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GENERAL GOVERNMENT DIVISION

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS

CONCERNING

THE OPERATIONS AND

ACTIVITIES OF PRIVATE FOUNDATIONS



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Mr. Chairman and members of the Subcommittee:

We are pleased to have the opportunity to assist your Subcommittee in carrying out its oversight of private foundation operations and activities. In 1969, the Congress enacted a series of rules aimed at ensuring that only those private foundations operating for the public benefit enjoy favorable tax treatment. Today, your Subcommittee wants to know how well those rules are working.

Towards this end, the primary purpose of my testimony is to draw a statistical profile of the private foundation community in terms of certain economic characteristics which illustrate how foundations are operating under those rules. And, I also want to share with the Subcommittee some of our observations regarding foundation practices in reporting statistical and other information needed for congressional, public, and IRS oversight.

Specifically, as requested by the Subcommittee, we analyzed foundation return information to determine:

--the financial well-being of private foundations, as indicated by the rate of growth in their financial resources over the years, their major sources of revenues, the extent of their business holdings, and rate of return on their investments and business operations; and

--the degree to which private foundations use their financial resources for charitable purposes, as evidenced by the type of expenses they incur and the relationship between their expenditures for charitable purposes and their total expenses, as well as their earnings.

To develop information on the foundations' financial resources and charity-related expenditures, we analyzed an available IRS computer data base containing a sample of returns

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filed by private foundations for tax year 1979.1/ To supplement the data on foundation business holdings, we also analyzed microfiche records of the most recent returns available as of December 1982--primarily tax year 1981 returns--for private foundations reporting assets of \$1 million or more. While our work involved extensive analysis of return information, I would

¹/This data base was the most recent and complete source of computerized data on private foundations available to us for analysis within the timeframes for this hearing. The data base was developed by IRS' Statistics of Income Division based on a sample of private foundation returns processed by IRS during 1980. The sample was stratified based on size of total foundation assets and selected at rates that ranged from 7 percent of foundations with assets of less than \$25,000 to 100 percent of foundations with assets of \$10 million or over. There were 9,438 returns in the sample drawn from an estimated population of 29,845 private foundations. While we did not review IRS' methodology in detail, we did look briefly at the procedures IRS followed to sample, process, and analyze the data and found them to be generally sound. We also performed limited checks on the data to assess its reliability. It should be recognized, however, that any data analysis effort which is based on a sample is subject to a certain amount of sampling error. The size of this error generally depends on the size of the sample and how much the data varies for any given element. Our limited analysis shows that even though IRS' sample sizes are relatively large, the data varies considerably. Therefore, the figures presented should not be considered precise, but rather as indicators of the foundations' financial positions. On the other hand, because the sample size increased as book value of assets increased, greater reliability can be placed on the data for the larger foundations.

like to emphasize that, as agreed with the Subcommittee, we did not examine the books and records of foundations or discuss our analyses with foundation managers or their representatives.

Given the importance of accurate and complete information to the oversight of foundation operations and the grant-seeking process, I would also like, as part of my testimony, to address the reporting practices of private foundations. We recently completed a review of IRS' administration of foundation reporting requirements imposed under the Internal Revenue Code; and our report will be issued shortly. As I will discuss in more detail later, we concluded from our review that IRS needs to do more to assure that private foundations fully comply with all information reporting requirements. IRS has agreed with our recommendations and has begun to implement them. This should help to assure that more complete information is available for both oversight and grant-seeking purposes.

OVERALL PROFILE OF PRIVATE FOUNDATION FINANCIAL RESOURCES AND EXPENDITURES

Private foundations are unique charitable tax-exempt organizations. Unlike other types of exempt organizations, they are frequently founded, financially supported, and operationally controlled by an individual, family, or other closely controlled entity. Like other types of charitable tax-exempt organizations, however, they are required to permanently dedicate their

assets to public purposes, as opposed to serving the private financial interests of the controlling parties.

In general, private foundations serve public purposes in two ways. First, some make grants to other tax-exempt charitable organizations, such as schools, hospitals, and community organizations, so that these organizations can provide needed public services. Second, some directly carry out charitable activities, such as operating museums, performing research, or assisting in community development. With reductions in federal spending, such as Federal aid to education, health and social welfare, many people are looking to private foundations to help fill the funding gap.

The close control private individuals frequently maintain over foundation assets and operations has, over the years, given rise to congressional and public concern over how well foundations are living up to their mandate of serving public interests. Because of this concern, the Congress, as part of the Tax Reform Act of 1969, enacted a series of rules governing the activities and operations of private foundations. For example, the Internal Revenue Code contains minimum payout provisions that foundations must comply with in determining how

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much to spend on charitable activities. Similarly, the Code imposes requirements governing foundation business and investment practices, such as restrictions on self-dealing, business holdings, and jeopardy investments. Within these rules, foundations must decide how much of their revenues should be spent to carry out the charitable purposes of the organization and how much should be retained and invested to sustain the organization so that it may continue to provide charitable services in the future years.

In this regard, our analysis of available data indicates that the number of private foundations have increased from 14,865 in 1962 to 31,866 in 1981--a 114 percent growth. Their assets at market value have increased, over the same period, from about \$16.3 billion to about \$51 billion--a 213 percent increase. Their total annual receipts also increased from about \$1.9 billion to about \$9.1 billion--a 379 percent increase. Concurrently, their total annual expenses increased from about \$2.7 billion in 1974, the earliest year for which data was available, to about \$4.8 billion in 1981--a 78 percent increase. Likewise, those expenses related to exempt purposes increased from about \$1 billion in 1962 to about \$3.2 billion in 1979, the most recent year for which data was available--a 220 percent increase.

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Notwithstanding these increases, the data also indicates that foundations, on a percentage basis, are spending less of each year's receipts. For example, in 1974 foundations spent about 97 percent of their total receipts, as compared to about 53 percent in 1981. Similarly, the percentage of total receipts spent for exempt purposes has also decreased--from about 86 percent in 1974 to about 54 percent in 1979.

While the data indicates that foundations are retaining more of their receipts each year, this does not necessarily mean that the foundation community is not complying with the minimum payout provisions of the Internal Revenue Code. From 1969 through 1981, the minimum payout provisions were keyed to adjusted net income which, as defined by the Code, excluded both donations received and long term capital gains realized. As I will discuss later, our analysis of 1979 return information shows that, in the aggregate, the receipts retained by private foundations roughly approximated the amount of donations they received.

I would now like to discuss the statistical analyses we did to profile the financial well being of private foundations and then discuss the degree to which private foundations use their financial resources for charitable purposes.

THE FINANCIAL WELL BEING AND RESOURCES OF FOUNDATIONS

To carry out their charitable activities, private foundations need to have a sound financial resource base. These resources have traditionally come from donations received by the foundations, as well as earnings on investments.

As I previously discussed, the market value of foundation assets, expressed in actual dollars, increased substantially over the period 1962 through 1981. When expressed in constant dollars, however, the percentage of growth is not as substantial. In fact, over the last few years, asset values declined slightly. Even so, our analysis of available data showed that private foundations have earned and/or received sizable revenues and have in recent years retained an increasing part of these revenues.

Investments make up a large and important part of private foundations' financial resources. In fact, our analysis showed that foundations have extensive holdings in the stock of forprofit businesses. Given this, the depressed stock market conditions that existed until recently may help explain the declining trend in the real value of foundations' assets over the last few years.

Earnings on assets, particularly as measured by adjusted net income, are also important to the financial well being of

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foundations and their ability to continually fund charitable activities. In this regard, our analysis of return data for 1979 showed that foundation adjusted net income, expressed as a percentage of foundation assets, was generally below 1979 inflation rates, which ranged between 8 and 13 percent depending on the measure used. This situation may help explain why private foundation disbursements for charitable purposes--expressed in constant dollars--did not increase significantly over 1974 levels. We also noted that, in general, foundations which had a more balanced mix of investments in corporate stocks and bonds and in cash investments and U.S. Government obligations had higher rates of return than foundations which had more concentrated corporate investments or other investments. Also, larger foundations generally earned a slightly higher rate of return than smaller foundations.

Extent of private foundation asset growth

It is difficult to determine long-term trends in private foundation growth for two reasons. First, data relating to private foundations has not been consistently or continuously kept over the years. Second, changes in the tax exemption laws make comparisons imprecise. Within these limitations, however, IRS' Statistics of Income Division published three studies on private foundations which covered selected years between 1962 and 1979. Attachment I to my statement contains selected data from these studies, as well as other data which we developed for

1980 and 1981 based on information available from IRS' master file.

As shown in attachment I and as previously discussed, private foundation financial growth appears sub_lantial when measured in actual dollars. However, an examination of the financial data in terms of constant dollars shows a less dramatic picture. To obtain estimates in terms of constant dollars, we applied the Gross National Product Implicit Price Deflator to the current dollar data. Based on these estimates, foundation assets, at fair market value, increased from about \$23 billion to \$26.1 billion over the 19-year period--a 13 percent increase. Over the last two years, however, these assets have shown about a 5 percent decline. Similarly, for the period 1962 to 1979, foundation disbursements for exempt purposes, in constant dollars, increased from about \$1.4 billion to about \$2.0 billion--a 43 percent increase. However, since 1974, these disbursements also showed a 5 percent decline. On an annualized basis this represents about a .7 percent compounded growth rate for assets over the 19-year period and about a 1.9 percent compounded growth rate for charitable disbursements over the 17-year period.

The limited financial growth of private foundation assets since 1962, as measured in constant dollars, may in part be attributable to inflation and to the charitable purpose distribution provisions of the 1969 Tax Reform Act. Those provisions required most foundations, during the period 1969 through 1981 to make certain qualifying distributions for charitable purposes in an amount essentially equalling all earnings on their assets. Thus, foundations could not invest part of their adjusted net income to counteract the detrimental effects of inflation. However, recent legislation which changed this requirement should improve the financial growth pattern of private foundations.²/ In general, most foundations are now required to make charitable distributions in an amount equal to 5 percent of their investment assets.

²/The Tax Reform Act of 1969 generally required foundations to make certain charitable or other exempt purpose distributions in an amount at least equal to the greater of their adjusted net income or a specified percentage--subsequently fixed at 5 percent--of the value of their investment assets, less certain taxes and adjustments. The Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981 repealed the adjusted net income requirement on the basis that the rate of return that assets generally earn represents a real income portion and a portion to compensate for the effects of inflation. As a result, the effect of requiring foundations to pay out all adjusted net income in qualifying distributions was to gradually reduce the real value of private foundation investment assets.

Another reason for the decline in the real value of foundation assets lies with the nature of those assets. Foundations have extensive holdings in corporate stocks. In fact, our review of the most recent foundation returns shows that some foundations have most of their assets invested in a single company. Until recently, of course, stock market prices have been depressed and this has been reflected in the fair market value of foundation assets. With the current advancement of stock prices, the fair market value of their assets should increase. Foundation revenues have exceeded expenses

Even though foundations have shown limited growth in terms of constant dollars over the years, our analysis showed that they have earned and/or received substantial revenues and have retained more and more of them. For example, in 1974 private foundation revenues exceeded total expenses by \$75 million. This surplus amounted to about 3 percent of total revenues. In comparison, the surplus in 1979 amounted to about \$2.5 billion or about 41 percent of foundation revenues and in 1981 grew to \$4.3 billion or about 47 percent of foundation revenues.

To determine the sources of foundations' revenues, as well as the number of foundations whose revenues exceed expenses and the primary source of those revenues, we compiled a summary

income statement using financial data available from IRS' sample of private foundation returns for tax year 1979.

As shown in attachment II, in tax year 1979 foundations reported revenues totaling about \$6 billion. The largest source of these revenues--passive income, such as dividends, interest, rents, and royalties--accounted for about \$2.6 billion. The second largest source--donations--accounted for about \$2.3 billion. The third largest source of revenues--the net gain from asset sales--accounted for about \$.8 billion of \$1.1 billion in other income. In addition, foundations reported \$50 million in income from unrelated business activities.

The attachment also shows that foundations reported spending about \$3.5 billion, or about 58 percent, of their \$6 billion in total revenues. About 55 percent of all foundations reported revenues exceeding expenses, 6 percent reported revenues equaling expenses, and about 39 percent reported deficits.

In general, our analysis showed that larger foundations were more likely to have revenues exceeding expenses than smaller foundations. In the aggregate, the excess of foundation revenues over expenses, at least in 1979, roughly approximated the amount of donations received by private foundations. However,

for the largest foundations analyzed--those with assets exceeding \$10 million--the excess of revenues over expenses exceeded donations received while smaller foundations actually used some of the donations to fund their activities. In fact, when comparing the revenues and expenses of various size foundations, we noted that foundations' reliance on donations to fund their activities increased as the size of the foundation decreased.

Foundation investments

Foundations hold a vast amount of financial resources to support their charitable activities. The use to which these resources are put has long been a concern of various congressional committees. This concern led to the enactment of section 4943 of the Internal Revenue Code which limits the extent to which foundations can own for-profit businesses. $\frac{4}{}$ Currently, several bills are pending before the Congress to amend this provision.

⁴/Generally, under section 4943, a foundation and all disqualified persons, such as the foundations' officers, directors, substantial contributors, and certain of their relatives, may not own together more than a 20 percent interest in a business. This section also provides a series of transitional rules for foundations which held stock on May 26, 1969. These transitional rules prescribe time periods for foundations to divest their excess holdings based on the extent of their holdings in 1969. One such divestiture period ends on May 26, 1984.

To assist this Subcommittee in reviewing the investment practices of private foundations and evaluating how foundations have operated under section 4943, we developed detailed information on foundation investments from two sources.

First, our analysis of IRS' data base of a sample of 1979 foundation returns showed that foundations hold substantial investments in stock of for-profit businesses. As shown in attachment III, about one-half of all foundations in 1979 reported holding corporate stock amounting to about \$15.7 billion at book value. The larger foundations were more likely to hold corporate stocks. For example, 88 percent of foundations with assets exceeding \$10 million at book value held corporate stocks amounting to about 50 percent of their total assets. In comparison, about 50 percent of the foundations with assets ranging from \$25,000 to \$100,000 held corporate stocks amounting to about 31 percent of their assets.

Second, to obtain further information on foundation stock holdings, we reviewed microfiche copies of the most recent foundation returns available as of December 1982--primarily tax year 1981--which reported assets in excess of \$1 million. Of the 3,851 returns reviewed, 365, or 9 percent, reported owning 2 percent or more interest in a for-profit business. We used the

2 percent figure because of the de minimis rule on excess business holdings, as specified by section 4943 of the Code. $\frac{5}{}$ / Although IRS does not require foundations to report any further information on the nature or extent of these holdings, they are required to report the identity, market, and book values of all stock held. Attachment IV is a listing of these 365 foundations, their two largest stock holdings, and the extent to which these holdings account for the total fair market value of the foundation's assets.

As shown by attachment V, the largest stock holding of these 365 foundations, in the aggregate, amounted to about \$8.3 billion or about 43 percent of their total assets. To place this in better perspective, the \$8.3 billion represented about 16 percent of the \$51 billion in total assets--at fair market value--held by the 31,866 private foundations recorded on IRS' master file for tax year 1981.

Also, as shown by this attachment, many of the 365 foundations had a substantial portion of their total assets in the stock of a single business. For example,

⁵/In general, the excess business holdings provisions of section 4943 only apply if a foundation owns at least 2 percent of the voting stock and at least 2 percent of the value of all outstanding shares of all classes of stock, regardless of the ownership by disqualified persons.

- --116 foundations held corporate stock of a single business amounting to 50 percent or more of the fair market value of each foundation's total assets. This stock, in the aggregate, was valued at about \$7 billion.
- --27 foundations held corporate stock of a single business amounting to 95 percent or more of the fair market value of each foundation's total assets. In the aggre-

Furthermore, 14 foundations each had a largest holding worth \$100 million or more. In the aggregate, this totaled \$4.5 billion or 23 percent of the 365 foundations' total assets.

gate, this stock was valued at \$1.5 billion.

While many foundations have a substantial portion of their assets in a single stock holding, this does not necessarily mean that these foundations will have excess business holdings as defined by section 4943 of the Code. To determine if a foundation has business holdings which may, in the future, constitute an excess holding, other information is needed. This includes,

--percentage interest of the business owned by the foundation,

--percentage interest of the business owned by all disqualified persons,

--classes of stock held by the foundation and disqualified persons, and

--dates the interests were acquired.

Since private foundations are not required to report this information on their returns, we were unable to determine whether any of the foundations' largest holdings may, in the future, be an .xcess business holding.

Foundation earnings

In order to continually fund charitable activities beyond the level of donations they may receive, private foundations must invest some financial resources to earn a reasonable rate of return. One measure of a private foundation's financial ability to make charitable distributions is adjusted net income. Generally speaking, adjusted net income, as defined by section 4942(f) of the Internal Revenue Code, is the amount by which a private foundation's revenue exceeds the expense of earning that revenue.⁶/ During 1979, the Code essentially

⁶/In general, on the revenue side, adjusted net income includes all amounts derived from, or connected with, property held by the foundation, such as income attributable to amounts set aside, income from all exempt functions, and income from any unrelated trade or business activity. Deductible expenses are those foundation operating expenses which are paid or incurred to produce or collect those revenues. However, expenses associated with property used for exempt purposes which exceed the revenues derived from that property are not allowed as a deduction. Rather, the expenses would be accounted for as a disbursement for charitable purposes. Also, by definition, adjusted net income does not include long-term capital gains or losses nor gifts, grants, or contributions received by the foundation.

required most foundations to make certain charitable distributions in an amount at least equal to their adjusted net income.

To measure the return foundations earned on their assets, we analyzed their adjusted net income first as a percentage of the fair market value of their total assets and, second, as a percentage of the book value of their total assets excluding those assets identified on the balance sheet sections of their returns as being held for directly carrying out charitable purposes. We did this analysis using the information available from IRS' sample of foundation returns for tax year 1979.

As shown in attachments VI and VII, 45 percent of all foundations earned adjusted net income at a 5 to 8 percent rate when measured against either fair market value of total assets or book value of assets, excluding those being held for directly carrying out charitable purposes. Also, using the same measures, about 20 percent earned adjusted net income at a 0 to 1 percent rate. While the frequency of this 0 to 1 percent return rate was substantially influenced by the earnings of small foundations, some large foundations also had a similar return rate. For example, about 4 percent of the 2,930 private foundations with \$1 million to \$10 million book value of assets and about 6 percent of the 483 foundations with assets valued at

\$10 million or more earned adjusted net income at a rate of 1 percent or less.

