooperative is an "excluded member" of a controlled group (see section 1563(b)(2)), it is still considered a member of a controlled group for this purpose.*

Affiliated group.—The term "affiliated group" means one or more chains of includible corporations (section 1504(a)) connected

through stock ownership with a common parent corporation. The common parent must be an includible corporation and the following requirements must be met:

1. The common parent must own directly stock that represents at least 80% of the total voting power and at least 80% of the total value of the stock of at least one of the other includible corporations.
2. Stock that represents at least 80% of the total voting power, and at least 80% of the total value of the stock of each of the other corporations (except for the common parent) must be owned directly by at least one of the other includible corporations.

For this purpose, the term "stock" generally does not include any stock that (a) is nonvoting, (b) is nonconvertible, (c) is limited and preferred as to dividends and does not participate significantly in corporate growth, and (d) has redemption and liquidation rights that do not exceed the issue price of the stock (except for a reasonable redemption or liquidation premium).

Parent-subsidiary controlled group.—The term "parent-subsidiary controlled group" means one or more chains of corporations connected through stock ownership (section 1563(a)(1)). Both of the following requirements must be met:

1. 80% of the total combined voting power of all classes of stock entitled to vote or at least 80% of the total value of all classes of stock of each corporation in the group (except the parent) must be owned by one or more of the other corporations in the group.

2. The common parent must own at least 80% of the total combined voting power of all classes of stock entitled to vote or at least 80% of the total value of all classes of stock of at least one of the other corporations in the group. Stock owned directly by other members of the group is not counted when computing the voting power or value.

See section 1563(d)(1) for the definition of "stock" for purposes of determining stock ownership above.

Question 19

Check the box on line 19 if the cooperative elects under section 172(b)(3) to forgo the carryback period for an NOL. If this box is checked, do not attach the statement described in Regulations section 7.0(d).

Question 20

Enter the amount of the net operating loss (NOL) carryover to the tax year from prior years, regardless of whether any of the loss is used to offset income on this return. The amount to enter is the total of all NOLs generated in prior years but not used to offset income (either as a carryback or carryover) to a tax year prior to 1993. Do not reduce the amount by any NOL deduction reported on line 29a.

Pub. 536 has a worksheet for figuring a corporation's NOL carryover.

