Form **1120-POL**
Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service

U.S. Income Tax Return for Certain Political Organizations

OMB No. 1545-0129

2003

For calendar year 2003 or other tax year beginning , 2003, and ending , 20 .

Check the box if this is a section 501(c) organization or a separate segregated fund described in section 527(f)(3) . . . . . ▶ ☐

Check if:
☐ Final return
☐ Name change
☐ Address change
☐ Amended return

Name of organization

Number, street, and room or suite no. (If a P.O. box, see page 5 of instructions.)

City or town, state, and ZIP code

Employer identification number

Candidates for U.S. Congress Only
If this is a principal campaign committee, and it is the ONLY political committee, check here. . . . . ☐
If this is a principal campaign committee, but is NOT the only political committee, check here and attach a copy of designation (See instructions on page 2.) . ☐

Income	1	Dividends (attach schedule)	1
	2	Interest	2
	3	Gross rents	3
	4	Gross royalties	4
	5	Capital gain net income (attach Schedule D (Form 1120))	5
	6	Net gain or (loss) from Form 4797, Part II, line 18 (attach Form 4797)	6
	7	Other income and nonexempt function expenditures (see instructions)	7
	8	**Total income.** Add lines 1 through 7	8
Deductions	9	Salaries and wages	9
	10	Repairs and maintenance	10
	11	Rents	11
	12	Taxes and licenses	12
	13	Interest	13
	14	Depreciation (attach Form 4562)	14
	15	Other deductions (attach schedule)	15
	16	**Total deductions.** Add lines 9 through 15	16
	17	Taxable income before specific deduction of $100 (see instructions). Section 501(c) organizations show:	
	a	Amount of net investment income ▶	
	b	Aggregate amount expended for an exempt function (attach schedule) ▶	17c
	18	Specific deduction of $100 (not allowed for newsletter funds defined under section 527(g))	18
Tax	19	**Taxable income.** Subtract line 18 from line 17c (If line 19 is zero or less, see the instructions.)	19
	20	**Income tax** (see instructions)	20
	21	**Tax credits** (Attach the applicable credit forms.) (see instructions)	21
	22	Total tax. Subtract line 21 from line 20	22
	23	Payments: a Tax deposited with Form 7004 — 23a	
		b Credit for tax paid on undistributed capital gains (attach Form 2439) — 23b	
		c Credit for Federal tax on fuels (attach Form 4136) — 23c	
		d Total. Add lines 23a through 23c	23d
	24	**Tax due.** Subtract line 23d from line 22. See instructions on page 4 for depository method of payment	24
	25	**Overpayment.** Subtract line 22 from line 23d	25

not applicable for Campaign Committee

received on or after 1-1-2003.

Additional Information

1 At any time during the 2003 calendar year, did the organization have an interest in or a signature or other authority over a financial account (such as a bank account, securities account, or other financial account) in a foreign country? (see instructions) ☐ Yes ☐ No
If "Yes," enter the name of the foreign country ▶

2 During the tax year, did the organization receive a distribution from, or was it the grantor of, or transferor to, a foreign trust? If "Yes," the organization may have to file Form 3520 . . . . . ☐ Yes ☐ No

3 Enter the amount of tax-exempt interest received or accrued during the tax year . . ▶ $

4 Date organization formed ▶

5a The books are in care of ▶ b Enter name of candidate ▶

c The books are located at ▶ d Telephone No. ▶

Sign Here

Under penalties of perjury, I declare that I have examined this return, including accompanying schedules and statements, and to the best of my knowledge and belief, it is true, correct, and complete. Declaration of preparer (other than taxpayer) is based on all information of which preparer has any knowledge.

▶ Bernard Lee Clark 15-10-04 ▶
Signature of officer Date Title

May the IRS discuss this return with the preparer shown below (see page 3)? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Paid Preparer's Use Only

Preparer's signature ▶	Date	Check if self-employed ☐	Preparer's SSN or PTIN
Firm's name (or yours if self-employed), address, and ZIP code ▶		EIN	
		Phone no. ( )	

For Paperwork Reduction Act Notice, see instructions on page 6.

