



Instructions for Schedule A (Form 990 or 990-EZ)

Public Charity Status and Public Support

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

General Instructions

Note. Terms in **bold** are defined in the *Glossary* of the Instructions for Form 990.

Purpose of Schedule

Schedule A (Form 990 or 990-EZ) is used by an organization that files Form 990 or Form 990-EZ to provide the required information regarding public charity status and public support.

Who Must File

Any organization that answered "Yes," to Form 990, Part IV, line 1, must complete and attach Schedule A (Form 990 or 990-EZ) to Form 990. Any section 501(c)(3) organization or section 4947(a)(1) nonexempt charitable trust that files a Form 990-EZ must complete and attach this schedule to Form 990-EZ. These include:

- Organizations that are described in section 501(c)(3) and are public charities;
- Organizations that are described in sections 501(e), 501(f), 501(k), or 501(n); and
- Nonexempt charitable trusts described in section 4947(a)(1) that are not treated as private foundations.

If an organization is not required to file Form 990 or Form 990-EZ but chooses to do so, it must file a complete return and provide all of the information requested, including the required schedules.

TIP Any organization that is tax-exempt under section 501(c)(3) but is a private foundation and not a public charity should not file Form 990, Form 990-EZ, or Schedule A (Form 990 or 990-EZ), but should file Form 990-PF. See instructions to Part I.

Accounting Method

When completing Schedule A (Form 990 or 990-EZ), the organization must use the same accounting method it checked on Form 990, Part XI, line 1, or Form 990-EZ, line G. The organization must use this accounting method in reporting all amounts on Schedule A (Form 990 or 990-EZ), regardless of the accounting method it used in completing Schedule A (Form 990 or 990-EZ) for 2007.

If the accounting method the organization used in completing the 2007 Schedule A (Form 990 or 990-EZ) was different from the accounting method checked on the 2008 Form 990, Part XI, line 1, or the 2008 Form 990-EZ, line G, the organization should not report, in either Part II or Part III, the amounts reported in the applicable columns of the 2007 Schedule A (Form 990 or 990-EZ). Instead, the organization should report all amounts in Part II or Part III using the accounting method checked on the 2008 Form 990, Part XI, line 1, or the 2008 Form 990-EZ, line G.

Example 1. An organization checks "Cash" on Form 990, Part XI, line 1. It should report the amounts in Part II or Part III using the cash method. If the organization filed a 2007 Schedule A (Form 990 or 990-EZ) using the cash method, it should report in the 2004 through 2006 columns on the 2008 Schedule A (Form 990 or 990-EZ) the same amounts that it reported in the 2004 through 2006 columns on the 2007 Schedule A (Form 990 or 990-EZ).

Example 2. An organization checks "Accrual" on Form 990, Part XI, line 1. It should report the amounts in Part II or Part III of Schedule A (Form 990 or 990-EZ) using the accrual method. If the organization filed a 2007 Schedule A (Form 990 or 990-EZ) using the cash method, it should not report in the 2004 through 2006 columns on the 2008 Schedule A (Form 990 or 990-EZ) the same amounts that it reported in the 2004 through 2006 columns on the 2007 Schedule A (Form 990 or 990-EZ) but should report these amounts using the accrual method.

If an organization wants to change its overall accounting method, see Form 990, *D. Accounting Periods and Methods*, or the General Instructions for Form 990-EZ.



CAUTION The IRS has issued new rules eliminating the advance ruling process for section 501(c)(3) organizations described in sections 170(b)(1)(A)(vi) and 509(a)(2). Organizations with an advance ruling that expires on or after June 9, 2008 no longer need to file Form 8734, Support Schedule for Advance Ruling Period, after 5 years to receive a definitive ruling. In addition, organizations described in sections 170(b)(1)(A)(vi) and 509(a)(2) will use a

5-year period that includes the current tax year and the four preceding tax years in computing their public support.

Specific Instructions

Part I. Reason for Public Charity Status

Lines 1–11

Check only one of the boxes on lines 1 through 11 to indicate the reason the organization is a public charity for 2008. The reason may be the same as stated in the organization's tax-exempt determination letter from the IRS ("exemption letter") or subsequent IRS determination letter, or it may be different. However, for the organization's first 5 tax years as a section 501(c)(3) organization, it must check the box that corresponds to its public charity status as stated in its exemption letter (see *New Organizations* instruction later). It may check the box which accurately describes its public charity status. An organization that does not check any of the boxes on lines 1 through 11 should not file Form 990, Form 990-EZ, or Schedule A (Form 990 or 990-EZ) for 2008 but should file Form 990-PF instead.

If an organization believes there is more than one reason why it is a public charity, it should check only one box but may explain the other reasons it qualifies for public charity status in Part IV.

An organization that checks a public charity status different from the reason stated in its exemption letter or subsequent determination letter, although not required, may submit a request to the IRS Exempt Organizations Determinations Office for a determination letter confirming that it qualifies for the public charity status checked. See Section 9 of Rev. Proc. 2008-4, 2008-1 I.R.B. 121 for instructions. No user fee is required to be paid.

An organization that does not know the public charity status that was stated in its exemption letter or subsequent determination letter should call the Exempt Organizations Customer Account Services toll free at 1-877-829-5500 or write to Internal Revenue Service, TE/GE Customer Account Services, P.O. Box

2508, Cincinnati, OH 45201. See the examples below.

Example 1. The organization received an exemption letter that it is a public charity under section 170(b)(1)(A)(vi). For 2008, it meets the requirements for public charity status under section 170(b)(1)(A)(vi). The organization should check box 7 and complete Part II.

Example 2. The organization received an exemption letter that it is a public charity under section 170(b)(1)(A)(vi). For 2008, it does not meet the requirements for public charity status under section 170(b)(1)(A)(vi). Instead, it meets the requirements for public charity status under section 509(a)(2). The organization should check the box on line 9 and complete Part III.