During 1979 most foundations' earnings rates, as calculated from return information, were below inflation rates. $\frac{7}{}$ Since, as I previously discussed, foundation asset values have not appreciated significantly in terms of constant dollars, earnings rates lower than inflation would lessen the ability of private foundations to make progressively larger charitable purpose distributions, at least in terms of constant dollars. Considering earnings from this perspective helps to explain why foundations' disbursements for charitable purposes--as measured in constant dollars--has shown a 5 percent decline from 1974 levels, as shown in attachment I.

Factors affecting foundation earnings

Given the range of private foundation earnings rates that I just discussed, and the importance of those earnings rates to the support of charitable activities, we wanted to determine if differences in the types of assets held by private foundations affected the rate of return earned. Accordingly, using IRS'

^{7/}The inflation rate for 1979 as measured by the Consumer Price Index, Producer Price Index, and GNP deflator (fourth quarter 1979 over fourth quarter 1978) was 12.9 percent, 12.7 percent, and 8.0 percent, respectively.

sample of 1979 returns we compared the types of assets held by foundations--excluding assets reported as being held to directly carry out charitable activities--with the rates of return earned by foundations with those assets. In addition, since larger foundations would be more likely to employ professional investment advisors, we also considered foundation size in performing our analysis.

To summarize the results of our analysis, I would first like to discuss how foundation size relates to earnings return. Attachment VI, which summarizes the rates of return earned by various size foundations, shows somewhat of a mixed picture, with larger foundations generally earning a slightly higher rate of return than smaller foundations. For example, 22 percent of the foundations with assets of \$10 million or more earned a higher rate of return than the 5 to 8 percent return earned by most foundations. In comparison, 19 percent of the foundations with assets of from \$25,000 to \$100,000 earned more than the 5 to 8 percent rate of return. Further, in comparing these same two size categories of foundations, only 13 percent of the larger foundations earned less than the 5 to 8 percent rate while 28 percent of the smaller foundations earned less. Likewise, within the 5 to 8 percent range, 40 percent of the

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larger foundations earned a 7 to 8 percent return while only 28 percent of the smaller foundations earned a 7 to 8 percent return.

Similarly, the types of assets held also affected the rate of return. In general, as shown by attachment VIII, foundations with a more balanced mix of cash investments and U.S. Government obligations, and corporate stocks and bonds earned a better return than foundations with greater proportional holdings of corporate stocks and bonds and lesser proportional holdings of cash investments and U.S. Government obligations. Further, those with the greatest proportional holdings of "other" investments or assets (the IRS data base does not further identify these) generally earned the lowest rate of return.

For example, we compared the kinds of assets held by foundations earning 5 to 8 percent (the rate of return earned by most foundations) with foundations earning a 19 percent return or more (the highest return rate analyzed) and with those earning a 0 percent return (the lowest return rate analyzed). As shown by the attachment

--Foundations earning 19 percent or more had proportionately more cash and U.S. Government obligation investments than the 5 to 8 percent earners or the 0 percent

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earners--26 percent versus 17 percent and 9 percent, respectively.

--Foundations earning 19 percent or more had proportionately fewer assets in the category "other" investments or "other" assets than the 5 to 8 percent earners or 0 percent earners--8 percent versus 9 percent and 19 percent, respectively.

--Foundations earning 19 percent or more had proportionately fewer corporate stocks and bonds than the 5 to 8 percent earners; but so did the 0 percent earners--58 percent versus 71 percent and 62 percent, respectively. Also, as shown in attachments IX through XIII to my prepared

statement, these observations generally hold true for the various size foundations included in our analysis.

Our observations, however, must be qualified. The data base we analyzed did not contain data on (1) the rate of return on investments over several years, (2) the degree foundations' investment strategy complemented their charitable goals, or (3) the degree of risk assumed by foundations to earn the rate of return. Further, our analysis did not account for foundation earnings from long term capital gains because that source of income is excluded by law from the definition of adjusted net

income. In addition, foundations could earn a very high rate of return without, for example, having a balanced mix of assets. A foundation could invest essentially all of its resources in corporate stocks paying high dividends in relationship to the acquisition price and have essentially no investments in interest bearing cash deposits or U.S. Government obligations. Moreover, the rate of return can be substantially affected by changes in market conditions which can occur frequently. Thus, to reach a final judgment as to the merits of an individual foundation's investment strategy requires information not available on foundation returns.

CHARITABLE AND OTHER EXPENDITURES OF FOUNDATIONS

Foundation investment and earnings practices are only one side of a foundation's economic profile. The other side involves how foundations spend their financial resources. I would now like to discuss the statistical analyses we did to profile the financial expenditures of private foundations, particularly as they relate to charitable endeavors.

Foundations are recognized as exempt from Federal income tax because of their charitable purposes. To determine the degree to which private foundations direct their resources to serve charitable purposes, we analyzed IRS' sample of foundation returns filed for tax year 1979 to ascertain the type of expenses foundations incurred and the proportion of these expenses that were for charitable purposes. We then analyzed the

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relationship of charitable expenses to adjusted net income to determine the degree to which foundations applied their income to support charitable purposes.

In general, our analysis showed that of the \$3.5 billion of total expenses incurred by foundations, about \$3.2 billion or about 91 percent were reported as disbursements for charitable purposes. The \$3.2 billion of charitable purpose disbursements included \$2.8 billion in contributions made to others and \$.4 billion of expenses associated with making the contributions or delivering other charitable services. To better put these exempt purpose disbursements in perspective with the available foundation financial resources, which I have previously discussed, the \$3.2 billion represents about 7 percent of total foundation assets at fair market value, about 54 percent of total foundation revenues and about 123 percent of foundation adjusted net income.

Although, on an overall basis, about 91 percent of total foundation expenses were reported as disbursements for charitable purposes, only about two-thirds of all foundations reported charitable purpose disbursements at about that level or greater. Furthermore, some reported disbursing very little for charitable purposes in comparison with their total expenses. Similarly, about 72 percent of all foundations reported charitable purpose disbursements equalling at least 90 percent of their adjusted net income and some reported disbursing little

even though their adjusted net income was guite large. The following sections of my testimony provide the details of our analysis and also explain how a foundation on the one hand can report little in the way of charitable expenses yet on the other hand be applying essentially all of its resources to charitable purposes.

Extent of foundation charitable expenses

To profile the degree to which private foundations direct their resources to serve charitable purposes, we analyzed their expenses to determine the type incurred and the extent to which these expenses were reported as disbursements for charitable purposes. We also performed similar analyses for a broader measure of foundation charitable activities--qualifying distributions.

Private foundations, as shown at attachment XIV, incurred expenses totaling about \$3.5 billion during tax year 1979. Of this total, foundations reported disbursing about \$3.2 billion (91 percent) for charitable purposes. Charitable disbursements are defined by IRS to include gifts, grants, and contributions made to public charities and all necessary and reasonable administrative expenses paid by the foundation for religious, charitable, scientific, literary, educational, or other public

purposes. In general, the remaining \$.3 billion was spent to produce income--including revenues earned while delivering charitable services--or to conduct other activities to sustain the foundation.⁸/

We analyzed the \$3.5 billion of total expenses to identify the types of expenses incurred and the extent to which those expenses were reported as part of the \$3.2 billion in exempt purpose disbursements or the \$.3 billion in expenses for other operations. In summary, as shown by the attachment

--About \$2.8 billion (about 79 percent of total expenses) was given as contributions to others to carry out charitable purposes. About 81 percent of all foundations reported making these charitable purpose contributions.

⁸/The data base analyzed contained detailed information on categories of total foundation expenses and the portion of these expenses allocated by the foundations as disbursements for charitable purposes. IRS requires foundations to report disbursements for charitable purposes on a cash basis and to report total expense data as recorded in the foundations' books and records. However, IRS does not require disclosure of accounting principles used for reporting total expenses or the basis for allocations to disbursements for charitable purposes. Furthermore, foundations incurring expenses while engaging in charitable activities which produce revenues are instructed to report these expenses as charitable purpose disbursements only to the extent the expenses exceed the revenues earned.

- --About \$269 million (about 8 percent of total expenses) was spent compensating officers, directors, and other employees, of which about \$72 million (about 2 percent of total expenses) was attributable to officers and directors compensation. Overall, about \$220 million, or about 82 percent of all compensation was reported as disbursed for charitable purposes. However, only about 9 percent of all foundations reported compensating their employees and only 19 percent reported compensating their officers and directors.
- --About \$89 million (about 3 percent of total expenses)
 was spent paying taxes, of which about \$13.7 million or about 15 percent was reported as disbursed for charitable purposes. These amounts were probably paid to state and local governments, although the returns did not specify the nature of these payments. About 72 percent of all foundations reported paying taxes, and 18 percent reported some of these taxes as charitable disbursements.
 --About \$81 million (about 2 percent of total expenses) was spent on outside professional services, such as accounting, legal, and investment services, of which about \$30

million or about 37 percent was reported as disbursed for charitable purposes. About 47 percent of all foundations reported paying for outside professional services and 28 percent reported some of these services as charitable disbursements.

--About \$235 million (about 7 percent of total expenses) was spent on "other" expenses of which about \$181 million or about 77 percent was reported as disbursed for charitable purposes. About 77 percent of all foundations reported "other" expenses and about 49 percent reported some of these "other" expenses as charitable disbursements. Further details on these expenses were

In addition, some foundations reported relatively small amounts of interest, depreciation, and rental expenses.

not available from the data base analyzed.

Although in the aggregate about 91 percent of total foundation expenses was reported as being for charitable disbursements, not all foundations reported making charitable disbursements at this level. As shown in attachment XV, only about 73 percent of the foundations which reported some expenses reported disbursements for charitable purposes amounting to 90 percent

or more of total expenses. Furthermore, some foundations' charitable disbursements seemed small in relation to their total expenses. For example, of the 3,426 foundations which incurred expenses totaling \$100,000 to \$1,000,000, about 55 reported making no charitable purpose disbursements and another 47 reported only making charitable purpose disbursements amounting to 1 to 39 percent of total expenses. Also, a few of the larger foundations reported making small charitable purpose disbursements in relation to their total expenses.

The results are similar when using a more encompassing measure of charitable purpose expenditures--distributions qualifying as charitable expenditures under the Internal Revenue Code's minimum payout provision. In general, such qualifying distributions as defined in Section 4942(g) of the Internal Revenue Code include the charitable purpose disbursements I previously described, plus amounts paid for program related investments, amounts paid to acquire assets used directly to carry out charitable purpose, and amounts set aside for specific charitable purpose projects. These latter amounts would generally not be fully recognized by the foundation as expenses during the year. As shown in attachment XVI, only about 74 percent of the foundations which reported some expenses reported

making qualifying distributions equalling or exceeding 90 percent of total foundation expenses. However, we estimate that of the 3,426 foundations reporting expenses totaling \$100,000 to \$1 million, about 48 made no qualifying distributions and another 46 made qualifying distributions of only 1 to 39 percent of total expenses. Also, there were some larger foundations in the two categories just discussed.

It should be noted, however, that some foundations might have been applying more of their expenses to charitable purposes than was reported as exempt purpose disbursements or qualifying distributions. To the extent that a foundation's charitable activities produce revenues, such as charging for services provided to the public or operating a museum which charges admission, the foundation is required by IRS to report the associated expenses--up to the level of revenue earned--as an expense for computing adjusted net income. Foundations are instructed not to classify those expenses as disbursements for exempt purposes. Accordingly, the IRS data base we used does not permit an analysis of this type of situation, nor does any other historical data maintained by IRS.

Foundation charitable expenses in relationship to earnings

We also examined the relationship between foundations' charitable purpose expenditures and earnings. Again, we used two measures of charitable purpose activities--qualifying distributions and disbursements for charitable purposes. We then expressed them as percentages of adjusted net income--a measure of earnings that the Congress had defined as the amount available for funding charitable purpose activities.

As in the case of our analysis of the percentage of foundation expenses used for charitable purposes, we found that the majority of foundations reported disbursing or distributing 90 percent or more of their adjusted net income for charitable purposes. As shown in attachments XVII and XVIII, of the foundations reporting some adjusted net income,

--about 59 percent reported making disbursements for charitable purposes equal to or exceeding their adjusted net income,

--about 60 percent reported making qualifying distributions equal to or exceeding their adjusted net income, and
--about 12 percent reported such disbursements or distributions as amounting to 90 to 99 percent of their adjusted net income during the tax year.

A few foundations disbursed or distributed little in relationship to their adjusted net income. For example, of the 2,691 foundations which earned adjusted net income of at least \$100,000,

- --About 49 foundations, or almost 2 percent, made charitable purpose disbursements of less than 10 percent of adjusted net income and another 54, or about 2 percent, made such disbursements equalling 10 to 30 percent of adjusted net income.
- --About 40, or about 1 percent, made qualifying distributions of less than 10 percent of adjusted net income and another 46, or about 1 percent, made such distributions equalling 10 to 30 percent of adjusted net income.

It should be noted that these are one year disbursement and distribution statistics, and may not be indicative of the multiyear spending patterns of the foundations. For tax year 1979, the Internal Revenue Code required most foundations to make qualifying distributions in an amount at least equal to their adjusted net income less certain taxes and adjustments. However, the Code also authorized foundations to apply any excess qualifying distributions from the 5 preceding years to their qualifying distribution requirement. In addition, the Code authorized foundations to make the required qualifying distributions during the year following the year of the earnings. The data base we analyzed did not contain sufficient information to allow us to determine how these multi-year considerations affected private foundation expenditure patterns. Accordingly, our analysis was limited to the foundations' tax year disbursements for charitable purposes and qualifying distributions.

PUBLIC INFORMATION REPORTING BY TAX-EXEMPT PRIVATE FOUNDATIONS NEEDS MORE ATTENTION BY IRS

As we have discussed today, foundations hold vast resources dedicated to public purposes and provide considerable contributions to support charitable organizations. Accordingly, the Internal Revenue Code requires private foundations to make extensive public disclosures on their returns filed with IRS. Such information is useful to grant seekers for identifying those foundations most likely to fund their proposals and to IRS, the Congress, and the public for monitoring foundation activities. This Subcommittee's inquiry is a good example of the uses of and need for such information.

With reductions in Federal spending, such as federal aid to education, health, and social welfare, many people will look to tax-exempt private foundations to help fill the gap; and the need for complete and accurate public reporting by foundations will become even more important. In view of this, we recently evaluated for the Chairman of the House Government Operations Subcommittee on Commerce, Consumer, and Monetary Affairs, how well IRS assures that private foundations comply with the reporting requirements of the Internal Revenue Code. On May 11, 1983, we testified before that Subcommittee on our findings, conclusions, and recommendations. We expect to issue our final report shortly.

In summary, we found that private foundations generally comply well with those reporting requirements which IRS through

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144 (1966) its actions has identified as being necessary for tax computation and enforcement purposes. Most foundations, however, did not comply as well with other statutorily required information that is useful to the public--information on grants, investments, and foundation management. This is because IRS has devoted less attention to enforcing those requirements.

Specifically, our analyses of foundation returns filed at three service centers showed that

--About 79 percent of the foundations' returns did not report complete information on grants paid during the year. Most significantly, about 59 percent did not report complete grant purpose descriptions and about 72 percent did not report grant recipient addresses.
--About 31 percent of the foundations' returns did not report complete information on asset holdings. Most significantly, about 28 percent did not adequately describe all securities and other assets.
--About 41 percent of the foundations' returns did not report complete information on those responsible for managing the foundation. Most significantly, 32 percent reported no information.

To assure that the Congress' and the public's information needs for oversight and grant seeking purposes are met, we recommended that IRS make certain administrative changes to better enforce those tax exemption reporting requirements. IRS agreed

with our recommendations and is taking actions to strengthen its enforcement program and improve its management information system. These actions should help to assure that the public's oversight and grant-seeking information needs are met.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

To assure that private foundations serve public rather than private interests, the Congress enacted an extensive set of rules governing the operations of tax-exempt private foundations. Today, I have summarized the financial results of foundation operations--principally in tax year 1979--under those rules.

Although sizeable revenues are flowing into foundations, and although foundations are retaining increasing portions of these revenues, the data, when measured in constant dollars, shows that the market value of foundation assets has declined in recent years as have foundation disbursements for charitable purposes. Even so, the majority of money paid out by the private foundation community as a whole has been for charitable purposes--about \$3.2 billion of \$3.5 billion in total expenses for 1979, of which \$2.8 billion was for grants or contributions. Also, the charitable disbursements of many foundations equalled or exceeded their adjusted net income--the amount generally deemed available for funding charitable activities.

Mr. Chairman, we believe that within the context of the law, a balance must be struck between the benefits to be derived from the operational freedom of private foundations and the need for regulation to assure that public purposes are served. Our statistical analyses of the financial aspects of foundation operations, standing alone, do not permit us to reach hard and fast conclusions as to whether foundations are properly balancing their operations between serving the public and meeting their own financial needs and whether there is a need for more or less regulation. What the proper balance should be can best be determined through the legislative process and public debate, as represented by hearings such as these. We trust that the information we have presented today will assist the Subcommittee and the Congress in making these determinations.

This concludes my statement. I would be pleased to respond to any questions.

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OVERVIEW OF PRIVATE FOUNDATION RESOURCES AND EXPENSES

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dated April 1981, Statistics of Income Division, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury. a/ Source is GAO analysis of data from SOI Bulletin (Pub. 1136) dated October 1982, and Private Foundations 1974-78 (Pub. 1073)

b/ Source is CAO analysis of IRS Master File data as reported to IRS Exempt Organizations Division.

was applied to actual dollars to compute constant 1972 dollars. c/ implicit Price Deflator for Gross National Product as developed by the Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysia,

contributions, in constant 1972 dollars amounted to about \$1.8 billion in 1980 and \$1.9 billion in 1981. exempt purpose disbursements, totaled about \$3.1 billion in 1980 and \$3.7 billion in 1981 as measured in actual dollars. These d/ Data not available. However, data on contributions paid, which based on prior year data generally accounts for about 85 percent of

el selected years were dictated by data availability.

