

Form 1023-EZ First Year Report

Executive Summary

On July 1, 2014, IRS developed and released Form 1023-EZ, a simplified electronic application form for smaller organizations to request and obtain exemption for Federal income tax as an organization described in Internal Revenue Code section 501(c)(3). During the first year the Form has been in use, the IRS has closely monitored the use of the Form to identify and make necessary modifications.

Initial analysis indicates the Form is reducing taxpayer burden and increasing cost effectiveness of the EO operations. The impact of the Form is reflected in the most recent Customer Satisfaction Survey, administered to a random sample of organizations that have experienced the Exempt Organization (EO) determinations process during the six months ending March 31, 2015. Overall EO customer satisfaction increased to 77% from 44% in the prior 6-month period, while the customer dissatisfaction decreased to 7% from 29%. Further, the average processing time for the Form has been 13 days, as compared to the average processing time of 191 days for the traditional, longer Form 1023 during the same one-year time frame.

To mitigate the risks associated with the streamlined Form, EO performs pre-determination compliance checks on 3% of the Form 1023-EZ applications filed. Based on the responses from these checks, 77% of the reviewed applications are approved, while the others have been rejected, primarily due to the applicant's ineligibility to use the Form. Overall, 95% of all Forms 1023-EZ closed to date have been approved.

As discussed in the Report, EO has continually analyzed the usage data and has taken steps to correct or mitigate identified issues. For example, researching taxpayer accounts to resolve rejections caused by an incorrect EIN, referring applications to revenue agents who perform necessary research or request information from the applicant, and calling an applicant if it fails to respond to an initial written inquiry. The current rejection rate for failure to provide additional information is 6% of the total Form 1023-EZ filers. This rejection rate is comparative to the Failure to Establish closure rate of 4% for Form 1023 applications. To reduce the rejection rate based on ineligibility to file, IRS is pursuing changes to the Form and to the instructions to clarify the application requirements and provide educational outreach to practitioners.

EO will initiate a post-determination compliance program for Form 1023-EZ filers in 2016 by conducting correspondence audits of organizations that received a determination letter after filing the Form 1023-EZ. In addition to assessing the level of compliance by new organizations, IRS will use the findings from this compliance program to identify opportunities to further improve and modify the Form 1023-EZ and processes.

Background

At the beginning of fiscal year 2014, the IRS Tax Exempt/Government Entities (TE/GE) Exempt Organizations (EO) Division had a backlog of over 75,000 open applications for exempt status. Some of these applications had been waiting over a year for agent review. Responding to the need for a more efficient procedure to work these applications, EO undertook an in-depth review of its application process using the Lean Six Sigma approach to achieving business efficiencies. Based on recommendations from the Lean Six Sigma team, EO developed the Form 1023-EZ application (See Appendix A) to simplify the application process for smaller organizations, allowing resources to focus on applications that are more complex and to be deployed to back-end compliance programs. The determinations process would be simpler for organizations meeting specific criteria and after a period, their operations and compliance could be reviewed. The electronic Form 1023-EZ was developed and released for use on July 1, 2014. Initial analysis indicates it is increasing cost effectiveness while reducing taxpayer burden. This report describes Form 1023-EZ's first year in use.

Overall IRS Experience in Processing the Form 1023-EZ

Based on informal feedback, organizations have responded positively to the form's abbreviated length, ease of completion, lower user fee and electronic submission format. The ease of processing the form has allowed the Service to maintain average processing time of 13 days. From implementation on July 1, 2014 through June 26, 2015, EO has received 43,157 Forms 1023-EZ, about 52% of the aggregate Forms 1023 and Forms 1023-EZ filed during that period.

The positive reception and impact of the Form 1023-EZ is reflected in the most recent Customer Satisfaction Survey results from October 1, 2014 through March 31, 2015. The survey is administered to a random sample of organizations that have experienced the EO determinations process. Overall EO customer satisfaction increased to 77% from 44% in the prior period, while the customer dissatisfaction decreased to 7% from 29%. This dramatic improvement is attributable primarily to process improvement implemented since May 2014 coupled with the use of Form 1023-EZ since July 1, 2014. Table 1 shows the survey ratings received from users of Form 1023-EZ and the regular Form 1023.