Example 3. The organization received an exemption letter that it is a public charity under section 509(a)(2). For 2008, it does not meet the requirements for public charity status under section 509(a)(2) or 170(b)(1)(A)(vi). Instead, it meets the requirements for public charity status as a **supporting organization** under section 509(a)(3). The organization should check the box on line 11; and the box on either line 11a, 11b, 11c, or 11d; complete lines 11e through 11g and complete the table on line 11h.

Example 4. The organization received an exemption letter that it is a **supporting organization** under section 509(a)(3). Based on Announcement 2006-93, 2006-48 I.R.B. 1017, the organization submitted a request to the IRS to change its classification to public charity status under section 509(a)(2). The organization received a determination letter that it has been reclassified as a public charity under section 509(a)(2). The organization should check the box on line 9 and complete Part III.

Example 5. The organization received an exemption letter that it is a public charity under section 170(b)(1)(A)(vi). For 2008, it does not meet the requirements for public charity status under section 170(b)(1)(A)(vi) or section 509(a)(2) or as a supporting organization under section 509(a)(3). Nor does it meet the requirements for public charity status under any other provision of the Internal Revenue Code. The organization is a private foundation and should not file Form 990, Form 990-EZ, or Schedule A (Form 990 or Form 990-EZ) for 2008 but should file Form 990-PF instead.

New Organizations. If Form 990 or Form 990-EZ is for any of the organization's first 5 tax years as a section 501(c)(3) organization, check one of the boxes on lines 1 through 11, that corresponds to the organization's public charity status stated in its exemption letter. If the organization's exemption letter was an advance ruling letter, it should check the box that corresponds to

the organization's public charity status that is stated in this letter.

If the organization's exemption letter stated it is a public charity under section 170(b)(1)(A)(vi), it should check the box on line 7 and complete Part II, lines 1 through 13.

If the organization's exemption letter stated it is a public charity under section 509(a)(2), it should check the box on line 9 and complete Part III, lines 1 through 14.

Example. An organization received an exemption letter from the IRS that it is tax-exempt under section 501(c)(3) and a public charity under section 170(b)(1)(A)(vi) effective March 25, 2008, its date of incorporation. The organization uses a calendar year accounting period. When the organization prepares Schedule A, Part I for 2008 through 2012, it should check the box on Part I line 7, complete Part II, lines 1 through 13, and check the box on line 13.

When the organization prepares its 2013 Schedule A (Form 990 or 990-EZ), if it qualifies as a public charity for 2013, it should check the appropriate box on Part I indicating the reason it is a public charity, whether or not the reason is the same as stated in its exemption letter or subsequent IRS determination letter. If the line for the box checked requires doing so, it should complete Part II or Part III. If the organization is a private foundation in 2013, it should file Form 990-PF. It should not file Form 990, Form 990-EZ, or Schedule A (Form 990 or 990-EZ).

Line 1. Check the box for a church, convention of churches, or association of churches. Pub. 1828, Tax Guide for Churches and Religious Organizations, provides certain characteristics generally attributed to churches. These attributes of a church have been developed by the IRS and by court decisions. They include: distinct legal existence; recognized creed and form of worship; definite and distinct ecclesiastical government; formal code of doctrine and discipline; distinct religious history; membership not associated with any other church or denomination; organization of ordained ministers; ordained ministers selected after completing prescribed courses of study; literature of its own; established places of worship; regular congregations; regular religious services; Sunday schools for the religious instruction of the young; schools for the preparation of its ministers. The IRS generally uses a combination of these characteristics, together with other facts and circumstances, to determine whether an organization is considered a church for federal tax purposes.

Line 2. Check the box for a **school** whose primary function is the presentation of formal instruction, which regularly has a faculty, a curriculum, an enrolled body of students, and a place where educational activities are regularly conducted. A private school must have a

racially nondiscriminatory policy toward its students. For details about these requirements, see Schedule E (Form 990 or 990-EZ), *Schools*, and its related instructions.

TIP *An organization that checks this box on line 2 must also complete Schedule E (Form 990 or 990-EZ).*

Line 3. Check the box for an organization whose main purpose is to provide hospital or medical care. A rehabilitation institution or an outpatient clinic may qualify as a **hospital** if its principal purposes or functions are the providing of hospital or medical care, but the term does not include medical schools, medical research organizations, convalescent homes, homes for children or the aged, or vocational training institutions for handicapped individuals.

Check the box on line 3 also for a cooperative hospital service organization described in section 501(e).

TIP *The definition of hospital for Schedule A (Form 990 or 990-EZ), Part I, is different from the definition for Schedule H (Form 990), Hospitals. Accordingly, an organization that checks this box may or may not be required to complete Schedule H (Form 990). See Who Must File in the Instructions for Schedule H (Form 990).*

Line 4. Check the box for an organization whose principal purpose or function is to engage in **medical research**, and that is directly engaged in the continuous active conduct of **medical research** in conjunction with a hospital. The hospital must be described in section 501(c)(3) or operated by the federal government, a state or its political subdivision, a U.S. possession or its political subdivision, or the District of Columbia.

If the organization primarily gives funds to other organizations (or grants and scholarships to individuals) for them to do the research, the organization is not a medical research organization.

The organization is not required to be an affiliate of the **hospital**, but there must be a joint effort by the organization and the **hospital** to maintain continuing close cooperation in the active conduct of **medical research**.

TIP *The definition of medical research for Schedule A (Form 990 or 990-EZ), Part I, is different from the definition for Schedule H (Form 990). Accordingly, research that constitutes medical research for purposes of determining whether an organization is a medical research organization is not necessarily medical research for Schedule H (Form 990) reporting purposes.*

Assets test/expenditure test. An organization qualifies as a medical research organization if its principal purpose is medical research, and if it devotes more than half its assets, or spends at least 3.5% of the fair market

value of its endowment, directly in conducting **medical research**. Either test may be met based on a computation period consisting of the immediately preceding tax year or the immediately preceding 4 tax years.

