

# **Agenda**

- Key questions
- Grants to charities
- Grants to government
- Grants to non-charities
- Grants to international organizations
- Grants to individuals
  - Scholarships
  - Awards
  - Disaster relief/hardship assistance



## **Key Questions**

- What is the tax status of your organization?
  - · Private foundation
  - Public charity (w/ donor-advised funds?)
  - For-profit (i.e., corporate giving program)
- Is the grant to an individual or an organization?
- If the grant is to an organization, what is the tax status of the potential grantee?
- Why do these questions matter?

3

# Grants to Organizations: Determining Tax Status

Is the grantee a charitable organization (public charity or private foundation)?

#### Sources:

- IRS Select Check (<u>www.irs.gov</u>)
- IRS Business Master File (<u>www.irs.gov</u>)
- Third-party provider (e.g., GuideStar)

Which charitable organizations may not be included in those sources?

- Religious institutions
- Organizations under group exemptions



## **Grants to Charities: Is it a public charity?**

### Determine public charity v. private foundation



## Documentation of due diligence

- Source
- Date information checked
- Copy of reviewed information
- Specific requirements if relying on third-party provider



## **Grants to Charities: Supporting Organizations**

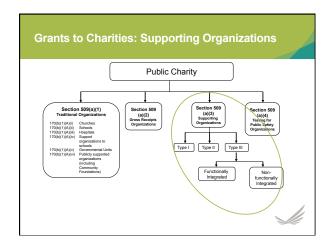
Extra steps required for grants to public charities from <u>private foundations</u> or <u>donor-advised funds</u>:

- Determine if the grantee is a supporting organization (Section 509 (a)(3) organization)
- If grantee is a supporting organization (SO), determine SO type

## Why are the extra steps required?

- Grants to some supporting organizations require "expenditure responsibility"
- Grants to some supporting organizations do not count towards payout for private foundations
- 990-PF now requires private foundations to identify supporting organization grantees on its grants listing





## **Grants to Charities: Religious Institutions**

#### Some not required to have an IRS determination

- Houses of worship
- Integrated auxiliaries (brotherhoods, youth groups)

More loosely affiliated groups – hospitals, nursing homes – should have an IRS determination of public charity status

#### Options for those not required to have a determination:

- May have an IRS determination
- May be part of group exemption
- Use multi-part IRS test for determining whether an organization is a "church"



## **Grants to Charities: Group Exemptions**

## Examples:

■ Parent teacher organizations, religious organizations

## Documentation:

- Group ruling
- Evidence that subordinate is included under group ruling

9

## **Grants to Charities: Private Foundations**

## From private foundations to private foundations:

- Require "expenditure responsibility"
- To private non-operating foundation: out-of-corpus rules must be followed to count grant towards payout requirement

## From public charities to private foundations:

- Grants to private operating foundations generally ok
- Grants to private non-operating foundations can raise concerns, particularly from donor-advised funds



## **Expenditure Responsibility**

- Pre-grant inquiry
- Written grant agreement with special provisions
- Segregation of funds if non-charity
- Follow-up reporting from grantee
- Disclosure on Form 990-PF



## **Grants to Government**

### Examples:

police departments, public schools, libraries

## General Rules:

- Must be for an exclusively public purpose
- Prudent to document status as a government unit (e.g., authorizing statute)
- No expenditure responsibility required



## **Grants to Non-charities**

## Examples:

- Tax-exempt organizations that are not charities (e.g., garden clubs; chambers of commerce)
- For-profit entities (e.g., technical college)

#### General Rules:

- Must be exclusively for charitable purpose
- Documentation critical grant agreements and follow-up reporting
- Grants from private foundations and donor-advised funds require expenditure responsibility



## **Expenditure Responsibility**

- Pre-grant inquiry
- Written grant agreement with special provisions
- Segregation of funds if non-charity
- Follow-up reporting from grantee
- Disclosure on Form 990-PF



## **International Grants**

Determine whether organizing documents permit international grantmaking and consider policy issues

## All grantmakers:

- Obtain documentation
- Comply with counter-terrorism guidelines
- Execute written grant agreement
- Obtain follow-up reporting

## Private foundations and donor-advised funds:

- Expenditure responsibility or
- Equivalency determination



## **Equivalency Determination**

# Process to document that grantee is equivalent to U.S. public charity

- Grantee affidavit
- Written opinion of counsel
- Written advice from a qualified tax practitioner
  - New development: Equivalency determination repositories



## **Grants to Individuals: Scholarships**

**Purpose:** Assist individual pursue education, achieve an objective, or develop a skill

## **General Rules:**

- Must be open to a charitable class
- Awarded on objective and non-discriminatory basis
- No benefit to persons making selection
- Special rules for assistance to corporate employees or their dependents

IRS pre-approval required for private foundation grants to individuals for study and/or travel

## **Grants to Individuals: Awards**

### Purpose:

Recognize past achievement, not intended to finance future activity

## General Rules:

- Award must serve a charitable purpose
- Recipients selected in objective and nondiscriminatory

No IRS pre-approval required unless awarded by a private foundation for the purpose of study and/or travel

#### Grants to Individuals: Scholarships and Awards

## **Donor-advised fund rules**

#### No grants to individuals

## Scholarship fund will not be considered donor-advised if:

- Donor, persons appointed or designated by the donor, and related parties do not control selection committee
- Advice is provided only as member of committee
- Sponsoring organization appoints selection committee
- Procedures are approved in advance by board
- Procedures are objective and non-discriminatory

# Grants to Individuals: Disaster Relief and Hardship Assistance

#### Purpose:

Assisting individuals with basic necessities

#### **General Rules:**

- Must benefit a charitable class
- Establish a process for determining who will receive assistance and permissible types of assistance
- Documentation of need important but extent of documentation will vary based on the timing and nature of assistance
- Resource: IRS Publication 3833



# Grants to Individuals: Disaster Relief and Hardship Assistance

## Corporate private foundations

- Carefully follow rules for disaster relief established post-9/11 to provide relief to employees in "qualified disasters"
- Other hardship assistance to employees generally not permissible



## **QUESTIONS**

## **Additional Resources**

Articles on grantmaking issues:  $\underline{www.cof.org}$ 

International grantmaking resources:

www.usig.org

Learn Foundation Law: learnfoundationlaw.org