Cat. No. 11523K Form **1120-POL** (2003)

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General Instructions

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

Purpose of Form

Political organizations and certain exempt organizations file Form 1120-POL to report their political organization taxable income and income tax liability under section 527.

Who Must File

A political organization, whether or not it is tax-exempt, must file Form 1120-POL if it has any political organization taxable income.

An exempt organization that is not a political organization must file Form 1120-POL if it is treated as having political organization taxable income under section 527(f)(1).

Political Organizations

A political organization is a party, committee, association, fund (including a separate segregated fund described in section 527(f)(3) set up by a section 501(c) organization), or other organization, organized and operated primarily for the purpose of accepting contributions or making expenditures, or both, to influence the selection, nomination, election, or appointment of any individual to any public office or office in a political organization, or the election of Presidential or Vice Presidential electors. Political organizations include a:

- **Principal campaign committee,** if it is the political committee designated by a candidate for U.S. Congress as his or her principal campaign committee for purposes of section 302(e) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 and section 527(h).

If a candidate for U.S. Congress elects to make a designation under section 527(h), he or she must designate the principal campaign committee by attaching a copy of the Statement of Candidacy to Form 1120-POL. This can be either the Federal Election Commission's Form 2 or an equivalent statement filed with the Federal Election Commission. The designation may also be made by attaching a signed statement with all of the following information:

1. The candidate's name and address.

2. The candidate's identifying number.

3. The candidate's party affiliation and office sought.

4. The district and state in which the office is sought.

5. The name and address of the principal campaign committee.

Note: *If the candidate for U.S. Congress has a designation in effect from an earlier year, attach a copy of the earlier year's designation to this year's Form 1120-POL and check the appropriate box on the form. See Regulations section 1.527-9. If a candidate for U.S. Congress has only one political campaign committee, no designation is required. However, be sure to check the appropriate box on Form 1120-POL.*

- **Newsletter fund,** if it is a fund established and maintained by an individual who holds, has been elected to, or is a candidate (as defined in section 527(g)(3)) for nomination or election to any Federal, state, or local elective public office. The fund must be maintained exclusively for the preparation and circulation of the individual's newsletter.
- **Separate segregated fund,** if it is maintained by a section 501(c) organization (exempt from tax under section 501(a)). For more information, see section 527(f)(3) and Regulations section 1.527-6(f).

Taxable Income

Political organization taxable income (line 19) is the excess of **(a)** gross income for the tax year (excluding exempt function income (defined below)) over **(b)** deductions directly connected with the earning of gross income (excluding exempt function income). Taxable income is figured with the following adjustments:

1. A specific deduction of $100 is allowed (but not for newsletter funds).

2. The net operating loss deduction is not allowed.

3. The dividends-received deduction and other special deductions for corporations are not allowed. See section 527(c)(2)(C).

Effect of failure to file Form 8871. Unless excepted (see below), every political organization in order to be considered a tax-exempt organization, must file **Form 8871,** Political Organization Notice of Section 527 Status. An organization that is required to file Form 8871, but fails to file it when due, must include in taxable income for the period before Form 8871 is filed, its exempt function income (including contributions received, membership dues, and political fundraising receipts), *minus any deductions directly connected* with the production of that income. The organization may not deduct its exempt function expenditures because section 162(e) denies a deduction for political campaign expenditures.

Exempt Function and Exempt Function Income

The exempt function of a political organization includes all activities that *are related to and support the process* of influencing or attempting to influence the selection, nomination, election, or appointment of any individual to any Federal, state, or local public office, or office of a political organization, or the election of Presidential or Vice Presidential electors, whether or not the individuals or electors are selected, nominated, elected, or appointed. The term "exempt function" also means the making of expenditures relating to the individual's office, once selected, nominated, elected, or appointed, but only if the expenditures would be deductible by an individual under section 162(a).