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OVERVIEW
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1979
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REVENUE
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EXPENSES

BY SIZE AS MEASURED BY BOOK VALUE OF ASSETS

TOTAL REVENUE (\$) Number of Foundations X of Total Foundations	OTHER INCOME (\$) X OF TOTAL REVENUE NUMBER OF FOUNDATIONS X OF TOTAL FOUNDATIONS	BUSINESS INCOME (\$) X OF TOTAL REVENUE NUMBER OF FOUNDATIONS X OF TOTAL FOUNDATIONS	PASSIVE INCOME (\$) X OF TOTAL REVENUE NUMBER OF FOUNDATIONS X OF TOTAL FOUNDATIONS	DONATIONS RECEIVED (\$) × OF TOTAL REVENUE NUMBER OF FOUNDATIONS × OF TOTAL FOUNDATIONS	TOTAL NUMBER OF FOUNDATIONS Revenue:	
5,317,948 450 37	-1,127,277 -21 55 	0000	1,945,635 37 281 23	4,499,589 85 238 19	1,223	0 OR NOT REPORTED
93,997,221 7,421 87	4,549,527 5 1,435 17	2,572,875 3 230 3	7,698,883 8 5,395 63	79,175,936 84 4,397 51	8,557	1 UNDER 25,000
111,419,543 5,919 99	4,851,987 4 1,841 31	1,735,786 2 90 2	23,651,044 21 5,636 94	81,180,7%6 73 2,701 45	5,967	FOUNDATI 25,000 UNDER 100,000
621,621,021 8,684 100	47,428,441 8 4,549 52	7,730,919 1 166 2	226,529,704 36 8,540 98	339,931,956 55 3,786 43	8,717	FDUNDATION ASSET SIZE AT BOOK VALUE 25,000 100,000 1,000,000 UNDER UNDER UNDER 1,000,000 10,000
1,572,294,275 3,023 100	202,533,409 .13 2,338 .77	26,598,952 2 105 3	676,086,575 43 3,002 99	667,075,340 42 1,374 45	3,926	17 BOOK VALUE 1,000,000 1,000,000 10,000,000
3,608,474,950 488 100	799,292,352 22 424 87	11,825,563 0 35 7	1,681,701,251 47 483 99	1,115,655,784 31 212 43	4 9 0	10,000,000 AND OVER
6,013,124,957 25,985 93	1,057,528,440 18 10,641 38	50,464,095 626 2	2,617,613,093 44 23,339 83	2,287,519,331 38 12,708 45	27,980	TOTAL

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OF ASSETS	BOOK AVENE	MEASURED BY	SV JZIS AS

1,732,735,169	129,727,265	501,018,771	53,921,166	567,98,21-	-6,972,023	EXCESS REVENUE OVER EXPENSE
217,927,278,1 782 99	007,222,300,1 210,2 001	776,808,222 722,8 69	66 606'5 658'265'28	669,338,901 158,7 19	12,289,945 510 42	TOTAL EXPENSES (\$) Number of Foundations \$ of total foundations
282,592,581 182, 182,	2,951 2,993 13 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	86 86 802,8 802,8	278,721,11 21 29 20	21 21 87 87	252,2240,1 212 272 202	X OF TOTALE EXPENSES (\$) X OF TOTAL FOUNDATIONS X OF TOTAL FOUNDATIONS X OF TOTAL FOUNDATIONS
192,920,812,1 18 992	192,515,277 77 289,2 89	228,820,225 08 868,7 19	224,041,488 85 88	69 226'5 02 276'119'92	9,638,324 87 372 30	¢ OF TOTAL FOUNDATIONS % OF TOTAL EXPENSES % OF TOTAL EXPENSES 6000DATIONS 00170005 (\$)
40,227,138 2 434 89	24,303,641 2 2,295 76	207,187,11 5 181,2 92	810,702,5 5 277,5 84	5,351,192 2 2,320 27	259,547 5 81 81	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES (\$) % Of Total Expenses Number of Foundations % of Total Foundations
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TOTAL NUMBER OF FOUNDATIONS

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OVERVIEW OF 1979 PRIVATE FOUNDATION REVENUE AND EXPENSES

BY SIZE AS MEASURED BY BOOK VALUE OF ASSETS

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55 612'51	87 88	145	99 092's	722,5 82	19 853,53	5 55	X OF TOTAL FOUNDATIONS Foundations with excess revenues
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SOURCE: GAO ANALYSIS OF IRS STATISTICS OF INCOME DIVISION RANDOM SAMPLE Database of 1979 private foundation returns. Data represents estimates projected to the Universe of Foundations.

ATTACHMENT II

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3,249,747 5 358 4	303,408 0 92 1	1,830,180 3 660 8	31,302,549 49 8,220 96	8,557	1 UNDER 25,000	TYPE OF ASSETS AT BOOK VALUE HELD BY PRIVATE FOUNDATIONS DURING 1979 ACCORDING TO ASSET SIZE
22,430,600 7 822 14	1,446,563 0 59 1	10,054,147 3 758 13	91,611,666 28 5,834 98	5,967	FOUNDATION 25,000 UNDER 100,000	ETS AT BOOK VALUE HELD BY PRIVATE FO DURING 1979 ACCORDING TO ASSET SIZE
319,981,996 11 2,877 33	9,205,163 0 129 1	84,799,916 3 1,787 20	457,192,984 15 8,464 97	8,717	POUNDATION ASSET SIZE AT BOOK VALUE- 25,000 100,000 1,000,0 UNDER UNDER UNDER 100,000 1,000,00 10,000,0	BY PRIVATE FOU TO ASSET SIZE
1,144,000,975 13 1,728 57	18,016,569 0 92 3	233,297,813 3 1,004 33	673,833,010 8 2,922 97	3,026	BOOK VALUE 1,000,000 UNDER 10,000,000	NDATIONS
2,596,997,781 12 340 69	10,740,196 0 29 6	429,884,402 2 246 50	757,369,221 3 470 96	490	10,000,000 AND OVER	
4,086,661,098 12 6,126 22	39,711,899 0 401 1	759,866,459 2 4,455 16	2,011,309,429 6 25,910 93	27,980	TOTAL	0

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ATTACHMENT III

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086'12	067	920'£	LTL*8	296°S	255'8	TOTAL NUMBER OF FOUNDATIONS 1,223
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167'870'8/E	277 982 681	062,587,251	766'177'87	¢*564,5 03	520'82	0 (\$) INAESTHENT (\$) 0
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333,096,179 5,967 100	10,041,991 3 672 11	27,421,356 8 996 17	5,967	ETS AT BOOK VALUE HELD BY PRIVATE FU DURING 1979 ACCORDING TO ASSET SIZE FOUNDATION ASSET SIZE A 1 25,000 100,000 DER UNDER UNDER 000 100,000 1,000,000
2,997,521,324 8,717 100	92,654,504 3 1,584 18	245,520,185 8 2,157 25	8,717	- 12
8,814,871,450 3,026 100	302,524,822 3 1,010 33	569,413,292 6 965 32	3,026	INDATIONS BOOK VALUE 1,000,000 UNDER 10,000,000
22,458,851,972 490 100	621,280,779 3 269 55	1,392,631,711 6 203 41	490	10,000,000 AND OVER
22,458,851,972 34,668,030,448 490 26,757 100 96	1,027,924,135 3 4,241 15	2,239,432,058 6 5,088 18	27,980	TOTAL

ATTACHMENT III

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SOURCE: GAO ANALYSIS OF IRS STATISTICS OF INCOME DIVISION RANDOM SAMPLE DATABASE OF 1979 PRIVATE FOUNDATION RETURNS. DATA REPRESENTS ESTIMATES PROJECTED TO THE UNIVERSE OF FOUNDATIONS.

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ATTACHMENT III

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2/ Type m or b indicates asset valuation at market or book, respectively

3/ Largest holding as a percent of total asset value

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2/ Largest holding as a percent of total stocks

THE FOUNDATION'S LARGEST STOCK HOLDING AS A PERCENTAGE OF FAIR MARKET VALUE OF 115 ASSETS AND REPORTION'S LARGEST STOCK HOLDING AS A PERCENTAGE OF FAIR MARKET BUT AND REPORTION'S LARGEST STOCK HOLDING AS A PERCENTAGE OF FAIR MARKET BUT AND REPORTION'S LARGEST STOCK HOLDING AS A PERCENTAGE OF FAIR MARKET VALUE OF 115 ASSETS FIZE OF PRIVATE FOUNDATIONS REPORTING ASSETS IN EXCESS OF \$1 MILLION

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	001	000	£6	++ 	-		.oni eeeray Expression	•	11259	*	11259	49	15869	u	noitebnuoi deuca
	86	z	¥6	Evergreen Total RF Inc	•	652	Βυκτάγ Corp	•	22151		28551		£1091	u	Dipner Fund inc
	001	000	¥6	N 8 I	*	51	Plenoitentetni tem A		050661		190661	ىت	265112	u	noitebnuol met?
	001	000	¥6		-		groj tnemgoleved 193		5421	**	5421		065Z	8	nottebnuoi tyok
	001	000	P 6	****	-		wyman-Gordon Co.		80861	44	9096L	•	12158	u	Fullor, GF & SH, F
	86	z	\$6	ALAMO Sav Assoc	w	5 9	ni seltinuseč nasimenA	U ID	3248	-	1555		6175	U	McCreless, 5 & L, Fdn
	001	000	\$6		-		Relchhold Chemicals in	w	18/1	u	18/1	-	9/81	u	Reichhold, Henry
	16	000	96	First Nati Boston		50	groo leets enomile	8	9798	*	9068		8006	u	8 molility ,encelia
	66	000	<i>L</i> 6	bul nhetsew & tiuo	•	LVS	XT\ oO 110 nemA ne0	•	¥0861 l		525021		605221	u	.onl bril evobeem
	001	000	L6		-		.oJ issimed) woO	-	97878		92868		19106	u	Dow, HH & GA, F.
	001	000	L6	O lissuratenssions		24	.oo stoubord deamoseT		555 66	-	51522		51672	u	nottebnuol epec
•	66	000	86	o) bne znieh LH	-	91	John Hariand Co		05\$1	-	1424	-	ZL#L	u	Harland, JH, Fdn Inc
	001	000	86				oð lenoiteN notpninkeN	÷.	69211	1 20	11587	-	12511	u	Ken II, Geo, Fán
	001	000	86	Exxon Corp	•	۲.	Chubb Corp		9192	ط ة	6192	4	1512	u	noitebnuoi daudi
	66	000	66	N 8 1	8	97	Edison Bros Stores inc		19601		66011	th.	20111	u	Edison, Harry, F
	001	000	66		-		.oj 266H 8 maos	9	06519	q	06549		86189	u	Pann, William, Found.
	001	000	66	ont opexel	1	z	.onl prullateM	ت	92951	-	87921	-	20821	U	Grunteid, H, Trust
	001	000	66	A J Bayless Market Inc	¢۵	85	Del E Mepp Corp.	*	21502	ulu -	19502		60202	u	Mebb, Del E, F.
	001	000	66		-		Citizens Bank & Trust	ملا	50675	W.	50625	-	92955	u	Retirement Research F
	001	000	001		÷		Delaware Racing Assn	4 1	1962	-	1962	-	1962	u	Delsware Park Inc
۷	001	000	001	*****	-		Raymond Corporation	ų.	6951		69£1	ű	2851	u	nottebruoi bromyes
SELON	/도	<i></i>	15		Ī	(000\$)			(000\$)		(000\$)	-	(000\$)		
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1001		ERCENTAG				2100K	CORPORATE						TBSEA		

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THE FOUNDATION'S LARGEST STOCK HOLDING AS A PERCENTAGE OF FAIR MARKET VALUE OF 115 ASSETS AMORED BY AND REPORTION'S REPORTING AS A PERCENT OR MORE OWNERSHIP IN A FOR-PROFIL BUSINESS RANKED BY LIST OF PRAVILE FOUNDATIONS REPORTING ASSETS IN EXCESS OF ST MILLION

CORPORATE STOCK

SECOND LARGEST HOLDING

	68	000	28	.on! etoubord novA		05#	Citles Service Co.	•	15129		65683	٠	09866	u	Jones, W Alton, F Inc.
	001	8	28	Buckland Telephone Co	•	500	Telephone Service Co	•	9561 _		9561	٠	2822	u	Hauss Heise Finc
	001	000	28		-		γιο Corp	q	1204	٩	1204		5651	u	Markey, J.C. C Fund
	16	1	٤8	bleiidolg olineita		185	.oJ entrug notale8	•	22011	•	84520	•	65390	u	.1 Atrotad
	76	1	٤8	MSI	•	58	Zale Corp	•.	1529	•	8199	•	6551	u	noltebruol eles
	001	000	28		-		o) palnutsetuneM oggiS	•	L951	•	1951		¥681	U	Bisisdell, P.L.S. F
۷	16	i	¥8	I B M Corp.	•	281	Readers Digest Assoc.	٠	58252		59912	•	20252	U	. Sal boul W A J
	66	000	PB	T81A	-	4	Kaplan Trucking Co	•	2017	•	121 .	ف	998+	u	t ne i sit ne i geX
С	001	000	¥8		-		.o) & nornemnA 3 H	*	168001	*	160001		110205	u	.7 noenanda
	66	1	98	Figgle internations	•	01	oni tnemteevni Ableeg	•	5541	•	2511		6991	• •	ont nottebruod dollars
	001	000	£8	**********	-		1 C BOSMEII CO	•	4082S	•	2590¥	•	0512+	u	Boswell, J G, Fdn
۷	Z6	L	88	.sul neroMoM-trogeeri		122	.oni emit		151101		819211	•	675811	u	Luce, Henry, F Inc.
	\$ 6	1	06	grod zed 110 zexat	•	655	og nobhog-nemyk		24866	•	21550		56185	u	teurt 0 brøbbott
۷	96	000	06	I B M Coub*		89	.soere Digest Assoc.	*	55639	· •	21952	-	52545	u	Lakevlew Fund Inc.
۷	\$ 6	000	16	N 8 I		89 .	.nzzA tzepiū *zmebseA	*	91202	-	51540		55201	u	Mallace, Dewitt, Fund
	<i>L</i> 6	£	16	.od pathton 108	-	1875	H J Heinz Co.	•	55752	•	51256		£8#101	u	Helnz, Howard, Endow
	¥6	ł.	65	bul el stre2	80	15	Harris Bank Corp Inc	*	880+	•	9828	•	92**	U	Harris, Stanley G, P
	001	000	55		-		Industrial Properties	-	0601		0601	•	1611	u	nb3 encomet2
	96	Z	56	And Santic Bank Inc	*	88	Federal Paper Board Co	*	2695	-	07/5	4 2	6262	u	Kennedy, John R, F Inc
	001	000	٤6		-		EII LIIIY & Company	•	£605 # 9	***	\$60579	*	£90 #6 9	u	.on! tnemwobn3 vitii
	001	000	\$6	Bignives & Ciencello	**	S١	A F Gilmore Company		1895	ile.	1995	•	6109	u	Gilmore, Earl 8, F
		_	_			(000\$)		_	(000\$)		(000\$)		(0005)		
SELON	15	17	75	3HVN	ĪŻ	TNUOMA	3MVN	12	TNUOMA	ĪZ	101/1	ĪŻ	INDOWY	· /ī	FOUNDATION NAME

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PERCENTAGE

THE FOUNDATION & FORGERT STOCK HOLDING AS A DEPOSITION OF FAIR MARKET VALUE OF 115 ASSETS AND REPORTING A 2 DERCENT OR MORE OMNERSHIP IN A FOR-PROFIL BUSINESS FAMILED BY AND REPORTING A 2 DERCENT OR MORE OMNERSHIP IN A FORSTATION SECONDATION SECONDATION OF A 2000 TO TABLE OF A 11 MILLION TABLE OF A 11 MILLION TO TABLE OF A 11 MILLION TABL

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	Z 6	I.	51	Gulf 011 Corp	ti.	95	o) pritze) ell'edontej		2122		1852	•	6915	U	Rogers, McFeely, Fdn
	001	000	۶L		-		.OvtleuzeO&etlj znekne8	q	000001	q	000002	•	656456	U	MCALTHUR, JO & CT, F
	88	I	92	BankAmerica Corp	4	512	6 F Atkinson Co	ek.	65521	-	10571		02#91	u	Atkinson, W K, Fdn
	16	1	91	Scudder Develop. Fund	نن	689	.oni 9 M A	ίμ.	11529	**	256 <u>51</u>	-	10088	u	Whiteker Fdn
	<i>L</i> 8	٤	"	Color Tile Inc.	•	2456	.tandy Corp.	ي	128304	-	148085		092591	u	Tandy, AB & CD, F
	Z6	١	"	.bui to 110 brebret2	-	215	Vinegmod nothol	W:	\$5262	•	46162		166 7 5	u	.T., eeorge I, T.
5	P 6	000	"	M 8 (•	5843	normal à normal	alar	156111	**	016928	*	228/001	U	Johnson, Robert W, F.
	18	9	81	CA Electric de Caracus	٠	# 501	meD eb ensiosenev AD	*	82201	W a	91811		12506	u	Noltebruo3 nemiloV
	٤6	9	87	Cousins Properties inc	q	05 L	and Prod Co of Ga	٩	6961	q	5112	-	5255	u	Coustins Finc
	001	000	84		-		Dietrich Corp	œ	2016	-	9165	•	6867	u	W C (Asisted)
	L8	£	61	cont (enter	4	87	tancester Colony Corp	th	2121		10/1	-	8581	u	Geriach Fdn inc.
	٤6	2	6 <i>L</i>	standard Oil of Ind.	٣	121	vnegmoj petveM	ti:	6L0L	ط	6094		6668	u	7 Yiimei .7 .petyeM
۷	68	000	08	Super Valu Stores Inc	tia	0251	.co breased ttelwell	يته	120152	10	585286		£5091£	u	.7 .7 & W, ttelwelf
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	٤6	Þ	18	ent etti vieč betinU	*	105	Ans8 tenottennetni	u.	8519	ىلە	0259	-	P SSL	u	nb3 oe0,bsetam10
	001	000	18		-		Republic Steel Corp.	Q;	\$808		¥80 8	•	1001	u	T 383 leets sliduqeA
	001	000	18		-		France Stone Co.	8	5055	-	SO E E		580#	u	Stone, France, Fdn
	Z8	£	82	9 V 1 9	tle	23	suburban Realty corp.	u	552	ida	215	10	1711	o	Blatter, Robert L, Tr
	69	٤	83	Hemby Investments Inc	10	18	Ruddlek Corporation	80	811Z	۳	2923	۲	Z65Z	u	Dickson, R H, Family F
	_	_	_		_	(000\$)			(000\$)		(000\$)		(000\$)		
NOTES	15	/7	31		17	TNUOMA		12	TNUOMA	1 7	10141	ĪĨ	THUOMA	π	FOUNDATION NAME
-100J		IOS 1 EV JH		COND LARGEST HOLDING)3S	10010	TARGEST HOLDING				<u> </u>		TERET		
	2	BOENTAG	30			NUUS	CORPORATE								