Table 1
Customer Satisfaction Survey Results
Oct 2014 – Mar 2015

EO Determinations Customer Satisfaction	Form 1023-EZ	Form 1023
Overall Satisfaction	87%	72%
Satisfaction with:		
Length of process	86%	55%
IRS communication	73%	62%
Ease of understanding application	69%	53%
Ease of completing application	74%	49%
Time spent completing application	73%	41%
Promptness of receiving acknowledgement	85%	62%
Clarity of acknowledgement letter	79%	67%
Time it took IRS to contact you	78%	61%
Ease of understanding determination letter	90%	83%
Overall Dissatisfaction	4%	10%

Table 2 lists the most predominant types of organizations using the new process, based on the National Taxonomy of Exempt Entities (NTEE) codes provided by the applicants.

Table 2
Predominant Organization Types – Overall

Rank	NTEE code	NTEE Description	NTEE Counts
1	O50	Youth Development Programs, Other	1446
2	X20	Christian	1389
3	D20	Animal Protection and Welfare	1370
4	P20	Human Service Organizations – Multipurpose	1337
5	B94	Parent Teacher Groups	1115

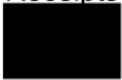

Inventory Data

The figures in Table 3 represent 100% of the Form 1023-EZ applications received and closed since July 1, 2014. The average hours represent the actual amount of time documented to work each case.

Cycle time refers to the number of days from the application submission date until the determination letter mailing date.

Table 3

1023-EZ Applications Overall Statistical Analysis

	FY2014 7-1-14 to 9-26-14	FY2015 9-27-14 to 6-26-15	Combined
Receipts	9533	33624	43157
	6972	35117	42089
Denied ¹	0	0	0
Approvals	6591	33316	39907
Rejections ²	355	1594	1949
Other ³	26	207	233
Avg Hours	0.6	0.5	0.55
			

*Cycle time is calculated on a 12-month rolling average rather than being fiscal year specific, therefore the rolling average for 7-1-14 to 6-26-15 is included only as a combined number.

Based on the information above, Exempt Organizations has approved 95% of the applications closed to date.

Table 4 follows and details the primary rejection reasons for Form 1023-EZ applications.

¹ An organization’s application can be approved, rejected or denied. An organization’s application for exempt status is denied if the IRS determines that the organization does not meet the organizational or the operational test. Such organizations have the right to appeal the proposed denial to the Office of Appeals.

² A submitted application that is not complete is not accepted for processing. An application not accepted for processing is classified as “rejected”. An organization that has its application rejected does not have the right to appeal the rejection. It may resubmit Form 1023-EZ or use Form 1023.

³ Withdrawals and duplicate applications.

Table 4
Overall Rejection Reasons

Rejection Reason	Description	Percentage
Retroactive Reinstatement Requirements Not Met	The Form 1023 EZ submission date is more than 15 months after the date on which the IRS posted the organization's name on EO Select Check. The late submission disqualifies the filer for retroactive reinstatement under the Revenue Procedure provision.	43%
Invalid EIN	Form 1023-EZ is rejected if the applicant submits it with an incorrect EIN and the correct EIN cannot be determined based on IRS records.	36%
No Response to Additional Information Letter	Applicant did not respond to an information letter and the case was closed as incomplete.	6%
Inaccurate Date of Organization	For organizations whose tax-exempt status was automatically revoked for failure to file a Form 990-series return for three consecutive years, Form 1023-EZ is rejected if the applicant indicates a date of formation that is inconsistent with IRS records.	4%
Insufficient User Fee	Form 1023-EZ is rejected if the applicant's user fee payment is insufficient. Specifically, the applicant's credit/debit card transaction is declined by the applicant's financial institution.	2%
Projected Gross Receipts >\$50,000	Form 1023-EZ is rejected if the applicant's projected annual gross receipts exceed \$50,000 in any of the next 3 years.	2%
Actual Gross Receipts > \$50,000	Form 1023-EZ is rejected if the applicant's annual gross receipts exceeded \$50,000 in any of the past 3 years.	< 2%
Ineligible (Church, LLC & Credit Counseling)	Applicant is engaged in an ineligible activity for Form 1023-EZ filing.	< 2%
Other Application Pending	Form 1023-EZ is rejected if there is a Form 1023 that has been assigned for review or if there is a Form 1024, in any open status, pending with the Service.	< 2%
Previously Revoked	Form 1023-EZ is rejected if the applicant was previously exempt and that exemption was revoked or if the applicant is a successor to a previously revoked organization (other than an organization the tax-exempt status of which was automatically revoked for failure to file a Form 990-series return for three consecutive years).	< 1%
Assets > \$250,000	Form 1023-EZ is rejected if the applicant's total assets exceeded \$250,000.	< 1%
Invalid NTEE	Applicant entered invalid NTEE code on Form.	< 1%

A review of the NTEE codes shows that no specific type of organization is rejected more often than another. The data indicated that applications from the broad spectrum of potentially exempt organizations, including arts and culture, human services, education, youth development and animal welfare, science and technology, public benefit and international activities among others, are rejected for a variety of reasons.