If an organization does not satisfy either the assets test or the expenditure test, it may still qualify as a medical research organization based on the circumstances involved.

These tests are discussed in Regulations sections 1.170A-9(d)(2)(v) and (vi). Under these tests, value the organization's assets as of any day in its tax year using the same day every year, and value the endowment at fair market value, using commonly accepted valuation methods. See Regulations section 20.2031.

Line 5. Check the box and complete Part II if the organization receives and manages property for and expends funds to benefit a college or university that is owned or operated by one or more states or political subdivisions. The school must be an organization described in the instructions for line 2.

Expending funds to benefit a college or university includes acquiring and maintaining the campus, its buildings and equipment, granting scholarships and student loans, and making any other payments in connection with the normal functions of colleges and universities.

The organization must meet the same public support test described below for line 7. See Rev. Rul. 82-132, 1982-2 C.B. 107.

Line 6. Only a federal, state, or local government or government unit that has received an exemption letter recognizing it as tax-exempt under section 501(c)(3) should check this box. See Rev. Rul. 60-384, 1960-2 C.B. 172.

Line 7. Check the box and complete Part II if the organization meets a section 170(b)(1)(A)(vi) public support test. See instructions for Part II below regarding how an organization may qualify as a publicly supported organization under section 170(b)(1)(A)(vi).

Line 8. Check the box and complete Part II if the organization is a community trust and meets a section 170(b)(1)(A)(vi) public support test. A community trust is a charity that attracts large contributions for the benefit of a particular community or area, often initially from a small number of donors, and is generally governed by representatives of its particular community or area. See Temporary Regulations sections 1.170A-9T(f)(10)-(12).



A community trust claiming it qualifies as a public charity should check the box on line 8 whether it is structured as a corporation or as a trust.

Line 9. Check the box and complete Part III if the organization meets both of the section 509(a)(2) support tests. See

the instructions for Part III below regarding how an organization may qualify as a publicly supported organization under section 509(a)(2).

Line 10. Check the box only if the organization has received a ruling from the IRS that it is organized and operated primarily to test for public safety.

Line 11. Check the box if the organization is a **supporting organization**. For more information about **supporting organizations**, see Regulations section 1.509(a)-4, and sections 509(a)(3) and 509(f).

If the organization is a **supporting organization**, it must also check either box 11a, 11b, 11c, or 11d to show the type of **supporting organization** it is. The organization must also complete lines 11e through 11g, and the table on line 11h.

Line 11a–11d. Use the information below to determine the **supporting organization's** type. If the organization checks the box on line 11f, the letter the organization received from the IRS identifies its type. If the box checked on line 11a to 11d is different from the type stated in the letter, provide an explanation in Part IV. If the organization does not check the box on line 11f, it should check the box on lines 11a to 11d that best describes the type of **supporting organization** it is.

• **Type I. A Type I supporting organization** is operated, supervised, or controlled by one or more publicly supported organizations. If the organization can answer “Yes” to the following question, check the box for *Type I*.

Does the governing body, officers or membership of the supported public charity(ies) select a majority of the supporting organization's officers, directors, or trustees?

• **Type II. A Type II supporting organization** is supervised or controlled in connection with one or more publicly supported organizations. If the organization can answer “Yes” to the following question, check the box for *Type II*.

Do the same persons, such as directors, trustees, and officers supervise or control the supported organization(s) and the supporting organization?

• **Type III—Functionally Integrated.** Check this box if:

1. The organization is not described in *Type I* or *Type II* above;

2. The organization's activities perform the functions of, or carry out the purposes of, the publicly supported organizations; and

3. But for the organization's involvement, such activities would normally be engaged in by the publicly supported organizations themselves.

See Regulations section 1.509(a)-4(i)(3)(ii); Notice 2006-109, 2006-51 I.R.B. 1121; and any further related guidance for more information.

• **Type III—Other.** Check this box if the organization is not described as a *Type I*, *Type II*, or *Type III - Functionally Integrated* organization.

Line 11e. A section 509(a)(3) **supporting organization** cannot be controlled by **disqualified persons**, other than foundation managers. Section 509(a)(1) or (2) organizations and foundation managers who are **disqualified persons** only as a result of being foundation managers are not treated as **disqualified persons**.

Line 11f. The organization's exemption letter or subsequent determination letter may state the type of **supporting organization** it is. If it does, check the box on this line. If the letter does not state the type, leave this line blank.

A grantor to a section 509(a)(3) **supporting organization**, acting in good faith, may rely on this letter in determining whether the organization is a *Type I*, *Type II*, or *Type III* organization. The grantor may also rely on certain representations made by the organization, or may rely on a reasoned written opinion of counsel of either the grantor or the organization that the organization is a functionally integrated *Type III supporting organization*. See Notice 2006-109, 2006-51 I.R.B. 1121, section 3.01.

Line 11h. An organization checking a box on line 11 must complete the table on line 11h.

• **Columns (i) and (ii).** List the name and employer identification number (EIN) for each **supported organization**.

• **Column (iii).** For each **supported organization** named in column (i), show which line number (from lines 1 through 9) best describes the **supported organization**. For example, if the organization supported a hospital, enter “3” in column (iii). If the organization supported a federal, state, local government, or governmental unit, or a foreign government, enter “6” in column (iii).

• **Column (iv).** Check “Yes” if the **supported organization** named in column (i) is specifically named as a supported organization in the organization's declaration of trust, articles of incorporation, or other governing document. An organization that supports non-designated publicly supported organizations and meets the requirements of Regulations section 1.509(a)-4(d)(2)(i) (relating to designating the publicly supported organizations by class or purpose rather than by name) should not complete column (iv) but should provide a statement in Part IV explaining how it meets these requirements.

• **Column (v).** Check “Yes” if the organization notified the **supported organization** named in column (i) of its support.

Note. Only *Type III* organizations are required to answer this question.