Exempt function income is the total of all amounts received from the following sources (to the extent that they are separately segregated only for use for an exempt function):

1. Contributions of money and property.

2. Membership dues, fees, or assessments paid by a member of a political party.

3. Proceeds from a political fundraising or entertainment event, or from the sale of political campaign materials, if those amounts are not received in the active conduct of a trade or business.

4. Proceeds from the conduct of a bingo game, as described in section 513(f)(2).

Specified Taxable Income

Newsletter fund. Taxable income of a newsletter fund is figured in the same manner as taxable income of a political organization except that the specific deduction of $100 is not allowed.

Exempt organization that is not a political organization. Taxable income for an exempt organization described in section 501(c) that is not a political organization is the **smaller** of:

1. The net investment income of the organization for the tax year, or

2. The amount spent for an exempt function during the tax year either directly or indirectly through another organization.

Net investment income, for this purpose, is the excess of:

1. The gross amount of interest, dividends, rents, and royalties, plus the excess, if any, of gains from the sale or exchange of assets, over the losses from the sale or exchange of assets, over

2. The deductions directly connected with the production of this income.

Taxable income is figured with the adjustments shown in 1, 2, and 3 on page 2.

Who Must Sign

The return must be signed and dated by:

- The president, vice president, treasurer, assistant treasurer, chief accounting officer, or
- Any other officer (such as tax officer) authorized to sign.

Receivers, trustees, and assignees must also sign and date any return filed on behalf of an organization.

If an employee of the organization completes Form 1120-POL, the paid preparer's space should remain blank. In addition, anyone who prepares Form 1120-POL but does not charge the organization should not complete that section. Generally, anyone who is paid to prepare the return must sign it and fill in the "Paid Preparer's Use Only" area.

The paid preparer must complete the required preparer information and:

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

Paid Preparer Authorization

If the organization wants to allow the IRS to discuss its 2003 tax return with the paid preparer who signed it, check the "Yes" box in the signature area of the return. This authorization applies only to the individual whose signature appears in the "Paid Preparer's Use Only" section of the return. It does not apply to the firm, if any, shown in that section.

If the "Yes" box is checked, the organization is authorizing the IRS to call the paid preparer to answer any questions that may arise during the processing of its return. The organization is also authorizing the paid preparer to:

- Give the IRS any information that is missing from its return,
- Call the IRS for information about the processing of its return or the status of any refund or payment(s), and
- Respond to certain IRS notices that the organization may have shared with the preparer about math errors, offsets, and return preparation. The notices will not be sent to the preparer.

The organization is not authorizing the paid preparer to receive any refund check, bind the organization to anything (including any additional tax liability), or otherwise represent it before the IRS. If the organization wants to expand the paid preparer's authorization, see **Pub. 947,** Practice Before the IRS and Power of Attorney.

However, the authorization will automatically end no later than the due date (excluding extensions) for filing the 2004 tax return. If you want to revoke the authorization before it ends, see Pub. 947.

When and Where To File

In general, an organization must file Form 1120-POL by the 15th day of the 3rd month after the end of the tax year.

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

File Form 1120-POL with the Internal Revenue Service Center, Ogden, UT 84201.

Private delivery services. In addition to the United States mail, the organization can use certain private delivery services designated by the IRS to meet the "timely mailing as timely filing/payment" rule for tax returns and payments. The most recent list of designated private delivery services was published by the IRS in September 2002. The list includes only the following:

- Airborne Express (Airborne): Overnight Air Express Service, Next Afternoon Service, Second Day Service.
- DHL Worldwide Express (DHL): DHL "Same Day" Service, DHL USA Overnight.
- Federal Express (FedEx): FedEx Priority Overnight, FedEx Standard Overnight, FedEx 2 Day, FedEx International Priority, and FedEx International First.
- United Parcel Service (UPS): UPS Next Day Air, UPS Next Day Air Saver, UPS 2nd Day Air, UPS 2nd Day Air A.M., UPS Worldwide Express Plus, UPS Worldwide Express.