Since July 1, 2014, 641 (33%) of applicants, whose Form 1023-EZ was initially rejected, subsequently reapplied. 524 applicants used Form 1023-EZ - 436 were approved, 69 were rejected or withdrawn and the remaining 19 were still open as of June 26, 2015. 117 applicants reapplied using Form 1023 - 81 were approved, two withdrew, one was already exempt, and 33 were still in process as of June 26, 2015.

Predetermination Information

Each incoming Form 1023-EZ has approximately a 3% random chance of being selected for predetermination review. Because the selection is based on a simple random sampling methodology, the selected population at any point in time may not equal exactly 3%. From July 1, 2014 through June 26, 2015, 1191 applications have been selected for predetermination review.

Based on the application data, IRS records and internet research, the reviewing agent either rejects the application based on ineligibility to file a Form 1023-EZ or an invalid EIN or the agent will request additional information by letter.

If additional information is requested, four standard questions, along with a penalties of perjury statement, are asked. The standard questions include requests for the organizing document with language required to meet the organizational test; a detailed description of past, present, and future activities; a schedule of revenues and expenses; and a detailed description of any transactions with donors or related entities. If the applicant indicates specific activities such as legislative, foreign distributions, or gaming activities, additional questions are asked. If an applicant's website or the NTEE code entered indicates activities outside the scope of section 501(c)(3) of the Code, additional questions may be asked.

EO has approved 95% of all Form 1023-EZ applications closed to date. Through the predetermination review process, approximately 77% of applications have been approved. The difference in the percentages approved is mainly attributed to the rejection of applications in the predetermination review process. The most common reasons for these rejections have been the applicant's ineligibility to use the Form 1023-EZ or the applicant's failure to respond to our request for additional information.

Of the 205 rejections in the predetermination process, 68 (33%) were due to ineligibility to file the Form 1023-EZ. Fifty-nine applicants, rejected for this reason, responded to our additional information letter and revealed they had or expected their gross receipts to exceed \$50,000, making them ineligible. The other nine ineligible applicants rejected in the predetermination process included churches, Limited Liability Corporations and a credit counseling organization, which are explicitly ineligible.

The second most common reason for rejection through the predetermination process has been failure of the applicant to respond to an agent’s request for additional information. Since inception of the predetermination process and through June 26, 2015, 84 applications under predetermination review were rejected for this reason. In the first six months, such failure to respond accounted for nearly half of the rejections in the predetermination process and approximately 12% of all rejected applications.

To reduce these numbers, the IRS began making follow-up telephone calls to those organizations that did not respond to the additional information letters. This practice proved successful in increasing the rate of responses and became part of standard operating procedures. Consequently, between January 24, 2015 and June 26, 2015, only 6% of applications were rejected because organizations failed to respond to the request for additional information. This lower rejection rate is comparative to the Failure to Establish closure rate of 4% for regular Form 1023 applications. The regular Form 1023 suspense period – on average more than 90 days after the request for information – accounts for the slightly lower rate of failing to respond.

Table 5 below shows the number of organizations selected for pre-determination review and the data for closures of the reviewed applications.

**Table 5
Predetermination Form 1023-EZ Applications**

	FY2014	FY2015	Combined
Denied	0	0	0
Approvals	84	662	746
Rejections	31	174	205

Tax Examiner Referrals

In addition to the applications randomly selected for predetermination review, tax examiners may refer cases for additional review by an EO determinations specialist in an effort to cure inconsistencies shown in the application or to assess the accuracy of the information provided. From November 2014 when tracking for this data began, through June 26, 2015, tax examiners referred 556 applications for additional review. 510 were referred because the applicant selected an NTEE code that is generally inconsistent with exemption under section 501(c)(3). The rest were referred for the following reasons:

- 15 (5.2%) were referred or assigned in error and determination was made on the original filing.
- 12 (4.2%) were applicants whose formation date listed on the Form 1023-EZ was inconsistent with Service records.