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THE FOUNDATION'S LARGEST STOCK HOLDING AS A PERCENTAGE OF FAIR MARKET VALUE OF 115 ASSETS AND REPORTING A 2 PERCENT OR MORE OMMERSHIP IN A FOR-PROFIL BUSINESS RANKED BY LIST OF PRIVATE FOUNDATIONS REPORTING ASSETS IN EXCESS OF \$1 MILLION

CORPORATE STOCK

-1001	S	PARISON	COM	COND LARGEST HOLDING	35		ARGEST HOLDING	1					13SSV		
SILON	<u>/ç</u>	15	<u>/r</u>		/ī	TNUOMA (0002)		17 -	(000\$)	Ī	(\$000) 101VF	/z	TNUOMA (0002)	л	FOUNDATION NAME
	₽L	11	٧L	W 8 I	-	P29	Reeve Brothers, Inc	*	900₽	÷	0625	tie -	8015	u	Reeves Bros Fán Inc
	88	ι	21	onl moceleT betinU	W	08/1	ont setsility eldow		542621		120912	**	8/2955	u	Nobie, S.R., Foin Inc
	¥ 6	t	12	Nortolk Western R	نان	28	MIIIIKIN B Inc	SU.	SZLL	*	1228		52801	u	Millikin, James, Tr.
	Z6	v	14	стол Согр	÷u	67	Proctor Ellison Co		998	-	PZ6		9611	u	nbi nostili
	51	9	02	WO oJ 11108 BIOJ 600J		5456	00 6100 6000		21480	*	LZ995		20565	U	nbi teittej, Lettie, Fdn
	F 8	ι	69	T \$ T A		Z181	sun Company Inc.		L\$290L	¢.	845003		8662201	u	T isinomeM well
	6L	9	69	.oJ pn117108 610J-690J		2522	.00 6100-6000		26484		066⊊+	-	12025	u	7,8 Agesol, bsenetian
	£6	z	19	thell & newor hetu		¥£1	Kuedwoj jesneeujekm		0895		6609	-	6518	u	Kleckhefer, JW, F
v	88	z	L9	T&†A	1	501	o) semit letige)	ن ك	5151	٤.	8215		<i>६८८</i> 9	u	T .0 .T mellink .eu[v3
	¥L	S١	<i>L</i> 9	York Water Company		1540	and netew nestrema	-	1175		2551	-	6208	u	nottebruo-1 e-tek
	001	000	99		-		Chubb Corp.	ste	55562		55563	•	\$7955	u	ont not strototy
	68	£	99		-	L #6	sohere Coal Co.	•	66181		05102	-	58218	u	Moods Charitable Fdn
	6L	1	99	aments to obmunimula.	-	5215	Опке Бомег Софрану		848892		229652	-	£1590¥	u	tnewwobn3 exu0
	ш		99	pul ooden	۳	491	nwwoj stewoj	۳	5692	th.	1245		£66£	u	T nents char I
۷	86	ı	¥ 9	Say Banks Inc		"	onl borg emoly yeiner?	9	£508		¥578		12521	u	Beveridge, F S, Fdn
	69	21	# 9	notetti9		25101	.grod ynedgella		66155		91591		83262	U	Kirby, F M, F. Inc.
	* 9	θ£	v 9	Marren Slag Co.	10	5221	.00 prived bead old0		8012	-	4522	6 12	4524	U	nbi , A & HR , neter où
	1 8	ς	٤9	Standard 011 Co. 1nd	ين	055	.00 1168	-	5159		28¥L		02501	u	81614, C M, M. Tr.
	P 9	92	£ 9	emil ed soffsoged	8	87/	leisnemmoj literial	w	1214		Z90Z	-	9102	u	nbi neileit-seeki
	٤9	L	٤9	zets8 å pribseA	19	526	entito3 ttelta68	8	0802	4	5055		1155	u	TH & B3 tteltag
	001	000	Z 9		-		oni ttelliw	•	1112	•	1112		2402	u	Alliett, H L, F. Inc
	001	000	Z9		-		ont ttalliw		-	• 1112	• 1112 •	siii • 5111 •	• 1112 • 1112 •	• IIIZ • IIIZ • SOPS	₩ 111Z ₩ 111Z ₩ 50¥S U

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PERCENTAGE

THE FOUNDATION'S LARGEST STOCK HOLDING AS A PERCENTAGE OF FAIR MARKET VALUE OF ITS ASSETS AND REPORTING A 2 PERCENT OR HORE OWNERSHIP IN A FOR-PROFIL BUSINESS RANKED BY LIST OF PRIVATE FOUNDATIONS REPORTING ASSETS IN EXCESS OF \$1 MILLION

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	15	51	15	Dow Chemical	٣	82221	Richardson-Vicks Inc.	æ	08987		19558		82856	u	Saith Richardson F In
	65	٤	15	TRM inc.		285	Ні дреє Сомрану		6095		5156		\$0111	U	Murphy, John P. F
	19	L.	15	.onl .pn3 nolteudmoJ		551	HOOVER CO.		1562	U	\$Z601		61271	u	noitebnuol nevooli
	25	61	٤s	grobs Corp		5251	teurlåpnikned eevee	•	1152		856#	-	0201	u	noitebnuol zeveen
	88	7	۶s	Eastmen Kodak	q	1206	bishel binow shere)	4	20991	9	¥1681	*	91915	U	Kiewit, Peter, F
	9⊊	95	7 5	The OW Fund Inc		5680	Merchants Terminal Cor	th:	2662		9512		8951	U	Hottberger F Inc
	19	z	55	.oO 110 nontenem		\$55	Puritan-Bennett Corp	4	11211		62991	*	96802	u	Francis, Parker B, Fdn
	89	81	95	C B Drug Co	*	¥6L	oni eneli	-	1692	*	0195	4	£9 77	u	1 (BH & 2X (dms)
	001	000	9⊆	*****	-		Timken Company	9	0269	9	0769	-	12424	u	baulanetal mexmil
	96	ı	25	Tourist ind Dvip Corp.	ų.	19	.og sistem isistemoj	•	3046	-	6515	•	1555	u	noitsbauol nemblei
	96	z	LS	seles telorvers yuð	٩	01	oD tnemtzevnt trauet2	٩	£191	q	12+1	•	1692	u	stevert, Guy T, Fdn
v	89	£	65	nolterogroj noxx3	th.	525	.qroJ nietznewoj M	ątu	55011	-	09691		68261	u	nbi ,noei ,nietznewoj
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	66	۱.	65	Security National B	-	¥i	F N Bank of Wheeling	*	1524		6921	-	5156	u	• 8 semer , 2 semes 8
	19	81	09	Dow Chemicals Co	ų.	2621	Richardson-Vicks inc	10	5891	*	1054	-	0181	U	Richardson, J, F
	٤9	11	19	A T & T Co	Si b	2051	O newtia 8	ų.	PLIZ	*	82211	-	15911	U	noitebruol nemtik
	91	9	Z9	grad Corp	U	502	Kentucky River Coal Cp	w	5240	1	5862		¥09£	U	noitsbruol qmai?
	91	7	Z9	VIZER Hutton Cash Resrv	8	195	Russell Corporation	65	0775	Ŵ	Z#69	**	0678	u	Russeil, B & R, P, E&C F
	18	t	Z 9	Baker Inti Corp.	ű	0061	Viedmod 110 nus	ŵ	06006	4	955111	-	619591	U	Myrin, Mabel Pew, T.
	Z6	ç	79	Filnt Construction Co	ţu.	211	Latex Construction	ţi.	2551		5641	tie -	\$812	U	Honey, Wm E, Fán
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SELON	/ī	/ 5	厉		Z	(000\$)		- z	(000\$)	Γī ·	(2000) 101VF	æ	(000\$)	π	FOUNDATION NAME
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ATTACHMENT IV

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THE FOUNDATION'S LARGEST STOCK HOLDING AS A PERCENTAGE OF FAIR MARKET VALUE OF 175 ASSETS WID BELOGLING V S LEGGENT OF MORE OWNERSHIP IN A FOR-PROFIT BUSINESS RANKED BY FILL OF PRIVATE FOUNDATIONS REPORTING ASSETS IN EXCESS OF \$1 MILLION

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	٤9	£	81	Scudder Cash Inves Tr	ile:	85	Vorton Company	يل ا	588		\$ 6£1	iie	2981	U	7 .3 subiA .snippiH
	16	L	L¥	Israel Invest Corp	lia -	001	Paritien Realty Inv Corp	th	659	th	919	•	8011	u	.7 me7 ,281 ,nellime7
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v	L¥ 85	۶۶ ۲	L¥ L¥	First Bank System Inc First Fin C of West	-	0521 5475	grod egbintned lerebei Ines utleumen		1800 572575		87756		¥68511	u	oni noitebnuoi niio
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	001	000	50		-		Publicker ind, inc.	*	243	-	242	th.	192	u	nbily Fimei bleitto
	001	000	S¥		-		o nexterit	9	81#1	٩	81#1		8115	u	First EdG Tr of Canton
	69	51	54	American M Fund Inc	*	1202	sinnotited HD noinU	ξų.	67/8	•	19921		S9561	U	науг, "1R & D, Fdn
	05	ı	51	American Home Prod Cor	*	125	.) guil Anaq2 noiqmed)	ŵ.	02001	•	19661		52362	U	nottebnuol nadenert?
	٤s	71	**	nori stillD-bnelevelD	80	1986	•oj bollex		1169£	•	55069		82928	u	eund, George, Fnd,
	57	25	**	Pinkerton inc.		VESI	Pinkerton Hold Corp.	-	5152		£12¥		1081	u	noltebruoi WSA
	15	z	٤۳	qno) noxx3	•	05	Premier ind Corp		0#6	-	5521		6612	u	Hendel, J N L, F
	001	000	ZV				azor Masterpleces inc		134	16	124		915	u	Mayor, M & EB, Fdn
	ς6 Σ6	z	Z¥	Coneral Electric Co		0601	Action of the second second.		54525		56118		¥6515	U	McDonnell Fdn
•	97 8L	ic L	27	.bul to 110 brabnet2		1 5 9 2	Amer Trading&Prod Corp		25491		51022		84685	U	nbi .A.L .nietzusiä
٦	L¥ 59	8 52	2¥ 2¥	Pinkerton's inc	*	585 2511	Pinkerton Holding Corp Richardson-Vicks inc		5512 5212	•	2880	• -	1889 8505	U U	Pinkerton Foundation Hillsdale Fund Inc

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LIST OF PRIVATE FOUNDATIONS REPORTING ASSETS IN EXCESS OF \$1 MILLED AND REPORTING A 2 PERCENT OR NORE ONNERSHIP IN A FOR-PROFIT BUSINEED BY

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	12	٤	M	Fairchild ind inc.	**	5562	I B M Corp.		81585	-	reors	*	992811	u	Fairchild, Sherman, F
	۶L	٤	34	Mobil, Corp		50	J B Kendall Co	80	251	٠	565	٠	8921	u	noitebruol itolegneM
	81	۲	*5	Rockwell Intl	Q	1895	Timken Company	•	26862	66	12185		51588	U	notes0 to 1 nexel1
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	9£	L	ss	groj noznevč nibo	q	991	стол заптев плог	q	118	ن ه	\$8784	w	5356	u	nbi ,tzenij ,noznevč
	81	L	SS	.loJ to skined bettinu	8	1595	seisteubni siesä leebi		28143	•	65195	•	05608	u	Boettcher Fdn
	t P	¥Z	98	bul to 110 brebuet2		515	J W Mays Inc	80	*/*	-	2511	-	1251	u	nbi ,t ,nletzniew
	85	Þ	25	ΤΑΤΑ'	٠	¥9£	Hardins Bakerles Corp	59	P6P 5	1	9109		0816	u	Hordin, Phili, Edn
	50	٤	85	CSX Corporation	-	8L	Bundy Corporation	نك	\$10I	-	5540	-	8892	u	noitebnuoi ybnuð
	07	25	65	Merck & Co Inc	4	69L	od & pathetut d d	w	656	-	5112	-	5420	U	ont .bui putikeluk
	07	67	65	Kodak nemtesi		059	Hunterdon Co, Nati Bink	W	128	*	9612	*	5220	u	noitebnuol egrej
	15	¥	65	but Atuos ytto seenex	8	958	Prentice-4		9158		22891	ile -	19612	u	Educational F of Amer
	5 9	z	65	расопохиз	•	215	Audichron	4 4	0681	the state	SLSL	idi:	15629	U	Franklin, J & M, Fdn
	61	z	65	Texas Commerce Bank	14	4215	Houston Chron Pub Co.	et r	000001	*	259921		526752	u	bnui wobni noteuoH
	15	z	07	Vebelduod	壯	059	union Pacific Corp.	WL.	09#01	ste	16227	-	89092	u	Horrimon, 6 & R, F •
	001	000	07		-		on Co lac	ii.	0801		0901		6172	u	J (brewolf , normally F
	001	000	0¥		-		Montort of Colorado	ę.	¥9¥		¥9¥	-	£211	u	Montort Char Fdn
	22	21	19	Warren American Oli C.	*	52251	6ult 011 Corp.	*	• 61105		66696	-	122872	U	Marren, William K, F
	51	51	17	(Public Traded Stock)	q	96Z	eld & looT betinU	q	Z09	q	6601	-	9161	u	ont noitebnuor . L L
	001	000	i v		-		ec Murphy Co	<u>تن</u>	6191	4	6191	*	3065	U	Mack, JS, Fdn
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SELON	<u>/s</u>	17	15		īz	TNUOMA		ī -	TNUOHA	ĪĪ	101.01	/z	TNUOMA	17 -	FOUNDATION NAME
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	X	ERCENTAC	d			E 210CK	TA909900							•	

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ATTACHMENT IV

LIVE ECONNOVITON & FVEREER 210CK HOTDING V2 V DEBCENTYGE OF EVIE WYRKET AVENE OF 112 V22E12 WID BELOBLING V S DEBCENT OF WORE OWNERSHIE IN V LOB-DEVOLT BRZINEZZ BVWRED BA F121 OF DEFINITION BREFORD V100R BELOBLING V22E12 IN EXCESS OF 21 WITTION

-1003		RCENTAG		Gitterion 1330041 (000)		×3018	CORPORATI		·····				22001		•
NOTES F001-	15	/F IOS I BV JH	<u>77</u>	V NONE REAL	12	THUOMA	NVWE ZL HOFDING	12	TNUOMA	12	101AL	ĪZ	THUOMA	Π	FOUNDATION NAME
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	59	t	"	od szelő tuleg nekses Co	etr.	# 9	soj moisuin fin	10	# 0£ t	`*	5624	H 2	6125	U	Ninslow, W R, R°Tr
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	55	11	۶î	Mickes Companies inc	۳	9571	Michigan Nati Corp	19	£9£¥		9£6L	-	12059	u	Wickes, H R, Fdn
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	1.	z	١٢	loievenT netxe8	*	L9	Ameri Secur&Fldel Cor	ile -	206		9612		2810	u	Forest Lawn Found
	55	٤	15	eray Research Inc.	•	1121	.od enood agloba	44r	08691	•	9v18v	dir	18625	u	Coors, Adolph, Fán
	Z¥	٢	90	Аррасна Согр.	•	29#1	Kerr McGee Corp.	•	15551	*	18295		19515	u	Kerr Foundation inc
	s٢	5	90	Phillip Morris inc	•	¥09	Lake Shore Nat! Bank	•	8677		15671		£16#1	U	McCorefek, R. R, Ch Tr
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	08	£	9Z	1 8 1V	•	15	Geo Jey Drug Co	-	675	•	434	•	1221	u	nbi .cs & ca, Fan
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	87	¥Z	8Z	Supron Energy	•	1255	Southern Union Co	-	1 ##9	•	65551	•	52936	u	Caln, E & W, Fán
	15	٤	92	Ceneral Motors Corp.	-	6912	•oO snowelleb thogub 13	**	15115	-	12928	•	150211	u	· ont not boomprod
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	65	z	12	Kalser Steel Corp	•	6155	Kaiser Alum & Chew Cor		£8509	•	¥£5¥51	-	2551225	u	Kelser, Henry J, F
	89	z	92	Discount Corp/New York	٩	97	Valley Company inc	4	485	4	998	•	5568	u	nottebnuoi stadouM
	08	£	52	concord Telephone Co	9	2/11	03 ETTM nonnes	q	6298	9	12101	-	34008	U	ont nottebnuot nonneo
	51	2	sz	Schlumberger, LTD.	-	520	.00 & sevents ivel	a a	1195		L##8		\$65¥1	u	Hees Jr. E & W. Fund

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ATTACHMENT IV

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THE FORMDATION'S LARGEST STOCK HOLDING AS A PERCENTACE OF FAIR MARKET VALUE OF 115 ASSETS AND REPORTION'S PERCENT OR MORE OWNERSHIP IN A FOR-PROFIL BUSINESS RANKED BY AND REPORTING ASSETS IN EXCESS OF \$1 MILLION

