

## **Threshold Issues**

- Constitutional Issues
- What is a Church?
- Congregational v. Hierarchical



- Two systems of laws: Federal and state
  - First Amendment
    - Applies to states via the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment.

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#### What is a Church?

- Has extra legal benefits.
- Is it the body of people? Or the building?
- Not just a reference to Christianity.

## What is a Church?

- Key point: You decide how your church runs—and whether to apply for exemption.
- Churches are automatically exempt
- You still need to be aware of what the IRS thinks is a church (14 points).

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#### **Congregational v. Hierarchical**

- Do you have a higher church structure that exercises authority over the church?
- Will the local church be self-governing?
- The choice will impact operations AND possibly court jurisdiction.



## **Form of Entity**

- Trusts
- Unincorporated associations
- Corporations
  - $\circ$  Religious? depends on state law
  - $_{\odot}$  Corporation Sole? not recommended

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## **Questions?**

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## **Corporate Formation Documents**

- Articles
- Bylaws
- Constitution?
  - ${\scriptstyle \odot}$  The articles prevail over all other documents.
  - $_{\odot}$  There is no need for a separate constitution.

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## **Articles of Incorporation**

Public document typically filed with your state's secretary of state.

## **Articles of Incorporation**

I recommend limiting the provisions in the articles of incorporation to:

- Mandatory terms (those required by the state or the IRS).
- Those that should not be easily modified.
- Those allowed by state law to limit liability.
- One that includes the church's statement of faith.

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#### **Articles of Incorporation**

- Mandatory terms common state requirements:
  - Name of corporation.
  - Address of registered office and name of registered agent.
  - Name and address of incorporator(s).



## **Articles of Incorporation**

- Mandatory terms (cont'd):
  - Whether the corporation will have members.
  - Purpose clause must be consistent with category of taxexemption.
  - Irrevocable dedication; dissolution clause, noninurement.



## **Articles of Incorporation**

THE MOST IMPORTANT PROVISION: PURPOSE CLAUSE

- Important for religious organizations to emphasize religious nature: What distinguishes you from everyone else?
- If the church is a hierarchical organization, special language may be necessary.





## THE SECOND-MOST IMPORTANT PROVISION: DISSOLUTION CLAUSE

- Where do the assets go upon dissolution?
  - May have a generic provision allowing the members or directors to choose.
  - May designate the organization.

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#### **Articles of Incorporation**

- Permissive terms
  - Naming of initial directors (required in some states).
  - Limiting the liability of a director for money damages (allowed in some states).
  - Permitting or requiring indemnification (may be in bylaws).



- Create only what is necessary.
- Define whether there are members and define their rights and responsibilities.
- Set forth powers, rights, duties, and limitations for the board of directors.

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#### **Bylaws**

- Who chooses the directors?
  - Members v. nonmembers
  - $\circ$  Appointed directors
  - $\circ$  Self-perpetuating directors

- Who controls the corporation?
  - $\circ$  Members
  - $\circ$  Directors
  - $\circ$  Officers
  - **o** Overriding religious authority
  - $\circ\,$  Advisory boards
  - **o** Committees of the board

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#### **Bylaws**

- Board of directors
  - There is only one board!
    - Purpose of board
    - "Ex Officio" directors
    - $\circ\,$  Number of directors
    - o Tenure/Terms—limits?
    - $\circ$  Qualifications
    - $\circ$  Removal

- Board of directors (cont'd)
  - o Regular/special meetings; action without meeting
  - $\circ\,$  Use of electronic communications
  - <u>No</u> proxies
  - Advisory directors
  - $_{\odot}$  Compensation

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#### **Bylaws**

- Committees
  - $\,\circ\,$  NOT selected by chair
  - Official board committees
    - $_{\odot}\,$  Standing Committees
  - Other committees—advisory



- Officers:
  - Purpose of officers implement and report
  - Board vs. staff
    - o Chair
    - President, CEO
    - **○** Secretary
    - **o** Treasurer
  - Subordinate officers

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#### **Bylaws**

- Resolving disputes
  - $\,\circ\,$  Method of arbitration to settle disputes outside of court.
  - $\,\circ\,$  To whom are you willing to submit?
  - $\,\circ\,$  How do you bind the directors/officers/
  - Members to require arbitration?



- What if your church gets sued?
  - Indemnification:
    - **o** Mandatory
    - $\circ$  Permissive
    - $\circ$  Advancing expenses
  - Directors & Officers insurance.
  - Any state statutes that limit liability?

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## **Bylaws**

- Other matters to consider:
  - Ordination of ministers
  - Schools
    - $\,\circ\,$  Statement of nondiscrimination
  - Conflicts of interest



- Miscellaneous matters
- Amending bylaws
- Dissolution

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## Nonprofit Governance

- Traditionally controlled by state law.
- IRS now actively involved.
- Regulation by disclosure.

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#### **Federal Tax Oversight**

- 501(c)(3) exempts all charitable organizations, including churches.
- 508(c)(1)(A) exempts churches from filing.
- Benefits to establishing exempt status mean that many churches still apply.





- IRS Form 1023 v. Form 1023 ez
- A church is exempt from filing Form 990.
- To be exempt,
  - $\circ$  Organized for one or more exempt purposes;
  - $\circ$  Operated for these exempt purposes.

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#### Requirements for Tax-Exempt Status as a 501(c)(3)

- Exempt purpose(s).
- Organized exclusively for exempt purposes.
- Operated exclusively for exempt purposes.
- No private inurement.
- No candidate political activity.
- No substantial legislative lobbying.





- Public rather than a private interest;
- Not operated for the benefit of private interests;
- May confer incidental benefits to individuals as part of furthering the organization's exempt purposes.

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#### **No Private Inurement**

- RULE: No net earnings may inure to the benefit of any "insider."
- "Insiders" founders, directors, and officers, and other persons in a position to influence decisions of the church.
- Penalty: Revocation!

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- RULE: No direct or indirect economic benefit on a disqualified person in excess of the value received by the organization in return.
- "Disqualified Person": current or former director, pastor, relatives, 35% entities
- Penalty: Intermediate sanctions
  - 25%; 200% on excess benefit (disqualified person)
  - 10% on excess benefit (up to \$20,000) (directors, if knowingly and willingly participated)



#### Rebuttable Presumption of Reasonableness

- Approval in advance by disinterested board (or committee).
- Appropriate comparability data.
- Concurrent documentation.

## **No Substantial Lobbying**

- Lobbying
- Limitations
  - 501(h) election NOT AVAILABLE FOR CHURCHES.

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## **No Electioneering**

- Directly or indirectly participating in, or intervening in,
- Any political campaign on behalf of, or in opposition to,
- Any candidate for elective public office.



BIG PICTURE - 501(c)(3)s must be <u>organized and operated</u> exclusively for an exempt purpose (including religious).

• Religious may include activities that may also be charitable or educational.

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## Is a Church a Private Foundation?

- Charities and private foundations are all exempt under 501(c)(3).
- Churches are automatically NOT Private Foundations.

## **State Oversight**

- Tax-exempt status.
- Oversight of charitable activities.
- Continued oversight of corporate status.

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#### **Dig Deeper into Church Formation**

Using our ready-reference tools, you can get answers to your legal questions and better understand how to conduct legally sound church business.



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