- 11 (3.8%) contained a name match on the Comprehensive List of Terrorists and Groups (CLTG) and required additional information.
- Four (1.4%) were parents of group rulings applying for individual exemption.
- Four (1.4%) showed the applicant reapplied within 27 months of being granted exemption under a subsection other than 501(c) (3).⁴

Upon receipt of a referral from a Form 1023-EZ tax examiner, the specialist may request information, approve or reject the application based on application data, IRS records and internet research. If the agent needs additional information, the information requested is based on the contents of the form and the reason for referral.

From July 1, 2014 through June 26, 2015, 59% of the 285 applications referred were approved; 21% were rejected; 19% withdrew after additional information was requested and reapplied using Form 1024; and 1% were already exempt or had been erroneously revoked and did not need to apply. The reasons for rejection of the referred applications were:

- Thirty-one failed to respond to the agent’s request for additional information
- Nine were ineligible to file.
- Six provided invalid employer identification numbers.
- Six did not meet section 4 of Rev. Proc. 2014-11.
- Four selected an invalid NTEE code.
- Three provided an inaccurate date of organization.
- Two had insufficient user fees.

Table 6 below illustrates the data for tax examiner referral closures.

Table 6
Tax Examiner Referrals - Form 1023-EZ Applications

	FY2014	FY2015	Combined
<u>Closures</u>	1	284	285
Approved	0	168	168
Rejected	0	61	61
Withdrawal	1	52	53
Other (Already Exempt)	0	1	1
Other (Erroneous Revocation)	0	2	2

⁴ These applications are referred to determine if exemption under 501(c)(3) can be granted. The statutory requirement under Section 508 of the Internal Revenue Code to grant retroactive status is to submit an application within 27 months from the date of formation.

Overall Issues Encountered and Resolutions

Early in the processing, when an applicant provided an incorrect EIN, the application was automatically rejected. However, it was later determined that additional research could be conducted to locate a correct EIN for the applicant in IRS records that greatly reduced the frequency of this type of rejection.

As explained more fully above, the rate of rejections for an applicant's failure to respond to a request for additional information was greatly reduced by implementing a process for calling the applicant both when the additional information letter is sent and if the applicant fails to respond during the initial response period.

After identifying multiple applications being filed from the same pay.gov account, IRS continues to assess the behavior and potential impact of these volume submitters. Recent data analytics identified 41 submitters who sent in more than 10 applications, including four that submitted more than 100 applications and six that submitted more than 50.

Because this application process is new and Form 1023-EZ is based on attestations of the organization as to specific facts, the presence of volume submitters generated legitimate business questions regarding their degree of due diligence and that of the applicants, the depth of review for accuracy once the application was complete, uncertainty about the validity of the signature on the application and the motive and legitimacy of the volume submitters. Initial conversations with one submitter confirmed that this individual is an established practitioner in the EO community. IRS is currently evaluating the filing data to formulate a business plan to address potential issues with volume submitters, including a need for clarifying the application requirements and educational outreach to practitioners.

Risk Management

Concurrent with the implementation of the Form 1023-EZ, IRS developed a Risk Register to identify potential risk in implementing a streamlined application form based on attestations. These risks included:

- Decreased IRS involvement in applicant engagement and education.
- Insufficient information on the form for the IRS to make an accurate determination.
- Increased likelihood of fraud.
- Perception that applicants could be treated inconsistently.
- Possibility that application processing may be inadequate.

Based on the statistics gathered to-date, the mitigation steps in place address the identified risks. Mitigation actions taken to-date include extensive educational materials on irs.gov and stayexempt.org websites, the implementation of the predetermination review process and the tax

examiner referral process, clarification of the Form 1023-EZ and instructions, continued data analysis to detect abuse of the form, and planned post determination correspondence exams.

Next Steps

The EO Program will continue to monitor the filings and use of the Form 1023-EZ and will initiate a post-determination compliance program for Form 1023-EZ filers in 2016. This program will consist of correspondence examinations of a random sampling of Form 990 series information returns or notices filed by organizations that received exempt status via Form 1023-EZ. Starting this program in 2016 will allow IRS to check compliance for small exempt organizations after a year or more in operation. In addition to assessing the level of compliance by new organizations with tax exemption tax law, IRS will use the findings from this compliance program to identify opportunities to further improve and adjust the Form 1023-EZ and processes.