	001	000	8t		-		Parsons & Whittemore	Q	328	٩	328	**	1827	u	Landegger Char F Inc
	001	000	81		-		. Amerada Hess Corp.	q	12811	q	12811		<u>\$</u> 239	u	.oni noitabnuol eeeH
	001	000	81		-		.onl etlS	q	٤٤s	q	555		5962	u	.7 yilmei yelbend
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	22	11	61	gron xeneug	*	815	selpolonnast betinu	w	858		5+15		9597	U	ant nbi eriugeM
к	09	£	61	TATA	iin (511	Meadeville Corp	q	951		0521	-	1033	u	nbi ,A & M ,nivel
	5 0	000	0Z	010 Stone Corp	-	£	TATA	*	55	*	841	-	128	u	Ress Fewily Edn
	۶¢	٢	50	Dreytus Corp.	٠	001	.oni bni liofielztool	نا	129		1192		1505	u	Rubin, CH & WB, F F
	58	9	50	.oldOvana Ith amotqU	•	155	onl seinteubni semonT	*	878		1255	44	9291	u	Norton, G, Memor Corp
	25	0Z	50	oJ effil nimble8	w	255	United Aircraft P Inc	tir	015	٣	1511		9081	u	Dextra B M F Inc
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	#9	5	50	ont putbling stirts)	q	8225	ant nobezzedmA	q	99911	٩	29181		51865	U	nbi (0 & M (stinte)
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	9£	12	12	Bucktall Bank & T Co	-	9#5	G T Electronic Corp	Wa	PSS	-	816	•	8291	U	noitsbruol muirogm3
	ÞS	L	22	eult 011 Corp.	تله	54218	Ceneral Re Corp Del	۵	L518L		528886	ت ا	112655	u	Metion, Richard King,F
	٤¥	£	22	seeh é mnor	*	19	o) à hend	4	115		1111	-	9552	u	T O OO dA yette? eniM
	SS	I.	54	Fidelcor inc.	-	121	bruil blinoW notetomet	*	£0 8 Þ		8725	-	L6861	o	DeMoss, Arthur S, F
	SS	Z	54	sdel lonevert retxe8	ile -	568	SIIIM YendA	No.	2645	فلن	8529	84	14384	u	Abney Foundation
	001	000	54	*	-		Tecumseh Products Co.	٩	21212	٩	51515		Z1 668	U	noitebnuol AsimeH
	45	L	52	onl XAMA	8	2115	enorgeiel istnenitnoj	堆	99811	*	1018Z	6	¥699¥	o	. Liberty Fund inc
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	81	٤ı	£١	First Nati Charter	•	87	musionial shooly		08		L * *		622	U	bnut thortcow
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	67	Zł	٤ı	Laurel in The Pines inc	-	616	nestb3 dfleewnonwo0		£66		1202		zz.1.°	U	ont nottebenuot doelt
	88	000	£ł	Georgia Pacitic Corp	q	١٢	Nordson Corporation	٩	5800	q	SLIE		12022	v	noitsbruot nosbrow
	001	000	٤i		-	-	Ans8 ItsM IsionemoO	٩	£91	q	£91		#SZ1	u	BH 3 LW , Isntnebier8
	81	8	¥ì	Harris Bankcorp inc	•	5076	.but Atuos 4113 seemes	*	2822	•	51281		54938	u	Kemper, E & C, Fdn
	81	L	¥L	sugariand but businepu2	•	\$29	H Kempner Cert/Bene In	w	8911	8	8259	-	1928	u	Kempner, H & E, Fund
	02	£	¥ì	on! ebnul betelliii		89	Technology Fund Inc	-	525	-	191	-	5284	u	Megener, H & M, F
	Z6	i.	¥L	paibloH leinteubal	•	52	bul mege ^g apes nesiment	*	L6Z	*	225		2012	u	Kardon, 5 & R & Fán
	001	000	P1		-		North Amer Royaltles	q	525	-	525		1185	0	• obl. Gordon, Fdn
	91	15	51	.T yttees tiud ebinoli	8	228	.) etst? enige3 tali	۳	6201	-	£ #89		5801	u	Baird, Cameron, F
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	12	01	91	. or Sugar Corp.	ţi.	12565	General Motors Corp.	ali i	01159		210105	-	¥\$\$98\$	u	Mott, Charles S, F
	56	٧	91	18 I V	*	Z9L1	Sun Ray Homes Inc	w	8519	-	52551	*	19119	u	Chatlos Fdn Inc
	٤9	1	91	eret Bros	q	71	⊃xo8 betspurvo⊃l 8 l	9	282	٩.	*5*		PP81	u	nb? ettel
	53	L	<i>L</i> 1	General Tel Electronic	8	95Z	Tektronix inc	w	619		LOLZ		ZL95	u	noltsbauol xinortxeT
	92	Ĺ	4	P K Springfletd Inc	q	951	Peter Kuntz Company	q	815	tin	8121		\$981	ų	7 stnuX
	69	000	81	Meyerhaeuser Co.	q	111	sun Company inc.	q	25512	q	52842		151240	U	Pew Jr, J N, Char T
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ATTACHMENT IV

THE FOUNDATION 'S LARGEST STOCK HOLDING AS A PERCENTAGE OF FAIR MARKET VALUE OF 115 ASSETS WID BEFORTING A 2 PERCENT OR NORE ONNERSHIP IN A FOR-FROFIT BUSINESS RANKED BY TIZE OF FRIVATE FOUNDATIONS REPORTING ASSETS IN EXCESS OF \$1 MILLION

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	01	9	01	Quanex Corp	*	524	anoj sed 110 sexet		195		1555		2834	u	Mestern New York Fon
	11	01	01	Culbro Corp.	•	00#	sycamore Corp./America	•	21 .		9630		L90#	u	Joselott, Morris
	91	z	01	ssinemA to oS munimulA	44	£1661	Guit Off Corp.	۹Ŀ	¥05¥8	•	500255		528918	u	Melton, Andrew, Edn
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	20	£	11	7 8 T A	*	52	F C Gloeckner & Co Inc	8	56	*	125		6#8	U	Gloeckner, FC, Flnc
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	۶l	9	Z1	Merrill Lynch R A Tr.		606	Peita Air Lines	-	5121	•	15266		L09#1	u	<pre>*punoj kjemesog</pre>
	12	9	21	Univer Corp.	۳	616	Meyerhaeuser Co	ile -	5030		1956	-	85121	u	noltsbauo3 salbeM
	92	z	ZI	W81	th	696	eani noivea	ب ملة	9592	•	82162		10259	u	Revson, Charles H, F
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-1003		DR FAR I SC		ECOND FVBCERT HOLDING	IS		LARGEST HOLDING				·		13\$\$¥		
	ž	ERCENTAG	Ы			E \$10CK	CORPORAT								•

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THE EDINAVITION & TVEREET ZICK HOTDING VS V DEBCENTIVEE OF EVIL MYSKET AVTOR OF 112 V32ETS VAID REFORTING V 2 DEBCENT OR MORE OMNERSHIP IN V FOR-FROFTE BUZINESS FYMKED BY TT2T OF PRIVATE FOUNDVITIONS REFORTING V32ETS IN EXCESS OF 21 MITFION

-1003		NOS I HIV JA		COND FVBCEZI HOLDING	35		TVBGEZT HOLDING CORPORAT	 					TERE		
SELON	15	/7	17		/z	TNUOMA		17	TNUOMA	17	TOTAL	ĪZ	TNUOMA	π	FOUNDATION NAME
	_	_	_			(0005)			(000\$)		(000\$)		(000\$)		
	65	٤	8	Duke Power Co.	٩	88	AE Finely&Assoc of VA.	q	248	٩	159	44	2293	u	Finley, A E, Fdn
	54	Z	8	M 8 I	10	510	Penn Bank Corp	tin .	## L	10	¥90£		6816	u	stackpote Fdn
	81	ç	8	Burrough Corp.	Q	955	temporary invest Fund	q	£68	q	9049	lin.	6 4 501	u	108 Fund
	s١	000	8	<pre>short 011 of 1nd.</pre>	411	1011	Placer Develop LTD	*	¥051	•	99201	8	V\$861	u	Taylor, R & V, Fdn
	61	•	L	U 2 Fidelity & Guar	•	*1*	R J Reynolds Ind	**	019	•	0655	Ŵ	90¥6	u	Reynolds, C, F
	91	٤	L	18TA	1	122	.o.0 110 nonterem	th:	155	*	3245		8425	U	McMi ian Jr, Bruce, F
	21	Z	٤	HBI		99	Essex Co Chap, N BK		P81	-	2051		1992	u	Crary, Bruce L, Fdn
	11	۲	L	Perkin Elmer	۳.	125	zenitriA stie0	٣	688	8 40	6108	-	12121	U	Freemen, Ella West, F
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	001	000	9	********	-		51co Co	q	Z64	q	Z6 🛛	ti.	00#9	U	noitsbruot ools
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	01	s	9	oido 110 brebnet2	84	£8	Asten Kodak		901	۵	Z01 I		#9 /1	u	Funstadier, Albert, F
	8	٢	9	7 A T A	Va	0025	Texas Amer Bankshares	60	9159		92152		165801	u	Richardson, Sid W, F
	65	£	5	The Stanley Works	q	٤٢	.eon8 not11msH	q	68	q	122	•	1111	u	Aldeen, Geo Char Tr
	91	۱.	ç	zenilaik stie0	4	81	sutterure	q	£61	q	1184		1225	u	Smite, Fred B, F
	8	۲	S	McDonalds, Corp	-	655	Papsico, inc	60	ÞSÞ	184	1855		9026	U	Skedde' F1 9 WC' E

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THE EQUINOVION'S LARGEST STOCK HOLDING VS & PERCENTAGE OF FAIR MARKET VALUE OF 115 ASSETS AND REPORTION'S PRECENT OR MORE OMNERSHIP IN A FOR-PROFIT BUSINESS RANKED BY LIST OF PRIVALE FOUNDATIONS REPORTING VSSETS IN EXCESS OF \$1 MILLION

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THE FOUNDATION'S LARGEST STOCK HOLDING AS A PERCENTAGE OF FAIR MARKET VALUE OF ITS ASSETS
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FIZE OF PRIVATE FOUNDATIONS REPORTING ASSETS IN EXCESS OF \$1 MILLION

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AND REPORTING A 2 PERCENT OR MORE OWNERSHIP IN A FOR-PROFIT BUSINESS RANKED BY FIST OF PRIVATE FOUNDATIONS REPORTING ASSETS IN EXCESS OF \$1 MILLION

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THE FOUNDATION'S LARGEST STOCK HOLDING AS A PERCENTAGE OF FAIR MARKET VALUE OF 115 ASSETS AND REPORTION'S A PERCENT OR MORE OMNERSHIP IN A FOR-PROFIT BUSINESS RANKED BY LIST OF PRIVATE FOUNDATIONS REPORTING ASSETS IN EXCESS OF \$1 MILLION

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ATTACHMENT

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. The toundation owned 145,911 shares of 8 percent preferred stock of the Community Traction Company, but neither the cost or market value was shown.

. Fe Foundation so is the components of a function of the year taking a note payable in summer the components of the cash.

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1. The foundation reduced the fair market value of the total asserts by about 10 percant of the value of its holding of Gannett, inc. for blockage.

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SUMMARY OF ASSETS HELD BY PRIVATE FOUNDATIONS REPORTING A 2 PERCENT OR MORE OWNERSHIP IN A FOR-PROFIT BUSINESS CLASSIFIED BY LARGEST STOCK HOLDING AS A PERCENTAGE OF PAIR MARKET VALUE OF ASSETS FAIR MARKET VALUE OF ASSETS

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								List of Stock
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\$°0€	111	۲.9	640*655	50° 6	3,847,102	32.3	\$66'0lE'9	38 FO 548
5.71	79	8.8	956 756	L°6	1,263,484	9.01	819'120'7	528 FO 468
1.21	**	2:12	1,759,422	6.91	2,193,997	13°L	5,664,114	87L 07 805
12.3	57	6.44	EE6'0EL'E	5.9.9	3,888,082	23*3	SE\$ 6ES \$	816 07 856
8.5	₽L	Z'S	432 424	5.5	196'881	2*3	445,052	866 07 856
9*8	EL	12.8	¥66'£90'l	8.2	066'890'1	5•2	567 800 L	+ \$001
			(000\$)		(000\$)		(000\$)	
8	Foundations	*	Битртон		Total	*	of Assets	Market Value of Assets
U	илтрек об	·	JSegrad	-	-		Market Value	Total Fair
	2 (1		ock Held	rate Sto	Corpo		Total Fair	Largest Stock Holding As a Percentage of

SOURCE: GAO analysis of data obtained from microfiche copies of tax returns, form 990PF, furnished in December 1982 by the Internal Revenue Service for the most recent available year filed by private foundations with assets of more than

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ACCORDING TO FOUNDATION ASSET SIZE AT BOOK VALUE EXCLUDING THOSE ASSETS REPORTED AS BEING HELD TO DIRECTLY CARRY OUT CHARITABLE PURPOSES

			(NOTE A)				
RATE OF RETURN EARNED	0 OR NOT REPORTED	UNDER 25,000	PERCENTAGE 0 25,000 UNDER 100,000	FOUNDATIONS 100,000 UNDER 1,000,000	BY ASSET SIZE AT 1,000,000 UNDER 10,000,000	T BOOK VALUE	TOTAL
	1,2					• •	1, 28 I 5
-19 % OR LESS % OF TOTAL FOUNDATIONS	••	••			-	- 0	
-9 TO -18 X X OF TOTAL FOUNDATIONS	00	00		00			~ ~
-1 TO -8 X X OF TOTAL FOUNDATIONS	00	00		00		~ ~	
0 TO 1 X X OF TOTAL FOUNDATIONS	••	4,124 47	7 13 12	579 7	125 4	29 6	5,570 20
2 TO 4 X X OF TOTAL FOUNDATIONS	0 0	1,314 15	959 16	910 11	248 8	32 7	. 3,464 12
5 TO 6 X "X OF TOTAL FOUNDATIONS		1,200 14	1,471	2,379 28	754 26	123 25	5,927 21
7 TO 8 X X OF TOTAL FOUNDATIONS	••	880 10	1,666 28	2,913 34	1,139 39	191 40	6 ,789 24
9 TO 10 X X OF TOTAL FOUNDATIONS	••	4 4	555 9	1,019 12	344 12	60 12	2,327
11 TO 13 X X OF TOTAL FOUNDATIONS	••	191 2	268 5	445 5	15 I 5	25 5	1,080
14 TO 18 X X OF TOTAL FOUNDATIONS	••	109 1	145 2	165 2	78 3	13 3	510
19 AND OVER X X OF TOTAL FOUNDATIONS		571	166	194	92 3	10	1,033
TOTAL NUMBER OF FOUNDATIONS	1,281	8,740			2,930	483	27,980
NOTE A: EARNINGS RETURN RATE WAS COMPUTED BY BOOK VALUE OF ASSETS EXCLUDING CARRY OUT CHARITABLE PURPOSES.		NY DIVIDING FI NSSETS REPORTI	QUNDATION ADJU Ed as being he	BY DIVIDING FOUNDATION ADJUSTED NET INCOME Assets reported as being held to directly			
SOURCE: GAO ANALYSIS OF IRS STATISTICS OF INCOME DIVISION RANDOM SAMPLE	TATISTICS OF]	INCOME DIVISI	ON RANDOM SAMP	ĨE			

ATTACHMENT VI

GAO ANALYSIS OF IRS STATISTICS OF INCOME DIVISION RANDOM SAMPLE Database of 1979 Private Foundation Returns. Data Represents Estimates projected to the Universe of Foundations.

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ANALYSIS OF FOUNDATIONS EARNINGS RETURN RATE

ACCORDING TO FOUNDATION ASSET SIZE AT FAIR MARKET VALUE OF ASSETS (NOTE A)

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57,980	======= 109	3, 131	219'8	**************************************	\$62'8	967'l	TOTAL NUMBER OF FOUNDATIONS
5 984	0 I	2 25	i 601	2 2 2	 9 253	 0 0	19 AND OVER X X OF TOTAL FOUNDATIONS
25	1 9	1 2¢	1	28. I	1 21	0 0	14 TO 18 X X OF TOTAL FOUNDATIONS
81 e Z	2 21	2 62	\$ 095	2 2	2	0	11 TO 13 X X OF TOTAL FOUNDATIONS
8 291 'Z	۲ 26	8 992	21 566	01 009	2 588	0	9 TO 10 X X OF TOTAL FOUNDATIONS X OF TOTAL FOUNDATIONS
52 6'521	21 186	32.	20 20	22 1951	11	0	X OF TOTAL FOUNDATIONS X OF TOTAL FOUNDATIONS
55 23	26 212	1°038	52 5'258	55 1*458	51 251 *1	0	5 TO 6 X 5 TO 6 X
12 4°125	91 56	51 559	51 212'1	61 520~1	1292	0	Z TO 4 X 2 TO 4 X
02 892'S	8 95	9 502	8 921	21 200	95 92815	0 0	X 1 1 X X OF TOTAL FOUNDATIONS X OF TOTAL FOUNDATIONS
0	0 9	0 9	0	0	0 0 ,	0	× 0F TOTAL FOUNDATIONS -1 TO -8 ×
0	0	0	0	0 0	0 0	0 8	-9 TO -8 X * OF TOTAL FOUNDATIONS
0	0 0	0	0	0	0 0	0 0	-19 % OR LESS * OF TOTAL FOUNDATIONS
S 96⊅'¦	0	0	0	0 0	0	001 9671	X OF TOTAL FOUNDATIONS X of total foundations
101AL	10,000,000 AND OVER	10,000,000 10,000,000 10,000,000	1,000,000 1,000,000 100,000		SS,000 1 UNDER 1	KEPORTED 0r Not 0	RATE OF RETURN EARNED

NOTE A: EARNINGS RETURN RATE WAS COMPUTED BY DIVIDING FOUNDATION Adjusted Net Income by the fair market value of assets.

SOURCE: GAO ANALYSIS OF IRS STATISTICS OF INCOME DIVISION RANDOM SAMPLE - Database of 1979 private foundation returns. Data represents - Estimates projected to the Universe of foundations.

WANTERS OF THE MIX OF ASSETS HELD ACCORDING TO FOUNDATION EARINGS RETURN RATES

(# ONV V SELON)

NAL CO.	COULT 111117	 		10		7041070071	
DATES	20NINGA3	 166216	FOUNDATION	30	WATTHRIGTAIR	PERCENTAGE	

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OVERALL : RCENT	===== 0	 001	====== 001	===== 001	===== 001	====== 001	222222 001	====== 001	====== 00;
OTHER ASSETS	0	 91	 ZZ	8	z	z	0		2
OTHER INVESTMENTS	0	2	91	S	L	L	S	· L	L
LAND HELD FOR INVESTMENT	0	\$	2	2	1	L	ł	2	1
DEBRECIABLE ASSETS-INVEST	0	z	z	L	0	L	۰ I	۱.	1
MORTGAGE LOANS	0	۱.		S	L .	L .	L	\$	4
CORPORATE STOCKS	D	22	25	42	05	26	63	° 84	95
CORPORATE BONDS	0	53	s	12	12	54	12	01	12
SHOITADIJAO JADOJ QNA BTATZ	0	0	L	0	0	0	0	0	0
ENOITAÐIJÆO TNƏMHAƏVOÐ.2.U	0	•	. s	8	ZI	\$1	91	01	15
INAENIOKA	0	L	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RECEIVABLES	0	z '	2	•	L	2	6	2	Z
CASH	9	2	2	8	5	8	•	91	9
AJJH STJ228	0			*	8	12	81	OVER	OVERALL
DESCRIPTION OF	LESS	0	ŀ	2 10	5 01	01 6	14 10	0NV 61	

NOTE A: ASSETS ARE AT BOOK VALUE AND EXCLUDE ASSETS REPORTED AS Deting held to directly carry out charitable purposes.

