

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 14th 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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