• **Column (vi).** Check “Yes” if the **supported organization** named in column (i) is organized in the United States.

Note. Only *Type III* organizations are required to answer this question.

• **Column (vii).** Enter the total amount of monetary support paid to, or for the benefit of, the **supported organization** named in column (i) during 2008. If no monetary support was provided during 2008, enter “-0-.” If the organization provided to or purchased for the benefit of the **supported organization** services, facilities, or goods, explain on Schedule A (Form 990 or 990-EZ), Part IV.

Part II. Support Schedule for Organizations Described in Sections 170(b)(1)(A)(iv) and 170(b)(1)(A)(vi)



If an organization checked a box on line 5, 7, or 8 of Part I, it should complete Part II. If the organization checks the box on line 13 of Part II, it should stop there and not complete the rest of Part II.



If the organization checked a box on line 5, 7, or 8 of Part I and also checks the box on line 18 of Part II, the organization should complete Part III to determine if it qualifies as a publicly supported organization under section 509(a)(2). If it does, the organization should instead check the box on line 9 of Part I.

Public Support Test. For an organization to qualify as a publicly supported organization under section 170(b)(1)(A)(vi), either:

- 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % or more of its total support must come from governmental agencies, contributions from the general public, and contributions or grants from other public charities, or
- 10% or more of its total support must come from governmental agencies, contributions from the general public, and contributions or grants from other public charities and the facts and circumstances indicate it is a publicly supported organization.

Note. An organization will not meet either of these public support tests if almost all of its support comes from gross receipts from related activities and an insignificant amount of its support comes from governmental units and contributions made directly or indirectly by the general public.

Public support is measured using a 5-year computation period. If the organization was not a section 501(c)(3) organization for the entire 5-year period in Part II, report amounts only for the years the organization was a section 501(c)(3) organization.

Line 1. Do not include any “unusual grants.” Include membership fees only to

the extent to which the fees are payments to provide support for the organization rather than to purchase admissions, merchandise, services, or the use of facilities. To the extent that the membership fees are payments to purchase admissions, merchandise, services, or the use of facilities in a related activity, report the membership fees on line 12. To the extent that the membership fees are payments to purchase admissions, merchandise, services, or the use of facilities in an unrelated business activity, report the membership fees on line 9. See Temporary Regulations section 1.170A-9T(f)(7)(iv).

Support from a governmental unit.

Include on line 1 support received from a governmental unit. This includes any amounts received from a governmental unit, including donations or contributions and amounts received in connection with a contract entered into with a governmental unit for the performance of services or in connection with a government research grant, unless the amounts are received from exercising or performing the organization’s tax-exempt purpose or function, which should be reported on line 12. An amount received from a governmental unit is not treated as received from exercising or performing the organization’s tax-exempt purpose or function if the payment is to enable the organization to provide a service to, or maintain a facility for, the direct benefit of the public, as for example, to maintain library facilities that are open to the public. See Temporary Regulations section 1.170A-9T(f)(8) and Rev. Rul. 81-276, 1981-2 C.B. 128.

Unusual grants. For an organization that received any unusual grants during the 5-year period, prepare a list for the organization’s records to show, for each year, the name of the contributor, the date and amount of the grant, and a brief description of the grant. If the organization used the cash method for the applicable year, show only the amounts the organization actually received during that year. If the organization used the accrual method for the applicable year, show only the amounts the organization accrued for that year.



Do not file this list with the organization’s Form 990 or Form 990-EZ because it may be made available for public inspection. An example of such list is given below.

Line 1. Example

| Year ▶ 2008 | Description |
|---|------------------|
| Name ▶ Mr. Distinguished Donor | Undeveloped land |
| Date of Grant ▶ January 15, 2008 | |
| Amount of Grant ▶ \$60,000 | |
| | |

Include in Part IV a list showing the amount of each unusual grant actually received each year (if the cash accounting method is used), or accrued each year (if the accrual accounting method is used).



Do not include the names of the grantors because Part IV will be made available for public inspection.

Unusual grants generally are substantial contributions and bequests from disinterested persons and are:

1. Attracted because of the organization’s publicly supported nature,
2. Unusual and unexpected because of the amount, and
3. Large enough to endanger the organization’s status as normally meeting either the 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % public support test or the 10% facts and circumstances test.

For a list of other factors to be considered in determining whether a grant is an unusual grant, see Temporary Regulations section 1.509(a)-3T(c)(4).

An unusual grant is excluded even if the organization receives or accrues the funds over a period of years.

Do not report gross investment income items as unusual grants. Instead, include all investment income on line 8.

See Rev. Rul. 76-440, 1976-2 C.B. 58; Regulations section 1.170A-9T(f)(6)(ii); and Temporary Regulations section 1.509(a)-3T(c)(3) and (4) for details about unusual grants.

Reporting contributions not reported as revenue. If the organization reports any contributions on line 1 of this part that it does not report as revenue in Part VIII or assets in Part X of Form 990, explain in Part IV the basis for characterizing such transfers as contributions but not as revenue or assets. For instance, if an organization is a community foundation that receives and holds a cash transfer for another tax-exempt organization and reports contributions of such property on line 1 without reporting it as revenue in Part VIII or assets in Part X, explain the basis for characterizing the property as contributions but not as revenue or assets.

Line 2. Enter tax revenue levied for the organization’s benefit by a governmental unit and either paid to the organization or expended on its behalf. Report this amount whether or not the organization includes this amount as revenue on its financial statements or elsewhere on Form 990 or Form 990-EZ.

Line 3. Enter the value of services or facilities furnished by a governmental unit to the organization without charge. Do not include the value of services or facilities generally furnished to the public without charge. For example, include the fair rental value of office space furnished by a governmental unit to the organization without charge but only if the governmental unit does not generally furnish similar office space to the public

without charge. Report these amounts whether or not the organization includes these amounts as revenue on its financial statements or elsewhere on Form 990 or Form 990-EZ.