The private delivery service can tell you how to get written proof of the mailing date.

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

Other Reports and Returns That May Be Required

An organization that files Form 1120-POL may also be required to file the following forms:

- **Form 8871,** Political Organization Notice of Section 527 Status.

Generally, in order to be tax-exempt, a political organization must file this form within 24 hours of the date it is established and within 30 days of any material change in the organization. However, **do not** file this form if the organization is:

1. An organization that reasonably expects its annual gross receipts to always be less than $25,000,

2. A political committee required to report under the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 431 et seq.),

3. A political committee of a state or local candidate,

4. A state or local committee of a political party, or

5. A tax-exempt organization described in section 501(c) that is treated as having political organization taxable income under section 527(f)(1).

- **Form 8872,** Political Organization Report of Contributions and Expenditures (periodic reports are required during the calendar year).

Generally, a political organization that files Form 8871 and accepts a contribution or makes an expenditure for an exempt function during the calendar year must file this form. However, this form is not required to be filed by an organization excepted from filing Form 8871 (see above), or a qualified state or local political organization (QSLPO) (see the instructions for Form 8871 and Rev. Rul. 2003-49, 2003-20 I.R.B. 903, for the definition of a QSLPO).

• **Form 990,** Return of Organization Exempt From Income Tax, or **Form 990-EZ,** Short Form Return of Organization Exempt From Income Tax.

An exempt political organization must also file one of these forms if its annual gross receipts are $25,000 or more ($100,000 or more for a QSLPO).

The following political organizations are not required to file Form 990:

1. Any political organization excepted from the requirement to file Form 8871 and

2. Any caucus or association of state or local officials.

See the Instructions for Form 990 and Form 990-EZ.

Accounting Methods

Figure taxable income using the method of accounting regularly used in keeping the organization's books and records. Permissible methods include:

- Cash,
- Accrual, or
- Any other method authorized by the Internal Revenue Code.

In all cases, the method used must clearly show taxable income.

Under the accrual method, an amount is includible in income when:

- All the events have occurred that fix the right to receive the income, which is the earliest of the date: **(a)** the required performance takes place, **(b)** payment is due, or **(c)** payment is received and
- The amount can be determined with reasonable accuracy.

See Regulations section 1.451-1(a) for details.

Generally, an accrual basis taxpayer can deduct accrued expenses in the tax year when:

- All events that determine the liability have occurred,
- The amount of the liability can be figured with reasonable accuracy, and
- Economic performance takes place with respect to the expense.

There are exceptions to the economic performance rule for certain items, including recurring expenses. See section 461(h) and the related regulations for the rules for determining when economic performance takes place.

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

Accounting Periods

The organization must figure its taxable income on the basis of a tax year. The tax year is the annual accounting period the organization uses to keep its records and report its income and expenses if that period is a calendar year or a fiscal year. However, an organization that does not keep books or does not have an annual accounting period must use the calendar year as its tax year. A new organization must adopt its tax year by the due date (not including extensions) of its first income tax return. After the organization has adopted a tax year, it must get the consent of the IRS to change its tax year by filing **Form 1128,** Application To Adopt, Change, or Retain a Tax Year. See Regulations section 1.442-1 and Pub. 538.

Rounding Off to Whole Dollars

The organization may round off cents to whole dollars on the return and accompanying schedules. To round, drop amounts under 50 cents and increase amounts from 50 cents to 99 cents to the next dollar.

Depository Method of Tax Payment

The organization must pay the tax due in full no later than the 15th day of the 3rd month after the end of the tax year. The two methods of depositing organization income taxes are discussed below.