To further improve customer service and reduce the number of ineligible organizations who apply, various changes to the Form 1023-EZ are being discussed. IRS has already made minor adjustments in procedures and is considering changes to both the form and its instructions. The proposed changes are intended to clarify information being requested on the form, enhance the instructions, secure additional contact information and provide additional guidance to applicants to ensure the accuracy of the information provided on the form. Specifically, planned changes for the form include requiring the identification of a point of contact or responsible person for additional information requests, requiring the applicant to attest that gross receipts or expected gross receipts are less than \$50,000, and requiring an independent attestation that total assets are less than \$250,000.

As changes are made to the Form 1023-EZ process, toolkits are updated to ensure employees are processing the form consistently and correctly. These toolkits will be incorporated into the Internal Revenue Manual to be published by September 30, 2015.

EO will continue to conduct a predetermination compliance review on 3% of the filing population to measure the understanding of the Form 1023-EZ filing requirements and compliance with tax exemption tax law. EO will use the findings from these predetermination compliance reviews to revise processes, make appropriate changes to the form and instructions, and/or adjust enforcement strategies, as needed.

Form **1023-EZ**

(June 2014)

Streamlined Application for Recognition of Exemption Under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code

Do not enter social security numbers on this form as it may be made public.
Information about Form 1023-EZ and its separate instructions is at www.irs.gov/form1023.

OMB No. 1545-0056

Note: If exempt status is approved, this application will be open for public inspection.

Check this box to attest that you have completed the Form 1023-EZ Eligibility Worksheet in the current instructions, are eligible to apply for exemption using Form 1023-EZ, and have read and understand the requirements to be exempt under section 501(c)(3).

Part I Identification of Applicant

1a Full Name of Organization

b Address (number, street, and room/suite). If a P.O. box, see instructions. c City d State e Zip Code + 4

2 Employer Identification Number 3 Month Tax Year Ends (MM) 4 Person to Contact if More Information is Needed

5 Contact Telephone Number 6 Fax Number (optional) 7 User Fee Submitted

8 List the names, titles, and mailing addresses of your officers, directors, and/or trustees. (If you have more than five, see instructions.)

First Name:	Last Name:	Title:	Street Address:	City:	State:	Zip Code + 4:

9 a Organization's Website (if available):

b Organization's Email (optional):

Part II Organizational Structure

1 To file this form, you must be a corporation, an unincorporated association, or a trust. Check the box for the type of organization.
 Corporation Unincorporated association Trust

2 Check this box to attest that you have the organizing document necessary for the organizational structure indicated above. (See the instructions for an explanation of necessary organizing documents.)

3 Date incorporated if a corporation, or formed if other than a corporation (MMDDYYYY): _____

4 State of incorporation or other formation: _____

5 Section 501(c)(3) requires that your organizing document must limit your purposes to one or more exempt purposes within section 501(c)(3).

Check this box to attest that your organizing document contains this limitation.

6 Section 501(c)(3) requires that your organizing document must not expressly empower you to engage, otherwise than as an insubstantial part of your activities, in activities that in themselves are not in furtherance of one or more exempt purposes.

Check this box to attest that your organizing document does not expressly empower you to engage, otherwise than as an insubstantial part of your activities, in activities that in themselves are not in furtherance of one or more exempt purposes.

7 Section 501(c)(3) requires that your organizing document must provide that upon dissolution, your remaining assets be used exclusively for section 501(c)(3) exempt purposes. Depending on your entity type and the state in which you are formed, this requirement may be satisfied by operation of state law.

Check this box to attest that your organizing document contains the dissolution provision required under section 501(c)(3) or that you do not need an express dissolution provision in your organizing document because you rely on the operation of state law in the state in which you are formed for your dissolution provision.

For Paperwork Reduction Act Notice, see the instructions. 1023-EZ (6-2014)

Catalog No. 66267N

Form

Part III Your Specific Activities

1 Enter the appropriate 3-character NTEE Code that best describes your activities (See the instructions): _____
2 To qualify for exemption as a section 501(c)(3) organization, you must be organized and operated exclusively to further one or more of the following purposes. By checking the box or boxes below, you attest that you are organized and operated exclusively to further the purposes indicated. **Check all that apply.**

- Charitable Religious Educational
- Scientific Literary Testing for public safety
- Foster national or international amateur sports competition for or on behalf of individuals Prevention of cruelty to children or animals

3 To qualify for exemption as a section 501(c)(3) organization, you must:
• Refrain from supporting or opposing candidates in political campaigns in any way.
• Ensure that your net earnings do not inure in whole or in part to the benefit of private shareholders or individuals (that is, board members, officers, key management employees, or other insiders).
• Not further non-exempt purposes (such as purposes that benefit private interests) more than insubstantially.