Line 5. Enter in column (f) on this line the portion of total contributions by each individual, trust, or corporation included on line 1 for the years reported that exceed 2% of the amount reported on line 11, column (f). However, the 2% limitation does not apply to contributions from organizations qualifying as publicly supported organizations under section 170(b)(1)(A)(vi), governmental units described in section 170(b)(1)(A)(v), and other organizations, such as the following, but only if they also qualify as publicly supported organizations under section 170(b)(1)(A)(vi):

- Churches described in section 170(b)(1)(A)(i).
- Educational institutions described in section 170(b)(1)(A)(ii).
- Hospitals described in section 170(b)(1)(A)(iii).
- Organizations operated for the benefit of a college or university owned or operated by a governmental unit described in section 170(b)(1)(A)(iv). Prepare for the organization's files a list showing the name of and amount contributed by each donor (other than a governmental unit or publicly supported organization) whose total gifts during the years reported exceed 2% of the amount reported on line 11, column (f).



Do not file this list with the organization's Form 990 or Form 990-EZ because it may be made available for public inspection. See example below.

Line 8. Include on this line the gross income from interest, dividends, payments received on securities loans (section 512(a)(5)), rents, royalties, and income from similar sources. Do not

include on this line payments that result from activities of the organization that further its exempt purpose. Instead, report these amounts on line 12.

Line 9. Enter on this line the organization's net income from carrying on unrelated business activities, whether or not the activities are regularly carried on as a trade or business. See sections 512 and 513 and the applicable regulations. Include membership fees to the extent they are payments to purchase admissions, merchandise, services, or the use of facilities in an activity that is an unrelated business.

Net income and net losses from all of the organization's unrelated business activities should be aggregated. If a net loss results, enter "-0-" on this line.

Line 10. Include on this line all support, as defined in section 509(d) that is not included elsewhere in Part II. Explain in Part IV the nature and source of each amount reported. Do not include gain or loss from the sale of capital assets.

Line 12. Enter on this line the total amount of gross receipts the organization received from related activities for all years reported in Part II. Although an organization may otherwise meet the section 170(b)(1)(A)(vi) 33 1/3% public support test or the 10% facts and circumstances public support test, it will not be treated as meeting one of these tests if almost all of its support consists of gross receipts from related activities and an insignificant amount of support comes from governmental units and public contributions. See Regulations section 1.170A-9T(f)(7)(iii).

Include on line 12 gross receipts from admissions, sales of merchandise, performance of services, or furnishing of facilities in any activity which is not an unrelated trade or business (within the meaning of section 513). See section 509(d)(2). Include membership fees to the

extent they are payments to purchase admissions, merchandise, services, or the use of facilities in a related activity. For example, include on this line gross receipts from:

- A trade or business in which substantially all work is performed by volunteers. See section 513(a)(1).
- A trade or business carried on by the organization primarily for the convenience of its members, students, patients, officers, or employees. See section 513(a)(2).
- A trade or business which is the selling of merchandise, substantially all of which the organization received as gifts or contributions. See section 513(a)(3).
- "Qualified public entertainment activities" or "qualified convention and trade show activities" of certain organizations. See section 513(d).
- Furnishing certain hospital services. See section 513(e).
- A trade or business consisting of conducting bingo games, but only if the conduct of such games is lawful. See section 513(f).
- Qualified pole rentals by a mutual or cooperative telephone or electric company. See section 513(g).
- The distribution of certain low cost articles and exchange and rental of members lists. See section 513(h).
- Soliciting and receiving qualified sponsorship payments. See section 513(i).

Line 13. An organization that checks this box should stop here and should not complete the rest of Part II. It should not make a public support computation on line 14 or 15 or check any of the boxes on lines 16 through 18.

Example. An organization receives an exemption letter from the IRS that it is tax-exempt under section 501(c)(3) and a public charity under section 170(b)(1)(A)(vi) effective March 25, 2008, its date of incorporation. The organization

Line 5. Example

| Assumption: 2% of the amount on Schedule A (Form 990 or 990-EZ), Part II, line 11, column (f) is \$12,000 | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|---|
| Contributors whose total gifts from 2004 through 2008 were in excess of the 2% limitation | | | | | | | |
| Name | (a) 2004 | (b) 2005 | (c) 2006 | (d) 2007 | (e) 2008 | (f) Total | (g) Excess contributions (col. (f) less the 2% limitation) |
| XYZ Foundation | | | \$59,000 | \$3,000 | \$18,000 | \$80,000 | \$68,000 |
| Banana Office Supply | \$12,000 | | | 3,000 | 1,000 | 16,000 | 4,000 |
| Plum Corporation | | | 15,000 | 15,000 | | 30,000 | 18,000 |
| John Smith | 5,000 | \$5,000 | 5,000 | 1,000 | | 16,000 | 4,000 |
| Sue Adams | | 10,000 | | 10,000 | 10,000 | 30,000 | 18,000 |
| Raisin Trade Assoc. | | | 20,000 | 7,000 | | 27,000 | 15,000 |
| Total. Enter the total of column (g) on line 5 column (f) of Part II | | | | | | | \$127,000 |

uses a calendar year accounting period. When the organization prepares Part II for 2008 through 2012, it should check the box on line 13 and should not complete the rest of Part II. When the organization prepares Part II for 2013 and subsequent years, it should not check the box on line 13 and should complete the rest of Part II.

TIP *An organization in its first 5 years as a section 501(c)(3) organization should make the public support computations on a copy of Schedule A that it keeps for itself. Organizations should carefully monitor their public support on an ongoing basis to ensure that they will meet a public support test in the sixth and succeeding years.*

Line 14. Round to the nearest hundredth decimal point in reporting the percentage of public support. For instance, if the organization calculates its public support percentage as 58.3456%, this percentage would be rounded to 58.35% when reported on line 14.