Electronic Deposit Requirement

The organization must make electronic deposits of **all** depository taxes (such as employment tax, excise tax, and corporate income tax) using the Electronic Federal Tax Payment System (EFTPS) in 2004 if:

- The total deposits of such taxes in 2002 were more than $200,000 or
- The organization was required to use EFTPS in 2003.

If the organization is required to use EFTPS and fails to do so, it may be subject to a 10% penalty. If the organization is not required to use EFTPS, it may participate voluntarily. To enroll in or get more information about EFTPS, call 1-800-555-4477 or 1-800-945-8400.

Depositing on time. For deposits made by EFTPS to be on time, the organization must initiate the transaction at least 1 business day before the date the deposit is due.

Deposits With Form 8109

If the organization does not use EFTPS, deposit organization income tax payments with **Form 8109,** Federal Tax Deposit Coupon. If you do not have a preprinted Form 8109, use Form 8109-B to make deposits. You can get this form **only** by calling 1-800-829-4933. Be sure to have your employer identification number (EIN) ready when you call.

Do not send deposits directly to an IRS office; otherwise, the organization may have to pay a penalty. Mail or deliver the completed Form 8109 with the payment to an authorized depositary, i.e., a commercial bank or other financial institution authorized to accept Federal tax deposits.

Make checks or money orders payable to the depositary. To help ensure proper crediting, write the organization's EIN, the tax period to which the deposit applies, and "Form 1120-POL" on the check or money order. Be sure to darken the "1120" box on the coupon. Records of these deposits will be sent to the IRS.

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

Caution: *If the organization owes tax when it files Form 1120-POL,* ***do not*** *include the payment with the tax return. Instead, mail or deliver the payment with Form 8109 to an authorized depositary or use EFTPS, if applicable.*

Interest and Penalties

Interest

Interest is charged on taxes paid late even if an extension of time to file is granted. Interest is also charged on penalties imposed for failure to file, negligence, fraud, gross valuation overstatements, and substantial understatement of tax from the due date (including extensions) to the date of payment. The interest charge is figured at a rate determined under section 6621.

Penalties

Penalties may be imposed if the organization is required to file Form 1120-POL and it fails to file the form by the due date.

Penalties for late filing of return. The following penalties may apply if the organization does not file its tax return by the due date, including extensions.

- The organization may be charged a penalty of 5% of the unpaid tax for each month or part of a month the return is late, up to a maximum of 25% of the unpaid tax. The minimum penalty for a return that is more than 60 days late is the smaller of the tax due or $100. The penalty will not be imposed if the organization can show that the failure to file on time was due to reasonable cause. Organizations that file late must attach a statement explaining the reasonable cause.
- For each day the return is late, the organization may be charged a penalty of $20 a day, not to exceed the smaller of $10,000 or 5% of the gross receipts of the organization for the year for any one return. Organizations with annual gross receipts exceeding $1 million may be charged a penalty of $100 a day, not to exceed $50,000 for any one return. The penalty may also be charged if the organization files an incomplete return or

furnishes incorrect information. The penalty will not be imposed if the organization can show that the failure was due to reasonable cause.

Penalty for late payment of tax. An organization that does not pay the tax when due generally may have to pay a penalty of ½ of 1% of the unpaid tax for each month or part of a month the tax is not paid, up to a maximum of 25% of the unpaid tax. The penalty will not be imposed if the organization can show that the failure to pay on time was due to reasonable cause.

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

Assembling the Return

Attach **Form 4136,** Credit for Federal Tax Paid on Fuels, after page 1 of Form 1120-POL. Attach schedules in alphabetical order and other forms in numerical order after Form 4136.

Complete every applicable entry space on Form 1120-POL. **Do not** write "See attached" instead of completing the entry spaces. If you need more space on the forms or schedules, attach separate sheets using the same size and format as on the printed forms. Show the totals on the printed forms. Attach these separate sheets after all the schedules and forms. Be sure to put the organization's name and EIN on each sheet.

Specific Instructions

Period covered. File the 2003 return for calendar year 2003 and fiscal years that begin in 2003 and end in 2004. For a fiscal year, fill in the tax year space at the top of the form.