MOTE B: FOUNDATION EARNINGS RETRUM RATE WS COMPUTED BY DIVIDING THE Foundations adjusted net income by the book value of assets Excluding those reported as being held to directly carry out Charitable purposes.

SOURCE: GAO AMALYSIS OF IRS STATISTICS OF INCOME DIVISION RANDOM SAMPLE Database of 1979 private foundation returns. Data represents estimates projected to the Universe of Foundations.

VNALYSIS OF THE MIX OF ASSETS HELD ACCORDING TO FOUNDATION EARNINGS RETURN RATES

FOR FOUNDATIONS WITH ASSETS VALUED BETWEEN \$1 AND \$25,000

(R GNA A 210N)

EARNINGS RATES	FOUNDATION ASSETS BY	DIZERIBUTION OF	PERCENTAGE
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DVERALL PERCENT	0	====== 001	 001	001 001	001	001	 001	001	001
OTHER ASSETS	0	9		8	•	 L	L	9	zz
OTHER INVESTMENTS	0	5	6	51	L	s	0	1	L
LAND HELD FOR INVESTMENT	0	0	0	0	8	9	0	0	C
DEPRECIABLE ASSETS-INVEST	0	0	Q	0	0	8	ο.	9	0
ENAOL SOADTROM	0	0	8	0	L	0	0	0	0
CORPORATE STOCKS	0	8	34	56	56	53	21	15	52
CORPORATE BONDS	0	2	0	9	12	61	0	•	8
STATE AND LOCAL OBLIGATIONS	0	0	0	z	0	L	0	0	0
N.S.GOVE: "MENT OBLIGATIONS.U	0	2	L	S	6	0	0	0	S
ΙΗΛΕΗΙΟΚΑ	0	z	0	0	0	0	0	L	0
RECEIVABLES	0	8	0	2	L .	2	6	ł	2
HSVD	0	01	65	52	29	22	L9	94	15
ASSETS HELD	NAHT D	۵	L	01 7	01 8	12 12	81 01	OVER AND	OVERALL
DESCRIPTION OF	ress.	•	-	z	s_	6	51	61	

NOTE A: ASSETS ARE AT BOOK VALUE AND EXCLUDE ASSETS REPORTED AS Being Held to directly carry out charitable purposes.

- NOTE B: FOUNDATION EARNINGS RETRUN RATE MAS COMPUTED BY DIVIDING THE Foundations adjusted net income by the book value of assets Excluding those reported as being held to directly carry out Charitable purposes.
- SOURCE: GAO AMALYSIS OF IRS STATISTICS OF INCOME DIVISION RANDOM SAMPLE Database of 1979 private foundation returns. Data represents estimates projected to the universe of foundations.

VANTARIS OF THE MIX OF ASSETS HELD ACCORDING TO FOUNDATION EARINGS RETURN RATES

FOR FOUNDATIONS WITH ASSETS VALUED BETWEEN \$25,000 AND \$100,000

(8 GNA A 23TON)

EARNINGS RATES	78	STBSSA	FOUNDATION	30	PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION
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====== 001	===== 001	====== 081	====== 001	====== 001	801 801	===±±= 001	801 801	 0	DVERALL PERCENT
2	÷	• •	£	 i	2	8	12	0	OTHER ASSETS
8	•	8	01	01	S	2	S	0	OTHER INVESTMENTS
1	1	1	0	L.	z	81	•	0	LAND HELD FOR INVESTMENT
0	2	0	0	8	0	8	0	0	DEPRECIABLE ASSETS-INVEST
z	0	0	2	L L	L	0	z	0	CHAOL 30A0T90M
24	22	85	95	21	25	34	61	Ð	CORPORATE STOCKS
51	8	51	81	91	11	8	9	0	CORPORATE BONDS
0	0	0	0	0	0	C	2	0	STATE AND LOCAL OBLIGATIONS
L	L	z	•	6	8	•	2	0	U.S.GOVERNMENT OBLICATIONS
0	D	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	INVENTORY
2	z	•	•	z	•	S	01	0	RECEIVABLES
82	28	50	52	58	33	92	95	8	CASH
OVERALL	ONEK Vnd	0T 81	12 10	01 8	01		۵	NAHT D	ASSETS HELD
	61	51	6	S	Z	•		ress	DESCRIPTION OF

NOTE A: ASSETS ARE AT BOOK VALUE AND EXCLUDE ASSETS REPORTED AS Being held to directly carry out charitable purposes.

CHARITABLE PURPOSES.	
EXCENDING THOSE REPORTED AS BEING HELD TO DIRECTLY CARRY OUT	
FOUNDATION EARNINGS RETRUM RATE WAS COMPUTED BY DIVIDING THE	:8 310N

SOURCE: GAO ANALYSIS OF IRS STATISTICS OF INCOME DIVISION RANDOM SAMPLE Datadase of 1979 private foundation returns. Data represents estimates projected to the Universe of Foundations.

ANALYSIS OF THE MIX OF ASSETS HELD ACCORDING TO FOUNDATION FARNINGS RETURN RATES FOR FOUNDATIONS WITH ASSETS VALUED BETWEEN \$100,000 AND \$1,000,000

(NOTES A AND B)

		PERCENT	AGE DISTR	IBUTION OF	FOUNDATIO	N ASSETS BY	EARNING	S RATES	
DESCRIPTION OF Assets Held	LESS Than 0	8	1	2 T0 4	5 T0 8	9 TO 13	14 TO 18	19 AND OVER	OVERALL
CASH	•	14	19	20	13	21	21	22	16
RECEIVABLES		5	5	6	2	2	8	7	3
INVENTORY	0	3	2	•	•	0	0	1	٠
U.S.GOVERNMENT OBLIGATIONS	Q	5	6	7	12	12	7	8	11
STATE AND LOCAL DBLIGATIONS	0	8	1	0	0	8	0	1	9
CORPORATE BONDS	0	8	10	11	21	18	14	10	19
CORPORATE STOCKS	0	25	27	37	37	32	35	33	36
MORTGAGE LOANS	C	2	2	2	1	2	z	1	1
DEPRECIABLE ASSETS-INVEST	0	8	1	2	0	1	z	2	1
LAND HELD FOR INVESTMENT	0	9	2	4	1	1	4	3	2
OTHER INVESTMENTS	0	` 6	9	7	9	9	5	9	. 8
OTHER ASSETS		17	16	5	2	2	3	4	3
OVERALL PERCENT	0 ======	100 =====	100 ======	100	100	100	100 ======	100 ======	100

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NOTE A: ASSETS ARE AT BOOK VALUE AND EXCLUDE ASSETS REPORTED AS Being Held to directly carry out charitable purposes.

- NOTE B: FOUNDATION EARNINGS RETRUN RATE WAS COMPUTED BY DIVIDING THE Foundations adjusted net income by the book value of assets excluding those reported as being held to directly carry out charitable purposes.
- SOURCE: GAO ANALYSIS OF IRS STATISTICS OF INCOME DIVISION RANDOM SAMPLE Database of 1979 private foundation returns. Data represents estimates projected to the universe of foundations.

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ANALYSIS OF THE MIX OF ASSETS HELD ACCORDING TO FOUNDATION EARNINGS RETURN RATES

FOR FOUNDATIONS WITH ASSETS VALUED BETWEEN \$1,000,000 AND \$10,000,000

(NOTES & AND B)

		PERCENTA	GE DISTR	IBUTION OF	FOUNDATION	I ASSETS BY	EARNINGS	RATES	
DESCRIPTION OF Assets Held	LESS THAN 9	0	1	2 T0 4	5 TO 8	9 TO 13	14 TO 18	19 AND OVER	OVERALL
CASH	0	4	7	8	6	12	12	17	8
RECEIVABLES	0	2	4	6	2	2	2	3	3
INVENTORY	0	2	8	0	0	0	8	1	8
U.S.GOVERNMENT OBLIGATIONS	0	8	7	8	15	14	13	14	14
STATE AND LOCAL OBLIGATIONS	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	1	•
CORPORATE BONDS	0	4	7	12	24	22	14	15	21
CORPORATE STOCKS	0	22	35	46	42	35	44	37	48
MORTGAGE LOANS	0	0	1	z	1	1	2	2	1
DEPRECIABLE ASSETS-INVEST	0	6	C	2	0	1,	2	2	1
LAND HELD FOR INVESTMENT	0	7	4	4	1	1	2	3	· 2
OTHER INVESTMENTS	0	7	8	7	6	10	7	5	7
OTHER ASSETS	0	37	25	5	2	2	1	1	4
OVERALL PERCENT	•	100 ======	100 ======	100 ======	100	100 ======	100 ======	100 =====	100 ======

NOTE A: ASSETS ARE AT BOOK VALUE AND EXCLUDE ASSETS REPORTED AS Being Held to directly carry out charitable purposes.

NOTE B: FOUNDATION EARNINGS RETRUN RATE WAS COMPUTED BY DIVIDING THE Foundations adjusted net income by the book value of assets Excluding those reported as being held to directly carry out Charitable purposes.

SOURCE: GAO ANALYSIS OF IRS STATISTICS OF INCOME DIVISION RANDOM SAMPLE Database of 1979 private foundation returns. Data represents Estimates projected to the universe of foundations.

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ANALYSIS OF THE MIX OF ASSETS HELD ACCORDING TO FOUNDATION EARNINGS RETURN RATES

(NOTES A AND B)

		PERCEN	TAGE DISTR	IBUTION OF	FOUNDATIO	N ASSETS BY	EARNING	S RATES	
DESCRIPTION OF Assets Held	LESS THAN 0	0 	1	2 TO 4	5 TO 8	9 TO 13	14 TO 18	19 AND OVER	OVERALL
CASH		3	1	2	3	5	1	14	3
RECEIVABLES	0	2	3	2	1	3	12	3	2
INVENTORY		0		9	0	0	0	0	8
U.S.GOVERNMENT OBLIGATIONS	0	3	4	10	12	15	18	6	12
STATE AND LOCAL OBLIGATIONS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CORPORATE BONDS	0	37	2	16	20	26	13	6	21
CORPORATE STOCKS	0	36	40	45	55	38	52	62	50
MORTGAGE LOANS	8	2	0	9	1	2	0	0 '	1
DEPRECIABLE ASSETS-INVEST	0	0	3	0	0	2	. 1	1	1
LAND HELD FOR INVESTMENT	9	3	3	3	0	1	0		1
OTHER INVESTMENTS	0	2	21	2	7	6	4	9	6
OTHER ASSETS		12	23	11	1	2	0	0	3
OVERALL PERCENT	0 =====	100 ======	100	100 ======	100 =====	100	100	100 ======	180 ======

NOTE A: ASSETS ARE AT BOOK VALUE AND EXCLUDE ASSETS REPORTED AS Being Held to directly carry out charitable purposes.

NOTE B: FOUN ATION EARNINGS RETRUN RATE WAS COMPUTED BY DIVIDING THE FOUN TIONS ADJUSTED NET INCOME BY THE BOOK VALUE OF ASSETS Excluding those reported as being held to directly carry out charitable purposes.

SOURCE: GAO ANALYSIS OF IRS STATISTICS OF INCOME DIVISION RANDOM SAMPLE Database of 1979 private foundation returns. Data represents estimates projected to the universe of foundations.

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	ACCO		RIVATE FOUNDAT DATION ASSET S	ION EXPENSES	LUE		I OF
	0 Or NOT REPORTED	1 UNDER 25,000	FOUNDATIC 25,000 UNDER 100,000	N ASSET SIZE A 100,000 UNDER 1,000,000	T BOOK VALUE 1,000,000 UNDER 10,000,000	10,000,000 AND OVER	TOTAL
TOTAL NUMBER OF FOUNDATIONS	1,223	8,557	5,967	8,717	3,026	490	27,980
COMPENSATION EXPENSE:							
OFFICERS							
CHARITABLE DISBURSEMENTS (\$)	215,640	2,298,555	1,613,524	4,594,330	10,949,266	24,823,886	44,495,201
7 OF TOTAL OFFICER COMP.	76	75	77	55	52	67	62
NUMBER OF FOUND.	37	307	513	1,362	934	307	3,461
% OF TOTAL FOUND.	3	. 4	9	16	31	63	. 12
OTHER OPERATIONS (\$	66,713	776,388	471,703	3,798,845	10,102,550	12,193,418	27,409,616
Z OF TOTAL OFFICER COMP.	24	25	23	45	48	33	38
NUMBER OF FOUND.	27	614	773	1,826	1,040	. 295	4,576
Z OF TOTAL FOUND.	2	7	13	21	34	60	
TOTAL OFFICER COMPENSATION (\$) 282,353	3,074,943	2,085,227	8,393,175	21,051,816	37,017,304	71,904,817
Z OF TOTAL EXPENSES	<i>202,333</i> 2	3,074,943	2,005,227	2	21,001,010	2	2
NUMBER OF FOUND.	58	721	907	2,162	1,242	334	5,424
Z OF TOTAL FOUND.	5	8	15	25	41	68	19
OTHER SALARIES							
CHARITABLE DISBURSEMENTS (\$)	58,416	11,084,097	4,910,313	15,064,485	47,599,449	68,828,178	147,544,938
Z OF TOTAL OTHER SALARIES	91	86	93	82	89	90	89
NUMBER OF FOUND.	16	200	176	599	644	267	1,901
Z OF TOTAL FOUND.	1	2	3	7	21	54	7

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			FOUNDATT	ON ASSET SIZE A	T BOOK VALUE		
	0 OR NOT REPORTED	1 UNDER 25,000	25,000 UNDER 100,000	100,000 UNDER 1,000,000	1,000,000 UNDER 10,000,000	10,000,000 AND OVER	TOTAL
TOTAL NUMBER OF FOUNDATIONS	1,223	8,557	5,967	8,717	3,026	490	27,980
OTHER OPERATIONS (\$)	5,752	1,803,579	387,321	3,298,752	6,017,261	7,499,979	19,012,644
% OF TOTAL OTHER SALARIES	9	14	7	18	11	10	11
NUMBER OF FOUND.	32	123	117	390	404	207	1,272
X OF TOTAL FOUND.	3	1	2	4	13	42	5
TOTAL OTHER SALARY (\$)	64,169	12,887,676	5,297,633	18,363,237	53,616,710	76,328,157	166,557,582
Z OF TOTAL EXPENSES	1	12	6	4	5	4	5
NUMBER OF FOUND.	47	261	250	787	766	281	2,392
% OF TOTAL FOUND.	4	3	4	9	25	57	9
PENSION PLAN						•	
CHARITABLE DISBURSEMENTS (\$)	0	0	96,248	351,927	2,624,473	9,611,184	12,683,832
X OF TOTAL PENSION PLAN	0	0	100	92	92	90	91
NUMBER OF FOUND.	0	0	16	40	126	152	333
% OF TOTAL FOUND.	0	0	0	0	4	31	1
OTHER OPERATIONS (\$)	0	0	0	30,611	229,227	1,061,762	1,321,601
Z OF TOTAL PENSION PLAN	0	0	0	8	8	10	9
NUMBER OF FOUND.	0	0	0	24	62	112	198
% OF TOTAL FOUND.	0	0	0	0	2	23	1
TOTAL PENSION (\$)	0	0	96,248	382,538	2,853,700	10,672,946	14,005,433
Z OF TOTAL EXPENSES	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
NUMBER OF FOUND.	0	0	16	52	139	157	364
Z OF TOTAL FOUND.	0	0	0	1	5	32	1

ANALYSIS OF PRIVATE FOUNDATION EXPENSES ACCORDING TO FOUNDATION ASSET SIZE AT BOOK VALUE

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	ANALYSIS OF PRIVATE FOUNDATION EXPENSES ACCORDING TO FOUNDATION ASSET SIZE AT BOOK VALUE										
-	0 OR NOT REPORTED	1 UNDER 25,000	FOUNDATIO 25,000 UNDER 100,000	N ASSET SIZE A 100,000 UNDER 1,000,000	1,000,000	10,000,000 AND OVER	TOTAL				
TOTAL NUMBER OF FOUNDATIONS	1,223	8,557	5,967	8,717	3,026	490	27,980				
OTHER BENEFITS											
CHARITABLE DISBURSEMENTS (\$)	0	1,059,703	291,110	625,877	2,312,941	10,939,238	15,228,869				
Z OF TOTAL OTHER BENEFITS	Ō	81	93	81	87	99	95				
NUMBER OF FOUND.	Ō	107	32	109	224	161	634				
Z OF TOTAL FOUND.	0	1	1	1	7	33	2				
OTHER OPERATIONS (\$)	0	251,111	22,327	145,354	340,381	118,059	877,231				
Z OF TOTAL OTHER BENEFITS	0	19	7	19	13	1	5				
NUMBER OF FOUND.	0	46	21	52	111	. 121	351				
Z OF TOTAL FOUND.	0	1	0	1	4	25	1				
TOTAL OTHER BENEFITS (\$)	0	1,310,813	313,437	771,232	2,653,322	11,057,297	16,106,100				
Z OF TOTAL EXPENSES	0	1,510,015	0	0	2,055,522	1	0				
NUMBER OF FOUND.	õ	138	37	124	247	165	711				
Z OF TOTAL FOUND.	0	2	1	1	8	34	3				
TOTAL COMPENSATION EXPENSE											
CHARITABLE DISBURSEMENTS 7 OF TOTAL EXPENSES	(\$)274,056 2	14,442,354 13	6,911,195 8	20,636,619 5	63,486,130 6	114,202,486 6	219,952,840 6				
NUMBER OF FOUND.	52	445	640	1,768	1,246	341	4,493				
Z OF TOTAL FOUND.	4	5	11	20	41	70	16				