Line 15. For 2008, enter the public support percentage from the 2007 Schedule A (Form 990 or 990-EZ), Part IV-A, line 26f. Round to the nearest hundredth decimal point in reporting the percentage of public support.

TIP *Although an organization that uses the accrual method for the 2008 Form 990, used the cash method when it prepared the 2007 Schedule A (Form 990 or 990-EZ), it should enter on line 15, the Public Support Percentage from the 2007 Schedule A (Form 990 or 990-EZ), Part IV-A, line 26f.*

Line 16a. If the organization did not check the box on line 13, and line 14 is 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % or more, **check the box on this line and do not complete the rest of Part II.** The organization qualifies as a publicly supported organization for 2008 and 2009.

Line 16b. If the organization did not check a box on line 13 or 16a, and line 15 is 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % or more, **check the box on this line and do not complete the rest of Part II.** The organization qualifies as a publicly supported organization for 2008.

Line 17a. If the organization did not check a box on line 13, 16a or 16b, and line 14 is 10% or more, and if the organization meets the “facts and circumstances” test, **check the box on this line and do not complete the rest of Part II.** The organization qualifies as a publicly supported organization for 2008 and 2009. If this box is checked, complete Part IV by describing how the organization meets the “facts and circumstances” test in Regulations section 1.170A-9T(f)(3). Include in this description the following information.

- Whether the organization maintains a continuous and *bona fide* program for solicitation of funds from the general public, community, membership group involved, governmental units or other public charities.

- All other facts and circumstances, including the sources of support, whether the organization has a governing board which represents the broad interests of the public, and whether the organization generally provides facilities or services directly for the benefit of the general public on a continuing basis.

- If the organization is a membership organization, whether the solicitation for dues-paying members is designed to enroll a substantial number of persons from the community, whether dues for individual members have been fixed at rates designed to make membership available to a broad cross-section of the interested public, and whether the activities of the organization will be likely to appeal to persons having some broad common interest or purpose.

Line 17b. If the organization did not check a box on line 13, 16a, 16b, or 17a, and line 15 is 10% or more, and if the organization meets the “facts and circumstances” test, **check the box on this line and do not complete the rest of Part II.** The organization qualifies as a publicly supported organization for 2008. If this box is checked, complete Part IV by describing how the organization meets the “facts and circumstances” test in Regulations section 1.170A-9(f)(3). Include in this description the same information identified in the instructions to line 17a.

Note. The alternative test for organizations experiencing substantial and material changes in its sources of support, other than from unusual grants, has been eliminated.

Line 18. If the organization did not check a box on line 13, 16a, 16b, 17a, or 17b, it does not qualify as a publicly supported organization under section 170(b)(1)(A)(iv) or section 170(b)(1)(A)(vi) for 2008 and should check the box on this line. If the organization does not qualify as a public charity under any of the boxes in Part I, lines 1 through 11, it is a private foundation as of the beginning of the tax year and should not file Form 990, Form 990-EZ, or Schedule A (Form 990 or 990-EZ) for 2008. Instead, the organization should file Form 990-PF.

TIP *If Form 990 or Form 990-EZ is for the organization's sixth tax year as a section 501(c)(3) organization, and it checked the box on line 18, it should compute the public support percentage on its Form 990 or Form 990-EZ for its first 5 tax years. If its public support percentage for its first 5 tax years is 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % or more, or if it meets the 10% facts and circumstances test for its first five tax years, it will qualify as a public charity for its sixth tax year. If the organization qualifies in this manner, explain in Part IV.*

TIP *If the organization does not qualify as a publicly supported organization under section 170(b)(1)(A)(vi), it may complete Part III to determine if it qualifies as a publicly*

supported organization under section 509(a)(2).

Part III. Support Schedule for Organizations Described in Section 509(a)(2)

CAUTION *If an organization checked the box on line 9 of Part I, it should complete Part III. If the organization checks the box on line 14 of Part III, it should stop there and not complete the rest of Part III.*

TIP *If the organization checked the box on line 9 of Part I and also checks the box on line 20 of Part III, the organization should complete Part II to determine if it qualifies as a publicly supported organization under section 170(b)(1)(A)(vi). If it does, the organization should instead check the box on line 5, 7, or 8 of Part I, whichever applies.*

Public Support Test. For an organization to qualify as a publicly supported organization under section 509(a)(2):

- More than 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % of its support must come from contributions, membership fees, and gross receipts from activities related to its exempt functions or from amounts which are not unrelated trades or businesses under section 513, and
- No more than 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % of its support must come from gross investment income and net unrelated business income (less section 511 tax) from businesses acquired by the organization after June 30, 1975.

Public support is measured using a 5-year computation period. If the organization was not a section 501(c)(3) organization for the entire 5-year period in Part III, report amounts only for the years the organization was a section 501(c)(3) organization.

Line 1. Do not include any “unusual grants.” Include membership fees only to the extent to which the fees are payments to provide support for the organization rather than to purchase admissions, merchandise, services, or the use of facilities. To the extent that the membership fees are payments to purchase admissions, merchandise, services, or the use of facilities in a related activity, include the membership fees on line 2. See Regulations section 1.509(a)-3(h). To the extent that the membership fees are payments to purchase admissions, merchandise, services, or the use of facilities in an activity that is not an unrelated business under section 513, report the membership fees on line 3. To the extent that the membership fees are payments to purchase admissions, merchandise, services, or the use of facilities in an activity that is an unrelated business, report the net amount either on line 10b or line 11, as appropriate.

Support from a governmental unit.

Include on line 1 support received from a governmental unit. This includes any amounts received from a governmental unit, including donations or contributions and amounts received in connection with a contract entered into with a governmental unit for the performance of services or in connection with a government research grant, unless the amounts are received from exercising or performing the organization's tax-exempt purpose or function which should be reported on line 2. An amount received from a governmental unit is not treated as received from exercising or performing the organization's tax-exempt purpose or function if the payment is to provide services, facilities, or products primarily for the economic benefit of the payee. For example, if a state agency pays an organization to operate an institute to train employees from various industries in the principles of management and administration, the funds received should be included on line 2 as support related to the exercise or performance of the organization's tax-exempt purpose. See Regulations section 1.509(a)-3(g).