Note: *The 2003 Form 1120-POL may also be used if:*

- *The organization has a tax year of less than 12 months that begins and ends in 2004, and*
- *The 2004 Form 1120-POL is not available at the time the organization is required to file its return. The organization must show its 2004 tax year on the 2003 Form 1120-POL and take into account any tax law changes that are effective for tax years beginning after December 31, 2003.*

Address. Include the suite, room, or other unit number after the street address. If the Post Office does not deliver mail to the street address and the organization has a P.O. box, show the box number instead of the street address.

Final return, name change, address change, amended return. If the organization ceases to exist, check the "Final return" box.

If the organization has changed its name since it last filed a return, check the "Name change" box.

If the organization has changed its address since it last filed a return, check the "Address change" box.

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

To amend a previously filed Form 1120-POL, file a corrected Form 1120-POL and check the "Amended return" box.

Employer identification number (EIN). Enter the organization's EIN. If the organization does not have an EIN, it should apply for one on **Form SS-4,** Application for Employer Identification Number. If the organization has not received its EIN by the time the return is due, write "Applied for" in the space provided for the EIN. See Pub. 583 for details.

Income and deductions. Campaign contributions and other exempt function income are not includible in income; likewise, campaign expenditures and other exempt function expenditures are not deductible. Generally, to be deductible in computing political organization taxable income, expenses must be directly connected with the production of political organization taxable income. In those cases where expenses are attributable to the production of both exempt function income and political organization taxable income, the expenses should be allocated on a reasonable and consistent basis. Only the portion allocable to the production of political organization taxable income may be deducted. No deduction is allowed for general administrative or indirect expenses.

Line 7—Other income and nonexempt function expenditures. Enter the income from other sources, such as:

- Exempt function income that was not properly segregated for exempt functions.
- Income received in the ordinary course of a trade or business.
- Ordinary income from the trade or business activities of a partnership (from Schedule K-1 (Form 1065), line 1).
- Exempt function income (minus any deductions directly connected with the production of that income) taxable under section 527(i)(4) for failure to timely file Form 8871. Include amounts whether or not segregated for use for an exempt function.

Also include on this line:

- Expenditures that were made from exempt function income that were not for an exempt function and resulted in direct or indirect financial benefit to the political organization (see Regulations section 1.527-5 for examples).
- Illegal expenditures.

Attach a schedule listing all income and expenditures included on line 7.

Line 17—Taxable income before specific deduction of $100. Political organizations, newsletter funds, and separate segregated funds: Subtract line 16 from line 8 and enter the result on line 17(c).

Exempt organizations (section 501(c)) that are not political organizations: Complete lines 17a and 17b if the organization made exempt function expenditures that were not from a separate segregated fund. Enter on line 17c the **smaller** of line 17a or 17b. See **Exempt organization that is not a political organization** on page 3 for an explanation of the amounts to enter on these lines.

Line 19—Taxable income. Do not file Form 1120-POL if the taxable income on line 19 is zero or less.

Line 20—Income tax. The rate of tax imposed depends on whether the political organization is a principal campaign committee as defined in section 527(h). The tax rate is lower for a principal campaign committee.

Political organization not a principal campaign committee. An organization that is not a principal campaign committee computes its tax as follows: Multiply line 19 by 35% and enter the result on line 20.