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ATTACHMENT X.IV

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-	0 OR NOT REPORTED	1 UNDER 25,000	FOUNDATIC 25,000 UNDER 100,000	DN ASSET SIZE A 100,000 UNDER 1,000,000	T BOOK VALUE 1,000,000 UNDER 10,000,000	10,000,000 AND OVER	TOTAL
TOTAL NUMBER OF FOUNDATIONS	1,223	8,557	5,967	8,717	3,026	490	27,980
OTHER OPERATIONS (\$)	72,465	2,831,077	881,350	7,273,562	16,689,419	20,873,218	48,621,09
Z OF TOTAL EXPENSES	1	3	1	2	2	1	
NUMBER OF FOUND.	42	691	853	2,086	1,234	324	5,23
Z OF TOTAL FOUND	3	8		24	41	66 	
TOTAL COMPENSATION (\$) X OF TOTAL EXP.	346,521 3	17,273,432 16	7, 792,5 45 9	27,910,181	80,175,549 8	135,075,704	268,573,93
NUMBER OF FOUND.	88	890	1,098	2,670	1,581	7 369	6,69
Z OF TOTAL FOUND.	7	10	1,090	31	52	75	24
ROFESSIONAL SERVICE EXPENSE:						•	
CHARITABLE DISBURSEMENTS		1,990,405	1,568,897	5,290,442	8,692,111	12,420,882	30,244,81
X OF TOTAL PROF SVS	78	85	65	45	36	31	3
NUMBER OF FOUND.	126 10	1,476 17	1,586 27	2,831	1,447 48	378 77	7,84
Z OF TOTAL FOUND.	10	17	27	32	40	11	21
OTHER OPERATIONS (\$)	77,472	360,786	838,119	6,491,263	15,611,530	27,806,256	51,185,42
Z OF TOTAL PROF SVS	22	15	35	55	64	69	6
NUMBER OF FOUND.	131	1,243	1,726	3,849	1,956	397	9,30
Z OF TOTAL FOUND.	11		29	44 	65 	81	3
TOTAL PROF SVS (\$)	359,547	2,351,192	2,407,016	11,781,705	24,303,641	40,227,138	81,430,23
Z OF TOTAL EXP.	3	2	3	3	2	2	
NUMBER OF FOUND.	223	2,320	2,773	5,181	2,295	434	13,22
Z OF TOTAL FOUND.	18	27	46	59	76	89	47

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	ACC		PRIVATE FOUNDANDATION ASSET	TION EXPENSES SIZE AT BOOK VA	LUE		
			FOUNDATI	ON ASSET SIZE A	T BOOK VALUE		
	O OR NOT REPORTED	1 UNDER 25,000	25,000 UNDER 100,000	100,000 UNDER 1,000,000	1,000,000 UNDER 10,000,000	10,000,000 AND OVER	TOTAL
TOTAL NUMBER OF FOUNDATIONS	1,223	8,557	5,967	8,717	3,026	490	27,98
CONTRIBUTION EXPENSE:							
EXEMPT PURPOSE Z OF TOTAL CONTRIB.	13,361,057 139	75,504,823 99	66,088,609 100	360,390, 3 02 102	766,046,928 99	1,500,625,503 99	2,782,017,22
NUMBER OF FOUND. % OF TOTAL FOUND.	388 32	5,866 69	5,210 87	7,849 90	2,676	459 94	22,44
OTHER OPERATIONS (\$) Z OF TOTAL CONTRIB.	-3,722,733 -39	1,107,149 1	51,814 0	-5,341,647 -2	9,468,663 1	17,419,088	18,982,33
NUMBER OF FOUND. 7 OF TOTAL FOUND.	47 4	261 3	171 3	190 2	142	85 17	• 89
TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS		• •	66,140,423	355,048,655		1,518,044,591	2,800,999,55
% OF TOTAL EXP. NUMBER OF FOUND. % OF TOTAL FOUND.	78 372 30	70 5,927 69	76 5,226 88	80 7,896 91	77 2,683 89	81 460 94	22,564 8
OTHER EXPENSES:							
INTEREST							
CHARITABLE DISBURSEMENTS (\$) 7 OF TOTAL OTHER EXPENSES NUMBER OF FOUND. 7 OF TOTAL FOUND.	0 0 0 0	42,535 44 107 1	79,208 28 133 2	463,051 29 212 2	1,935,611 30 100 3	4,566,364 53 23 5	7,086,76 4 57

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		ANALYSIS OF F RDING TO FOUN	· · · · .	6			
			FOUNDATIC	N ASSET SIZE A	T BOOK VALUE		*************
	0 OR NOT REPORTED	1 UNDER 25,000	25,000 UNDER 100,000	100,000 UNDER 1,000,000	1,000,000 UNDER 10,000,000	10,000,000 AND OVER	TOTAL
TOTAL NUMBER OF FOUNDATIONS	1,223	8,557	5,967	8,717	3,026	490	27,980
OTHER OPERATIONS (\$)	0	54,492	206,701	1,152,250	4,603,176	3,980,655	9,997,274
Z OF INTEREST EXPENSE	0	56	72	71	70	47	59
NUMBER OF FOUND. Z of total found.	0	215	230	507	299	47	1,298
A OF IOTAL FOUND.		3		6	10	10	5
TOTAL INTEREST (\$)	0	97,027	285,909	1,615,300	6,538,787	8,547,019	17,084,043
Z OF TOTAL EXPENSES	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
NUMBER OF FOUND. 7 OF TOTAL FOUND.	0	307 4	347 6	688 8	377 12	63	1,782
TAXES	v	4	U	0	12	. 13	6
CHARITABLE DISBURSE INTS (\$)	00 50/	700 000					
Z OF TOTAL TAXES	28,584 34	799,090 78	451,449 44	1,812,937 21	5,140,338 22	5,496,747	13,729,145
NUMBER OF FOUND.	82	1,381	1,093	1,507	803	10 220	15 5,087
Z OF TOTAL FOUND.	7	16	18	17	27	45	18
OTHER OPERATIONS (\$)	56,450	224,524	576,778	6,728,812	18,140,603	49,198,116	74,925,282
Z OF TOTAL TAXES	66	22	56	79	78	90	85
NUMBER OF FOUND.	137	2,978	3,934	6,788	2,559	436	16,832
Z OF TOTAL FOUND.		35		78	85	89	60
TOTAL TAXES (\$)	85,033	1,023,615	1,028,226	8,541,749	23,280,941	54,694,863	88,654,427
Z OF TOTAL EXPENSES	1	1	1	2	2	3	3
NUMBER OF FOUND. 7 OF TOTAL FOUND.	203	4,206	4,755	7,707	2,825	457	20,153
A OF TOTAL FOUND.	17	49	80	88	93	93	72

		ANALYSIS OF PI RDING TO FOUNI		ION EXPENSES IZE AT BOOK VA	LUE		,
			FOUNDATIO	N ASSET SIZE A	T BOOK VALUE		
•	0 OR NOT REPORTED	1 UNDER 25,000	25,000 UNDER 100,000	100,000 UNDER 1,000,000	1,000,000 UNDER 10,000,000	10,000,000 AND OVER	TOTAL
TOTAL NUMBER OF FOUNDATIONS	1,223	8,557	5,967	8,717	3,026	490	27,980
DEPRECIATION							
EXEMPT PURPOSEN/A							
OTHER OPERATIONS (\$)	61,400	183,079	739,435	3,546,714	10,948,845	11,753,251	27,232,725
NUMBER OF FOUND. % OF TOTAL FOUND.	15 1	292 3	256 4	763 9	666 22	191 39	2,184 8
RENT							
CHARITABLE DISBURSEMENTS (\$)	0	1,512,175	489,096	1,006,111	2,596,248	• 6,288,940	11,892,570
Z OF TOTAL RENT	0	81	81	67	54	79	71
NUMBER OF FOUND.	0	184	175	280	351	197	1,187
Z OF TOTAL FOUND.	0	2	3	3	12	40	4
OTHER OPERATIONS (\$)	21,150	359,443	112,893	493,083	2,204,703	1,660,463	4,851,735
Z OF TOTAL RENT	100	19	19	33	46	21	29
NUMBER OF FOUND.	36	159	107	278	319	168	1,067
Z OF TOTAL FOUND.	3	2	2	3	11	34	4
TOTAL RENT (\$)	21,150	1,871,617	601,989	1,499,194	4,800,951	7,949,403	16,744,305
Z OF TOTAL EXPENSES	21,190	1,0/1,01/	1	0	4,000,751	0	0,744,505
NUMBER OF FOUND.	36	312	250	448	455	215	1,716
% OF TOTAL FOUND.	3	4	4	5	15	44	6

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			RIVATE FOUNDAT	and the second se			
	ACCO	ORDING TO FOUN	DATION ASSET S	SIZE AT BOOK VA	LUE		
			FOUNDATIO	ON ASSET SIZE A	T BOOK VALUE		
	0 OR NOT REPORTED	1 UNDER 25,000	25,000 UNDER 100,000	100,000 UNDER 1,000,000	1,000,000 UNDER 10,000,000	10,000,000 AND OVER	TOTAL
TOTAL NUMBER OF FOUNDATIONS	1,223	8,557	5,967	8,717	3,026	490	27,980
OTHER							
CHARITABLE DISBURSEMENTS (\$)	1,509,816	8,544,536	6,969,498	24,823,052	62,793,044	76,097,631	180,737,577
Z OF TOTAL OTHER	85	82	82	73	. 78	77	
NUMBER OF FOUND.	152	3,563	2,897	4,641	1,959	409	13,622
Z OF TOTAL FOUND.	12	42	49	53	65	83	49
OTHER OPERATIONS (\$)	268,153	1,910,028	1,532,818	9,043,427	18,209,050	23,350,115	54,313,592
7 OF TOTAL OTHER	15	18	18	27	22	23	. 23
NUMBER OF FOUND.	157	2,461	2,579	4,446	1,919	383	11,945
Z OF TOTAL FOUND.	13	29	43	51	63	78	43
TOTAL OTHER (\$)	1,777,969	10,454,565	8,502,315	33,866,480	81,002,094	99,447,746	235,051,169
Z OF TOTAL EXPENSES	14	10	10	8	8	5	
NUMBER OF FOUND.	306	5,579	4,878	7,533	2,782	467	21,545
Z OF TOTAL FOUND.	25	65	82	86	92	95	77
TOTAL OTHER EXPENSES							
CHARITABLE DISB. (\$)	1,538,400	10,898,336	7,989,251	28,105,151	72,465,241	92,449,682	213,446,061
Z OF TOTAL EXPENSES	13	10	9	6	7	5	6
NUMBER OF FOUND.	183	3,916	3,100	4,877	2,037	415	14,528
Z OF TOTAL FOUND.	15	46	52	56	67	85	- 52
OTHER OPERATIONS (\$)	407,153	2,731,568	3,168,624	20,964,285	54,106,378	89,942,600	171,320,608
Z OF TOTAL EXPENSES	3	2	4	5	5	5	5
NUMBER OF FOUND.	213	4,211	4,474	7,432	2,825	466	19,621
% OF TOTAL FOUND.	17	49	75	85	93	95	70

	ACC	ANALYSIS OF	ALUE		2		
	0 OR NOT REPORTED	1 UNDER 25,000	25,000 UNDE R	100,000 UNDER	1,000,000		TOTAL
TOTAL NUMBER OF FOUNDATIONS	1,223	8,557	5,967	8,717	3,026	490	27,980
TOTAL OTHER EXP (\$)	1,945,553		11,157,875	49,069,436	126,571,619	182,392,282	384,766,668
Z OF TOTAL EXP.	16		13	11	13	10	11
	372		5,647		•		
Z OF TOTAL FOUND.	30	78	95	98	99	98	88
GRAND TOTAL ALL EXPENSES							
TOTAL CHARITABLE DISB. (\$)		102,836,471	82,558,437	414,423,450	910,690,885	1,719,698,660	3,245,663,499
Z OF TOTAL EXPENSES	126	94	94	93	90	92	92
NUMBER OF FOUND.	464	•	5,684	8,472	2,972		25,155
Z OF TOTAL FOUND.	38	83	95	97	98	. 99	90
TOTAL OTHER OPERATIONS (\$)	-3,165,587	7,031,087	4,940,710	29,389,316	95,876,789	156,041,195	290,113,511
Z OF TOTAL EXPENSES	-26	6	6	7	10		
NUMBER OF FOUND.	275	4,549	4,612	7,657	2,892	475	20,460
X OF TOTAL FOUND.	22	53	77	88	96	97	73
TOTAL EXPENSES (\$)	12.290.008	109,867,559	87.499 147	443 812 767	1 006 567 675	1,875,739,855	3 535 777 010
NUMBER OF FOUND.	510	7,821	5,909	8,667	3,016	487	26,410
Z OF TOTAL FOUND.	42	91	99	99	100	407 99	20,410
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SOURCE: GAO ANALYSIS OF IRS STATISTICS OF INCOME DIVISION RANDOM SAMPLE DATABASE OF 1979 PRIVATE FOUNDATION RETURNS. DATA REPRESENTS ESTIMATES PROJECTED TO THE UNIVERSE OF FOUNDATIONS.

ANALYSIS OF THE RATE AT WHICH PRIVATE FOUNDATIONS MAKE DISBURSEMENTS FOR

EXEMPT PURPOSE IN RELATIONSHIP TO THEIR TOTAL EXPENSES (NOTE A)

	0 OR NOT REPORTED	NUMBER AN 1 UNDER 25,000	D PERCENTAGE 0 25,888 UNDER 108,000	F FOUNDATIONS 188,000 UNDER 1,000,000	BY SIZE OF TOTAL 1,000,000 UNDER 10,000,000	EXPENSES 10,000,000 AND OVER	TOTAL
EXPENSES D OR NOT REPORTED % of total foundations	1,570 100	0	8	8	<i>e</i>	9 0	1,578
RATE OF EXEMPT PURPOSE DISBURSEMENTS							
8 X OF TOTAL FOUNDATIONS	8	1, 198 7	103 2	55 2	t 0	8 0	1,357 5
1 TO 9 X OF TOTAL FOUNDATIONS	6 0	173 1	15 0	4	3 1	•	196 1
10 TO 19 X OF TOTAL FOUNDATIONS	0	103 1	30 1	12 0	3 1	•	147 1
20 TO 29 X OF TOTAL FOUNDATIONS	0	76 Q	25 0	13 0	3 1	1 3	118
30 TO 39 * OF TOTAL FOUNDATIONS	0	158 1	35 1	18 1	- 6 - 1	t 3	. 219
40 TO 49 * OF TOTAL FOUNDATIONS	9 0	190 1	38 1	37 1	· 7	0	273 1
50 TO 59 X OF TOTAL FOUNDATIONS	0	163 1	32 1	46 1	9 2	0	251
60 TO 69 % OF TOTAL FOUNDATIONS	0	309 2	104 2	58 2	12 2	1 3	484 2
78 TO 79 X OF TOTAL FOUNDATIONS	8 0	596 3	184 4	123 4	21 4	5 15	929
80 TO 89 X OF TOTAL FOUNDATIONS	0 0	2,006 12	7 14 14	475 14	6 1 1 1	2	3,258 12
90 TO 99 X OF TOTAL FOUNDATIONS	8 0	6,420 37	2,602 51	1,920 56	317	17 52	11,277 40
100 X OF TOTAL FOUNDATIONS	9 0	5,684 33	1,233 24	629 18	82 15	2	7,631 27
OVER 100 % OF TOTAL FOUNDATIONS	9 0	187 1	25 0	37	17 3	4 12	270 1
TOTAL NUMBER OF FOUNDATIONS	1,570	17,265	5,142	3,426	544	33	27,980

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EXEMPT PURPOSE IN RELATIONSHIP TO THEIR TOTAL EXPENSES (NOTE A)

NOTE A: RATE OF EXEMPT PURPOSE DISBURSEMENTS WAS COMPUTED BY DIVIDING EACH FOUNDATION'S EXEMPT PURPOSE DISBURSEMENTS BY TOTAL EXPENSES.

SOURCE: GAO ANALYSIS OF IRS STATISTICS OF INCOME DIVISION RANDOM SAMPLE Database of 1979 private foundation returns. Data represents estimates projected to the universe of foundations.

DISTRIBUTIONS IN RELATIONSHIP IO THEIR TOTAL EXPENSES... (NOTE A)

	0 OR NOT REPORTED	NUMBER AN 1 UNDER 25,000	D PERCENTAGE 0 25,000 UNDER 100,000	F FOUNDATIONS 100,000 UNDER 1,000,000	BY SIZE OF TOTAL 1,000,000 UNDER 10,000,000	EXPENSES 10,000,000 AND OVER	TOTAL
EXPENSES O OR NOT REPORTED X OF TOTAL FOUNDATIONS	1,570 100	0 0	0 0	0 Q	0	8	1,570
RATE OF QUALIFYING DISTRIBUTIONS							
D	8	1,147	100	48	1	8	1,297
2 OF TOTAL FOUNDATIONS		7	2	1	0	0	5
1 TO 9	0	156	13	7	3	0	189
% OF TOTAL FOUNDATIONS	0	1	0	0	1		1
10 TO 19 % OF TOTAL FOUNDATIONS	0	76 0	18 0	10 0	2 0	0	105 0
20 TO 29	0	78	2 1	10	3	0	112
% OF TOTAL FOUNDATIONS	0	0	0	0	1		8
30 TO 39	0	169	43	19	5	0	235
** OF TOTAL FOUNDATIONS		1	1	1	1	0	1
40 TO 49 % OF TOTAL FOUNDATIONS	0 0	136 1	35 1	31 1	6. 1	0	208
50 TO 59 % OF TOTAL FOUNDATIONS	0 0	152 1	32 1	39 1	9 2	0	233
60 TO 69	Ŭ	289	87	55	12	1	443
% OF TOTAL FOUNDATIONS	G	2	2	2	2	3	2
70 TO 79	0	557	186	1 12	17	3	876
% of total foundations	0	3	4	3	3		3
80 TO 89	6	1,981	698	445	50	39	3,177
% OF TOTAL FOUNDATIONS	0	11	14	13	9		11
90 TO 99	0	6,366	2,544	1,857	3 13	19	11,100
% OF TOTAL FOUNDATIONS	0	37	49	54	58	58	40
100	0	5,580	1,224	607	89	2	7,493
% OF TOTAL FOLHDATIONS	0	32	24	18	15	6	27
OVER 100 % OF TOTAL FOUNDATIONS	0	579 3	140	185 5	42 8	5 15	95 I 3
TOTAL NUMBER OF FOUNDATIONS	1,570	17,265	5,142	3,426	544	33	27,980

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DISTRIBUTIONS IN RELATIONSHIP TO THEIR TOTAL EXPENSES (NOTE A)

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- NOTE A: RATE OF QUALIFYING DISTRIBTUTIONS WAS COMPUTED BY DIVIDING Each foundation's qualifying distributions by total expenses.
- SOURCE: GAO ANALYSIS OF IRS STATISTICS OF INCOME DIVISION RANDOM SAMPLE Database of 1979 private foundation returns. Data represents estimates projected to the universe of foundations.