Unusual grants. For an organization that received any unusual grants during the 5-year period, prepare a list for the organization's records to show, for each year, the name of the contributor, the date and amount of the grant, and a brief description of the grant. If the organization used the cash method for the applicable year, show only amounts the organization actually received during that year. If the organization used the accrual method for the applicable year, show only amounts the organization accrued for that year.



Do not file this list with the organization's Form 990 or Form 990-EZ because it may be made available for public inspection. See example below.

Line 1. Example

| Year ▶ 2008 | Description |
|----------------------------------|------------------|
| Name ▶ Mr. Distinguished Donor | Undeveloped land |
| Date of Grant ▶ January 15, 2008 | |
| Amount of Grant ▶ \$60,000 | |

Include in Part IV a schedule showing the amount of each unusual grant actually received each year (if the cash accounting method is used), or accrued

each year (if the accrual accounting method is used).



Do not include the names of the grantors because Part IV will be made available for public inspection.

Unusual grants generally are substantial contributions and bequests from disinterested persons and are:

1. Attracted because of the organization's publicly supported nature,
2. Unusual and unexpected because of the amount, and
3. Large enough to endanger the organization's status as normally meeting the 33 1/3% public support test.

For a list of other factors to be considered in determining whether a grant is an unusual grant, see Temporary Regulations section 1.509(a)-3T(c)(4).

An unusual grant is excluded even if the organization receives or accrues the funds over a period of years.

Do not report gross investment income items as unusual grants. Instead, include all investment income on line 10a.

See Rev. Rul. 76-440, 1976-2 C.B. 58; Regulations section 1.170A-9(f)(6)(ii); and Temporary Regulations sections 1.509(a)-3T(c)(3) and 1.509(a)-3T(c)(4) for details about unusual grants.

Reporting contributions not reported as revenue. If the organization reports any contributions on line 1 of this Part that it does not report as revenue in Part VIII or assets in Part X of Form 990, explain in Part IV the basis for characterizing such transfers as contributions but not as revenue or assets. For instance, if an organization is a community foundation that receives and holds a cash transfer for another tax-exempt organization and reports contributions of such property on line 1 without reporting it as revenue in Part VIII or assets in Part X, explain the basis for characterizing the property as contributions but not as revenue or assets.

Line 2. Include on line 2 gross receipts from admissions, merchandise sold, services performed, or facilities furnished in any activity that is related to the organization's tax-exempt purpose (such as charitable, educational, etc.). To the extent that the membership fees are payments to purchase admissions, merchandise, services, or the use of facilities in a related activity, include the membership fees on line 2. See Regulations section 1.509(a)-3(h).

Line 3. Include on this line gross receipts from:

- A trade or business in which substantially all work is performed by volunteers. See section 513(a)(1).
- A trade or business carried on by the organization primarily for the convenience of its members, students, patients, officers, or employees. See section 513(a)(2).
- A trade or business which is the selling of merchandise, substantially all of which the organization received as gifts or contributions. See section 513(a)(3).
- "Qualified public entertainment activities" or "qualified convention and trade show activities" of certain organizations. See section 513(d).
- Furnishing certain hospital services. See section 513(e).
- A trade or business consisting of conducting bingo games, but only if the conduct of such games is lawful. See section 513(f).
- Qualified pole rentals by a mutual or cooperative telephone or electric company. See section 513(g).
- The distribution of certain low cost articles and exchange and rental of members lists. See section 513(h).
- Soliciting and receiving qualified sponsorship payments. See section 513(i).

Line 4. Enter on this line tax revenue levied for the organization's benefit by a governmental unit and either paid to the organization or expended on its behalf. Report this amount whether or not the organization includes this amount as revenue on its financial statements or elsewhere on Form 990 or Form 990-EZ.

Line 5. Enter on this line the value of services or facilities furnished by a governmental unit to the organization without charge. Do not include the value of services or facilities generally furnished to the public without charge. For example, include the fair rental value of office space furnished by a governmental unit to the organization without charge, but only if the governmental unit does not generally furnish similar office space to the public without charge.

Line 7a. Enter on this line the amounts that are included on lines 1, 2, and 3 that the organization received from **disqualified persons**. See section 4946.

For amounts included on lines 1, 2, and 3 that were received from a **disqualified person**, prepare a list for the organization's records to show the name of, and total amounts received in each year from, each **disqualified person**.

Line 7a. Example

| Disqualified Person | (a) 2004 | (b) 2005 | (c) 2006 | (d) 2007 | (e) 2008 | (f) Total |
|---------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| David Smith | \$7,000 | \$6,000 | | | \$2,000 | \$15,000 |
| Anne Parker | | | \$5,000 | \$7,000 | 4,000 | 16,000 |
| Total | \$7,000 | \$6,000 | \$5,000 | \$7,000 | \$6,000 | \$31,000 |



Do not file this list with the organization's Form 990 or Form 990-EZ because it may be made available for public inspection. Enter the total of such amounts for each year on line 7a. See example above.

Line 7b. For any gross receipts included on lines 2 and 3 from related activities received from any person, or from any bureau or similar agency of a governmental unit, other than from a **disqualified person**, that exceed the greater of 1% of the total of lines 9, 10c, 11, and 12 for the applicable year or \$5,000, enter the excess on line 7b. Prepare a list for the organization's records to show, for each year, the name of the person or government agency, the amount received during the applicable year, the larger of 1% of the total of lines 9, 10c, 11, and 12 for the applicable year or \$5,000, and the excess, if any.



Do not file this list with the organization's Form 990 or Form 990-EZ because it may be made available for public inspection. See example below.