• Not be organized or operated for the primary purpose of conducting a trade or business that is not related to your exempt purpose(s).
• Not devote more than an insubstantial part of your activities attempting to influence legislation or, if you made a section 501(h) election, not normally make expenditures in excess of expenditure limitations outlined in section 501(h).
• Not provide commercial-type insurance as a substantial part of your activities.

Check this box to attest that you have not conducted and will not conduct activities that violate these prohibitions and restrictions.

- 4 Do you or will you attempt to influence legislation? Yes No
 (If yes, consider filing Form 5768. See the instructions for more details.)
- 5 Do you or will you pay compensation to any of your officers, directors, or trustees? Yes No
 (Refer to the instructions for a definition of compensation.)
- 6 Do you or will you donate funds to or pay expenses for individual(s)? Yes No
- 7 Do you or will you conduct activities or provide grants or other assistance to individual(s) or organization(s) outside the United States? Yes No
- 8 Do you or will you engage in financial transactions (for example, loans, payments, rents, etc.) with any of your officers, directors, or trustees, or any entities they own or control? Yes No
- 9 Do you or will you have unrelated business gross income of \$1,000 or more during a tax year? Yes No
- 10 Do you or will you operate bingo or other gaming activities? Yes No
- 11 Do you or will you provide disaster relief? Yes No

Part IV Foundation Classification

Part IV is designed to classify you as an organization that is either a private foundation or a public charity. Public charity status is a more favorable tax status than private foundation status.

1 If you qualify for public charity status, check the appropriate box (1a – 1c below) and skip to Part V below.

- 1a Check this box to attest that you normally receive at least one-third of your support from public sources or you normally receive at least 10 percent of your support from public sources and you have other characteristics of a publicly supported organization. Sections 509(a)(1) and 170(b)(1)(A)(vi).
- 1b Check this box to attest that you normally receive more than one-third of your support from a combination of gifts, grants, contributions, membership fees, and gross receipts (from permitted sources) from activities related to your exempt functions and normally receive not more than one-third of your support from investment income and unrelated business taxable income. Section 509(a)(2).
- 1c Check this box to attest that you are operated for the benefit of a college or university that is owned or operated by a governmental unit. Sections 509(a)(1) and 170(b)(1)(A)(iv).

2 If you are not described in items 1a – 1c above, you are a private foundation. As a private foundation, you are required by section 508(e) to have specific provisions in your organizing document, unless you rely on the operation of state law in the state in which you were formed to meet these requirements. These specific provisions require that you operate to avoid liability for private foundation excise taxes under sections 4941-4945.

Check this box to attest that your organizing document contains the provisions required by section 508(e) or that your organizing document does not need to include the provisions required by section 508(e) because you rely on the operation of state law in your particular state to meet the requirements of section 508(e). (See the instructions for explanation of the section 508(e) requirements.)

Part V Reinstatement After Automatic Revocation

Complete this section only if you are applying for reinstatement of exemption after being automatically revoked for failure to file required annual returns or notices for three consecutive years, and you are applying for reinstatement under section 4 or 7 of Revenue Procedure 2014-11. (Check only one box.)

Check this box if you are seeking retroactive reinstatement under section 4 of Revenue Procedure 2014-11. By checking this box, you attest that you meet the specified requirements of section 4, that your failure to file was not intentional, and that you have put in place procedures to file required returns or notices in the future. (See the instructions for requirements.)

Check this box if you are seeking reinstatement under section 7 of Revenue Procedure 2014-11, effective the date you are filling this application.

Part VI Signature

I declare under the penalties of perjury that I am authorized to sign this application on behalf of the above organization and that I have examined this application, and to the best of my knowledge it is true, correct, and complete.

PLEASE SIGN HERE

(Type name of signer)(Type title or authority of signer)

(Signature of Officer, Director, Trustee, or other authorized official)

(Date)

Form **1023-EZ** (6-2014)

Printed on recycled paper

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