ATTACHMENT XVI

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---<u>FOR-EXEMPT PURPOSES IN RELATIONSHIP TO THEIR ADJUSTED NET INCOME</u> (NOTE A)

		NUMBER AN	D PERCENT OF F	OUNDATIONS BY	SIZE OF ADJUSTE	D NET INCOME-
	0 Or Not Reported	t UNDER 25,000	25,000 UNDER 100,000	100,000 UNDER 1,000,000	1,000,000 UNDER 10,000,000	18,008,000 AND OVER
TOTAL NUMBER OF FOUNDATIONS	5,792	15,752	3,744	2,320	346	25
REVENUE LESS IAN 0 % OF TOTAL + UNDATIONS	8 0	0	0 0	0	8	9 0
REVENUES 0 OR NOT REPORTED % OF TOTAL FOUNDATIONS	5,792 100	0 0	0 0	6 0	6 0	6 0
<u>RATE OF EXEMPT</u> PURPOSE DISBURSEMENT						
0 TO 9 % OF TOTAL FOUNDATIONS	0	1,094 7	94 3	46 2	3 1	8
10 TO 19 * OF TOTAL FOUNDATIONS	0	175 1	33 1	19 * 1	3 1	0
20 TO 29 % OF TOTAL FOUNDATIONS	8	175 1	56 2	30 1	2	1
30 TO 39 % OF TOTAL FOUNDATIONS	0	148 1	58 2	31 1	5 1.	1
40 TO 49 % OF TOTAL FOUNDATIONS	0	252 2	76 2	50 2	7 2	8
50 TO 59 X OF TOTAL FOUNDATIONS	0 0	287 2	53 2	70 3	14 4	8
60 TO 69 % OF TOTAL FOUNDATIONS	0 0	506 3	16 9 5	13 t 6	18 5	2
70 TO 79 % OF TOTAL FOUNDATIONS	0	696 4	290 8	189 8	36 10	2
80 TO 89 * OF TOTAL FOUNDATIONS	0	880 6	382 10	307 13	65 19	36
90 TO 99 % OF TOTAL FOUNDATIONS	0	1,572 10	572 15	458 20	82 24	7 28
100 TO 109 % OF TOTAL FOUNDATIONS	0 Q	t,285 8	460 12	242 10	34 10	2

ATTACHMENT XVII

FOR EXEMPT PURPOSES IN RELATIONSHIP TO THEIR ADJUSTED NET INCOME (NOTE A)

		NUMBER A	ND PERCENT OF	FOUNDATIONS BY	SIZE OF ADJUSTE	D NET INCOME	
	OR NOT Reported	1 UNDER 25,000	25,000 Under 100,000	100,000 UNDER 1,000,000	1,000,000 Under 10,000,000	10,600,000 And over	TOTAL
110 TO 119	6	658	228	145	14	8	1,045
% OF TOTAL FOUNDATIONS	0	4	6	6	4		4
120 TO 129	0	562	154	75	11	8	882
% OF TOTAL FOUNDATIONS		4	4	3	3	0	3
130 TO 139 × OF TOTAL FOUNDATIONS	0	424 3	115 3	51 2	6 2	8	596 2
140 TO 149	0	316	1 12	51	8		487
X OF TOTAL FOUNDATIONS	D	2	3	2	2		2
150 TO 199	9	1,178	241	145	16		1,579
2 OF TOTAL FOUNDATIONS	0	7	6	6	5		6
200 TO 299	0	1, 105	201	t 14	13	0	1,433
X OF TOTAL FOUNDATIONS		7	5	5	4	0	5
300 AND OVER	0	4,440	411	166	82	1	5,926
2 OF TOTAL FOUNDATIONS	0	28	11	7		4	18
TOTAL NUMBER OF FOUNDATIONS	5,792	15,752	3,744	2,320	• 346	25	27,980

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ATTACHMENT XVII

NOTE A: RATE OF EXEMPT PURPOSE DISBURSEMENTS WAS COMPUTED BY Dividing Each Foundation's exempt purpose disbursement by adjusted net income.

SOURCE: GAO ANALYSIS OF IRS STATISTICS OF INCOME DIVISION RANDOM SAMPLE DATABASE OF 1979 PRIVATE FOUNDATION RETURNS. DATA REPRESENTS ESTIMATES PROJECTED TO THE UNIVERSE OF FOUNDATIONS.

DISTRIBUTIONS IN RELATIONSHIP TO THEIR ADJUSTED NET INCOME. (NOTE A)

		NUMBER ANI	PERCENT OF F	OUNDATIONS BY	SIZE OF AJUSTED	NET INCOME	
	0R NOT Reported	1 UNDER 25,000	25,000 UNDER 100,000	100,000 UNDER 1,000,000	1,008,008 UNDER 10,000,008	18,008,888 And over	TOTAL
TOTAL NUMBER OF FOUNDATIONS	5,792	15,752	3,744	2,320	346	25	27,980
REVENUE LESS THAN 0 % of total foundations	0 9	0 0	0	0 0	0	0	0 0
REVENUES O OR NOT REPORTED	5,792	0	0	0	0	0	5,792
% of total foundations	100	0	()	0		0	21
RATE OF QUALIFYING DISTRIBUTIONS							
0 TO 9	0	1,048	8 1	38	2	8	1, 169
% OF TOTAL FOUNDATIONS	D	7	2	2	1		4
10 TO 19	0	128	24	15	2	6	17 0
% OF TOTAL FOUNDATIONS		1	1	1	1	D	1
20 TO 29	0	14 1	52	28	1	0	222
X OF TOTAL FOUNDATIONS	0	1	1	1	0		1
30 TO 39 % of total foundations	0	143 1	53 1	28 1	2 · 1	0	226
40 TO 49 % of total foundations	0 0	249 2	74 2	42 2	8 2	0	373
50 TO 59	0	279	85	66	14	0	444
% of total foundations		2	2	3	4	0	2
60 TO 69	0	503	160	119	19	2	_ 804
% of total foundations	0	3	4	5	6	8	3
70 TO 79	8	706	283	198	30	2	1,212
% OF TOTAL FOUNDATIONS	0	4	8	8	9	8	4
80 TO 89	9	87 1	38 1	297	66	7	1,623
% OF TOTAL FOUNDATIONS	0	6	10	13	19	28	6
90 TO 99	0	1,578	568	469	84	9	2,707
% OF TOTAL FOUNDATIONS		10	15	20	24	36	10
100 TO 109	0	1,303	472	255	36	2	2,068
% OF TOTAL FOUNDATIONS	0	8	13	11	10	8	7

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DISTRIBUTIONS IN RELATIONSHIP TO THEIR ADJUSTED NET INCOME (NOTE A)

	NUMBER AND PERCENT OF FOUNDATIONS BY SIZE OF AJUSTED NET INCOME							
	0 OR NOT REPORTED	1 UNDER 25,000	25,800 UNDER 100,000	100,000 UNDER 1,000,000	1,000,000 Under 10,000,000	19,000,000 AND OVER	TOTAL	
110 TO 119 % OF TOTAL FOUNDATIONS	0	68 1 4	238 6	146 6	13 4	1 4	1,078 4	
120 TO 129 % OF TOTAL FOUNDATIONS	0 0	558 4	154 4	7 1 3	12 3	1	796 3	
130 TO 139 % OF TOTAL FOUNDATIONS	0 0	426 3	120 3	48 2	8 2	0 0	602 2	
140 TO 149 % OF TOTAL FOUNDATIONS	0 0	304 2	114 3	47 2	9 3	0 0	473 2	
150 TO 199 % of total foundations	0	1,181 7	248 7	153 7	16 5	0	1,599 6	
200 TO 299 × OF TOTAL FOUNDATIONS	0 0	1,120 7	213 6	125 5	13 4	0	1,471 5	
300 AND OVER % OF TOTAL FOUNDATIONS	0 0 	4,533 29	424 11	183 8	10 3	1 4 	5,152 18	
TOTAL NUMBER OF FOUNDATIONS	5,792	15,752	3,744	2,320	346	25	27,980	

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ATTACHMENT XVIII

NOTE A: RATE OF QUALIFYING DISTRIBUTIONS WAS COMPUTED BY DIVIDING Each foundation's qualifying distributions by adjusted net income.

SOURCE: GAO ANALYSIS OF IRS STATISTICS OF INCOME DIVISION RANDOM SAMPLE DATABASE OF 1979 PRIVATE FOUNDATION RETURNS. DATA REPRESENTS ESTIMATES PROJECTED TO THE UNIVERSE OF FOUNDATIONS.

ATTACHMENT XIX

U.S. GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE OBJECTIVES, SCOPE, AND METHODOLOGY FOR PROFILING PRIVATE FOUNDATIONS

As requested by the Chairman of the Subcommittee on Oversight, House Committee on Ways and Means, on March 11, 1983, our objectives were to determine

- --the financial well-being of private foundations, as indicated by the rate of growth in their financial resources over the years, their major sources of revenues, the extent of their business holdings, and rate of return on their investments and business operations; and
- --the degree to which private foundations use their financial resources for charitable purposes, as evidenced by the type of expenses they incur and the relationship between their expenditures for charitable purposes and their total expenses, as well as their earnings.

To develop information on the foundations' financial resources and charity-related expenditures, we analyzed an available IRS computer data base containing a sample of returns filed by private foundations for tax year 1979. This data base was the most recent and complete source of computerized data on private foundations available to us for analysis within the time frames for this hearing.

The data base was developed by IRS' Statistics of Income Division based on a sample of private foundation returns processed by IRS during 1980. The sample was stratified based on size of total foundation assets and selected at rates that ranged from 7 percent of foundations with assets of less than

\$25,000 to 100 percent of foundations with assets of \$10 million or over. There were 9,438 returns in the sample drawn from an estimated population of 29,845 private foundations. While we did not review IRS' methodology in detail, we did look briefly at the procedures IRS followed to sample, process, d analyze the data and found them to be generally sound. We also performed limited checks on the data to assess its reliability.

It should be recognized, that any data analysis effort which is based on a sample is subject to a certain amount of sampling error. The size of this error generally depends on the size of the sample and how much the data varies for any given element. Our limited analysis shows that even though IRS' sample sizes are relatively large, the data varies considerably. Therefore, the figures presented should not be considered precise, but rather indicators of the foundations' financial positions. On the other hand, because the sample size increased as book value of assets increased, greater reliability can be placed on the data for the larger foundations.

In analyzing the data base for presentation at these hearings, we prepared numerous schedules and charts which are reproduced in the preceding attachments. The following summarizes the purposes of those charts and where appropriate, the rationale used for selecting certain financial indicators to profile foundation activities, as opposed to other indicators.

--Attachment II is a summary income statement that we complied to show the sources of foundation revenues, as well as the number of foundations whose revenues exceeded expenses and the primary source of those revenues. For ease of presentation, we consolidated the revenue data reported on foundation returns into four categories--donation, passive income, business income, and other income. The donation category

includes gross contributions gifts and grants received by the foundations, as well as dues and assessments. Passive income includes revenues from interest, dividends, rents, and royalties. Business income represents gross profits from business activities and other income includes net gain or loss from asset sales not included in business income and the category "other" income. The expense category was similarly consolidated. Attachment XIV contains the detailed line items from the foundation returns comprising the four general expense categories listed.

- --Attachment III is a summary chart that we compiled to show the type of assets held by foundations at year end. Book value rather than market value was used to compile the schedule because the return only requires foundations to report this information based on the method the foundation uses in keeping its books and records. As with revenues and expenses we consolidated similar assets reported on foundation returns for ease of presentation. Savings and interest bearing accounts and other cash accounts were consolidated as were net accounts receivable and net notes receivable.
- --Attachments VI and VII are summary charts that we compiled to measure the return foundations earned on their assets. The earnings measure we selected was adjusted net income. Generally speaking, adjusted net income, as defined by section 4942(f) of the Internal Revenue Code, is the amount by which a private foundation's revenue exceeds the expense of earning that revenue. We selected this measure because during 1979, the Code required most foundations to make certain charitable distributions in an amount at least equal to their adjusted net income less certain

adjustments. On the asset side we used two measures for comparison. We used book value of assets because the value of depreciable assets and land held for charitable purposes could be identified on the return and eliminated from the computation. On the other hand, since the book value of assets may differ substantially from the market value of assets, we also computed the earnings return based on foundation total asset market values. To compute the return rate for each foundation, we divided their adjusted net income by their asset values at year end.

--Attachments VIII through XIII are a series of charts that we compiled to show whether differences in the type of assets held by private foundations affected the rate of return earned. The earnings return computations were based on asset book value at year end rather than market value because the foundation return instructions specify that the asset data is to be reported based on the method the foundation uses in keeping its books and records. As in attachment VI, we also excluded those assets which were identified as being held for charitable purposes to minimize the affect those assets may have had on the earnings return The value of those assets are reported in computation. attachment III. In computing the rate of return, we followed the same procedures used in compiling attachment VI. However, in addition to the overall chart in attachment VIII, we prepared five additional charts--attachments IX through XIII--to account for the various foundation sizes.

--Attachment XIV is a detailed breakdown of foundation expenses that we compiled to show the type expenses incurred and extent to which these expenses were

reported as disbursements for exempt--charitable--purposes. Charitable disbursements are defined by IRS to include gifts, grants, and contributions made to public charities and all necessary and reasonable administrative express paid by the foundation for religious, charitable, scientific, literary, educational, or other public purposes. We selected charitable disbursements as a measure of the foundations' charitable activities because of the broad nature of the measure and the fact that it could be applied to foundations regardless of the method of their operation. Some foundations make grants to others to carry out charitable activities, some directly carry out charitable activities, and some do both. Therefore, only considering grants made by foundations would not account for much of their activities. Also, charitable purpose disbursements is the only measure reported on foundation returns that can be related to the various kinds of foundation expenses. However, as with any measure, it is not without some drawbacks. Some foundations might have been applying more of their expenses to charitable purposes than was reported as exempt purpose disbursements. To the extent that a foundation's charitable activities produce revenues, such as charging for services provided to the public or operating a museum which charges admission, the foundation is required by IRS to report the associated expenses -- up to the level of revenue earned--as an expense for computing adjusted net income. Foundations are instructed not to classify those expenses as disbursements for exempt purposes. Accordingly, the data base analyzed does not permit an analysis of this type of situation, nor does any other historical data maintained by IRS.

--Attachment XV is a chart that we compiled to show the extent to which private foundations make charitable

purpose disbursements in relation to their total expenses. This attachment, which supplements the overall data reported in attachment XIV, ranks the foundations according to their disbursements for exempt purposes as a percer ige of their total expenses.

--Attachment XVI is similar to attachment XV in that it ranks foundations according to the degree to which they engage in charitable activities, however, it was compiled based on a different measure of charitable activity--distributions qualifying as charitable expenditures under the Internal Revenue Code's minimum payout provision. In general, such qualifying distributions as defined in Section 4942(g) of the Internal Revenue Code include the charitable purpose disbursements previously described, plus amounts paid for program related investments, amounts paid to acquire assets used directly to carry out charitable purposes, and amounts set aside for specific charitable purpose projects. These latter amounts would generally not be fully recognized by the foundation as expenses during the year. As with exempt purpose disbursements, measuring foundation charitable activities by their qualifying distributions also has some drawbacks. Certain foundations may be reporting information on their returns which would indicate their qualifying distributions were quite small in relationship to their total expenses yet be using essentially all of their assets in furtherance of exempt purposes. Furthermore, as with the disbursements for exempt purposes, the data represents one year disbursement and distribution statistics, and may not be indicative of the multi-year spending patterns of the foundations. For tax year 1979, the Internal Revenue Code required most foundations to make qualifying distributions in an

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amount at least equal to their adjusted net income less certain taxes and adjustments. However, the Code also authorized foundations to apply any excess qualifying distributions from the 5 preceding years to their qualifying distribution requirement. In adultion, the Code authorized foundations to make the required qualifying distributions during the year following the year of the earnings. The data base we analyzed did not contain sufficient information to allow us to determine how these multi-year considerations affected private foundation expenditure patterns. Accordingly, our analysis was limited to the foundations' tax year disbursements for charitable purposes and qualifying distributions.

--Attachments XVII and XVIII were compiled to show the extent to which foundations apply their earnings-adjusted net income as previously described--to the conduct of charitable activities as measured by charitable purpose disbursements--attachment XVII--and qualifying distributions--attachment XVIII. These two measures of charitable activities are described in detail in previous sections. Both attachments rank the foundations by the amount of their charitable activity as a percentage of their adjusted net income.

To assist the Subcommittee in reviewing the investment practices of private foundations and evaluating how foundations have operated under section 4943 of the Internal Revenue Code, we also analyzed microfiche records of the most recent foundation returns available as of December 1982--primarily tax year 1981 returns--for private foundations reporting assets of \$1 million or more.

Generally, under section 4943, a foundation and all disqualified persons, such as the foundations' officers,

directors, substantial contributors, and certain of their relatives, may not own together more than a 20 percent interest in a business. This section also provides a series of transitional rules for foundations which held stock on May 26, 1969. These transitional rules prescribe time periods for foundations to divest their excess holdings based on the extent of their holdings in 1969. One such divestiture period ends on May 26, 1984.

In general, the excess business holdings provisions of section 4943 only apply if a foundation owns at least 2 percent of the voting stock and at least 2 percent of the value of all outstanding shares of all classes of stock, regardless of the ownership by disqualified persons.

Of the 3,851 returns reviewed, 365, or 9 percent, reported owning 2 percent or more interest in a for-profit business. We used the 2 percent figure because of the de minimis rule on excess business holdings, as specified by section 4943 of the Code. Although IRS does not require foundations to report any further information on the nature or extent of these holdings, foundations are required to report the identity, market, and book values of all stock held. Attachment IV is a listing of these 365 foundations, their two largest stock holdings, and the extent to which these holdings account for the total fair market value of the foundation's assets. Attachment V is a summary chart of the line item information shown at attachment IV.

In addition to the previously described work, we also reviewed available IRS historical data on foundation financial resources. However, it should be noted that it is difficult to interpret this information or to determine long-term trends in private foundation growth for two reasons. First, data relating to private foundations has not been consistently or continuously kept over the years. Second, changes in the tax exemption laws make comparisons imprecise.

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Within these limitations, however, IRS' Statistics of Income Division published three studies on private foundations which covered selected years between 1962 and 1979. Attachment I contains selected data from these studies, as well as other data which we developed for 1980 and 1981 based on information available from IRS' master file. To place the year to year data on the same basis so comparisons could be made in real terms and not in terms of inflated dollars, we applied the Gross National Product Implicit Price Deflator to the current dollar data. We selected this deflator instead of others because it is a broader measure of financial activity and, thus, is not as prone to substantial year to year variations as some other deflators.

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