Line 10a. Include on this line the gross income from interest, dividends, payments received on securities loans (section 512(a)(5)), rents, royalties, and income from similar sources. Do not include on this line payments that result from activities of the organization that further its exempt purpose. Instead, report these amounts on line 2.

Line 10b. Enter on this line the excess of the organization's unrelated business taxable income (as defined in section 512) from trades or businesses that it acquired or commenced after June 30, 1975, over the amount of tax imposed on this income under section 511. Include membership fees to the extent they are payments to purchase admissions, merchandise, services, or the use of facilities in an unrelated business activity that is a trade or business that was acquired or commenced after June 30, 1975.

Net income and net losses from all of these trades or businesses should be aggregated. If a net loss results, enter zero on this line. See Regulations section 1.509(a)-3(a)(3).

Line 11. Enter on this line the organization's net income from carrying on unrelated business activities not included on line 10b, whether or not the activities are regularly carried on as a trade or business. See sections 512 and 513 and the applicable regulations. Include membership fees to the extent

they are payments to purchase admissions, merchandise, services, or the use of facilities in an activity that is an unrelated business not included on line 10b.

Net income and net losses from all of the organization's unrelated business activities should be aggregated. If a net loss results, enter "-0-" on this line.

Line 12. Include on this line all support as defined in section 509(d) that is not included elsewhere in Part III. Explain in Part IV the nature and source of each amount reported. Do not include gain or loss from sale of capital assets.

Line 14. An organization that checks this box should stop here and should not complete the rest of Part III. It should not make a public support computation on line 15 or 16 or an investment income computation on line 17 or 18, or check any of the boxes on line 19 or 20.

Example. An organization receives an exemption letter from the IRS that it is tax-exempt under section 501(c)(3) and a public charity under section 509(a)(2) effective March 25, 2008, its date of incorporation. The organization uses a calendar year accounting period. When the organization prepares Part III for 2008 through 2012, it should check the box on line 14 and should not complete the rest of Part III. When the organization prepares Part III for 2013 and subsequent years, it should not check the box on line 14 and should complete the rest of Part III.



An organization in its first 5 years as a section 501(c)(3) organization should make the public support and investment income computations on a copy of Schedule A (Form 990 or 990-EZ) that it keeps for itself. Organizations should carefully monitor their public support on an ongoing basis to ensure that they will meet the public support tests in the sixth and succeeding years.

Line 15. Round to the nearest hundredth decimal point in reporting the percentage of public support. For instance, if the organization calculates its public support percentage as 58.3456%, this percentage would be rounded to 58.35% when reported on line 15.

Line 16. For 2008, enter the public support percentage from the 2007 Schedule A (Form 990 or 990-EZ), Part IV-A, line 27g. Round to the nearest hundredth decimal point in reporting the percentage of public support.



Although an organization that uses the accrual method for the 2008 Form 990 used the cash method when it prepared the 2007 Schedule A (Form 990 or 990-EZ), it should enter on line 16, the Public Support Percentage from the 2007 Schedule A (Form 990 or 990-EZ), Part IV-A, line 27g.

Line 17. Round to the nearest whole percentage.

Line 18. For 2008, enter the investment income percentage from the 2007 Schedule A (Form 990 or 990-EZ), Part IV-A, line 27h. Round to the nearest whole percentage.

Line 19a. If the organization did not check the box on line 14, and Line 15 is more than 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ %, and line 17 is not more than 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ %, **check the box on this line and do not complete the rest of this schedule.** The organization qualifies as a publicly supported organization for 2008 and 2009.

Line 19b. If the organization did not check a box on line 14 or 19a, and line 16 is more than 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ %, and line 18 is not more than 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ %, **check the box on this line and do not complete the rest of this schedule.** The organization qualifies as a publicly supported organization for 2008.

Note. The alternative test for organizations experiencing substantial and material changes in its sources of support, other than from unusual grants, has been eliminated.

Line 20. If the organization did not check a box on line 14, 19a, or 19b, it does not qualify as a publicly supported organization under section 509(a)(2) for 2008 and should check the box on this line. If the organization does not qualify as a public charity under any of the boxes on Schedule A (Form 990 or 990-EZ), Part I, lines 1 through 11, it is a private foundation as of the beginning of the year and should not file Form 990, Form 990-EZ, or Schedule A (Form 990 or 990-EZ) for 2008. Instead, the organization should file Form 990-PF.



If Form 990 or 990-EZ is for the organization's sixth tax year as a section 501(c)(3) organization, and it checked the box on line 20, it should compute the public support percentage and the investment income percentage on its Form 990 for its first 5 tax years. If its public support percentage for its first 5 tax years is more than 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % and the investment income percentage for its first 5 tax years is not more than 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ %, it will qualify as a public charity for

**Line 7b. Example
Year 2008**

| (a) Name | (b) Amount Received in 2008 | (c) 1% of Amount on Line 13 in 2008 | (d) Enter the Larger of column (c) or \$5,000 | (e) 2008 Excess (column (b) less column (d)) |
|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|--|
| Word Processing, Inc. | \$25,000 | \$2,000 | \$5,000 | \$20,000 |
| Enter the total for column (f) on line 7b for 2008 | | | | \$20,000 |

its sixth tax year. If the organization qualifies in this manner, explain in Part IV.



If the organization does not qualify as a publicly supported organization under section 509(a)(2), it may complete Part II to determine if the organization qualifies as a publicly supported organization under section 170(b)(1)(A)(vi).

Part IV. Supplemental Information

Use Part IV to provide narrative information required, if applicable, in Part

II, line 10, and line 17a or 17b, and in Part III, line 12. Also use Part IV to provide other narrative explanations required by these instructions or to supplement responses to questions on Schedule A (Form 990 or 990-EZ). Identify the specific part and line number that the response supports, in the order in which

they appear on Schedule A (Form 990 or 990-EZ). Part IV may be duplicated if more space is needed.



Do not include in Part IV the names of any donors, grantors, or contributors because Part IV will be made available for public inspection.