Principal campaign committee (section 527(h)). A political organization that is a principal campaign committee of a candidate for U.S. Congress computes its tax in the same manner as provided in section 11(b) for corporations. Compute the tax as follows:

1. Enter taxable income (line 19, Form 1120-POL) . . . . _____
2. Enter line 1 or $50,000, whichever is less . . . . _____
3. Subtract line 2 from line 1 . _____
4. Enter line 3 or $25,000, whichever is less . . . . _____
5. Subtract line 4 from line 3 . _____
6. Enter line 5 or $9,925,000, whichever is less . . . . _____
7. Subtract line 6 from line 5 . _____
8. Multiply line 2 by 15% . . _____
9. Multiply line 4 by 25% . . _____
10. Multiply line 6 by 34% . . _____
11. Multiply line 7 by 35% . . _____
12. If line 1 is greater than $100,000, enter the smaller of: 5% of taxable income in excess of $100,000, or $11,750 . . . . . _____
13. If line 1 is greater than $15 million, enter the smaller of: 3% of taxable income in excess of $15 million or $100,000 . . . . . _____
14. Add lines 8 through 13. Enter here and on line 20, Form 1120-POL . . . . . _____

Note: *Estimated tax and alternative minimum tax do not apply to political organizations.*

Line 21—Tax credits. The organization may qualify for the following credits:

- **Foreign tax credit.** See **Form 1118,** Foreign Tax Credit—Corporations.
- **Credit for fuel produced from a nonconventional source.** See section 29 for a definition of qualified fuels, provisions for figuring the credit, and other special rules.
- **Qualified electric vehicle credit.** See **Form 8834,** Qualified Electric Vehicle Credit, and section 30.
- **General business credit** (excluding the Indian employment credit, the work opportunity credit, the New York liberty zone business employee credit, the welfare-to-work credit, and the empowerment zone and renewal community employment credit). See **Form 3800,** General Business Credit.

Enter the total amount of qualified credits on line 21 and attach the applicable credit forms.

Line 22—Total tax. If the political organization must recapture any of the qualified electric vehicle credit, include the amount of the recapture in the total for line 22. On the dotted line next to the entry space, write "QEV recapture" and *the amount. See Regulations section* 1.30-1 for details on how to figure the recapture.

Additional Information

Question 1

Foreign financial accounts. Check the "Yes" box if either **1** or **2** below applies to the organization. Otherwise, check the "No" box:

1. At any time during the 2003 calendar year the organization had an interest in or signature or other authority over a bank, securities, or other financial account in a foreign country; and

- The combined value of the accounts was more than $10,000 at any time during the calendar year; and
- The account was **not** with a U.S. military banking facility operated by a U.S. financial institution.

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

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

If "Yes" is checked for this question, file Form TD F 90-22.1 by June 30, 2004, with the Department of the Treasury at the address shown on the form. **Do not** attach it to Form 1120-POL.

You can get Form TD F 90-22.1 by calling 1-800-TAX-FORM *(1-800-829-3676) or you can download it* from the IRS website at **www.irs.gov**.

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

Question 2

If you checked "Yes," to Question 2, the *organization may be required to file* **Form 3520,** Annual Return To Report Transactions With Foreign Trusts and Receipt of Certain Foreign Gifts. For details, see Form 3520.

Note: *An owner of a foreign trust must ensure that the trust files an annual information return on* ***Form 3520-A,*** *Annual Information Return of Foreign Trust With a U.S. Owner. For details, see the instructions for Form 3520-A.*

Question 3

In the space provided, show any tax-exempt interest income received or accrued. Include any exempt-interest dividends received as a shareholder in a mutual fund or other regulated investment company.

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

You are not required to provide the information requested on a form that is subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act unless the form displays a valid OMB control number. Books or records relating to a form or its instructions must be retained as long as their contents may become material in the administration of any Internal Revenue law. Generally, tax returns and return information are confidential, as required by section 6103.

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

Recordkeeping	17 hr., 13 min.
Learning about the law or the form	5 hr., 15 min.
Preparing the form	12 hr., 17 min.
Copying, assembling, and sending the form to the IRS	1 hr., 52 min.

If you have comments concerning the accuracy of these time estimates or *suggestions for making this form* simpler, we would be happy to hear from you. You can write to the Tax Products Coordinating Committee, Western Area Distribution Center, Rancho Cordova, CA 95743-0001. **Do not** send the tax form to this address. Instead, see **When and Where To File** on page 3.