REMEMBER TO WALK BEFORE YOU RUN

Alice Franz Glenn Owner, Glenn and Associates, LLC

What's a 501(c)?

- A 501(c)3 exemption is the most popular type tax exemption 74% of all 501(c)s.
- There are twenty-eight other types 501(c) eligible groups.
- Only two can solicit donations as tax-deductible.
- 501(c)4 exemption is the most popular type after the 501(c)3.
 - Promote social welfare. Ex. volunteer fire stations or Rotary Clubs
 - Can lobby
- 501(c)5: Labor, Agricultural and Horticultural Organizations
 - Unions like Teamsters, Unite Here
- 501(c)6: Business Leagues, Chambers of Commerce, Real Estate Boards, etc
- 501(c)7: Social and Recreational Clubs
- 501(c)8: Fraternal Beneficiary Societies and Associations

501(c)(3) DEFINITION

- To be tax-exempt under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, an organization must be organized and operated exclusively for exempt purposes
- none of its earnings may inure to any private shareholder or individual.
- In addition, it may not be an action organization, i.e., it may not attempt to influence legislation as a substantial part of its activities and
- it may not participate in any campaign activity for or against political candidates.

Steps To 501(c)(3) Formation

- Establish a non profit corporation with Secretary of State's office.
- Obtain federal tax ID number from IRS
- Draft bylaws and board governance documents
- Apply for 501(c)(3) status via IRS 1023 form
 - Governing board of directors
 - Potential conflicts of interest
 - Statement of charitable purpose
 - Budgets
 - Description of programs and impact
- Apply for applicable tax exemptions

Critical Components of a Non Profit

- Executive
 - Mission/Vision/Values
 - Administrative
 - Board and Staff management
 - Marketing and Communications
- Programmatic
 - Mission/Vision/Values
 - Direct Services
 - Policy Work
- Fundraising
 - Mission/Vision/Values
 - Generate revenue

501(c)(3) REVENUE STREAMS

- Annual Giving
- Major Gifts
- Corporate Sponsorships
- Grants
- Special Event Revenue
- Memberships
- Bequests/Planned Giving
- Unrelated Business Income





Policy impacts your organization and clients directly and indirectly

Helps meet your mission Creates roadblocks to your success



Healthy communities only happen when **three sectors** work together

Government Business Non Profit



Providing services is not solving the root problem

Babies in the River

WHY SHOULD NON PROFITS ADVOCATE?



POLITICAL: 501(c)(3) organizations are **absolutely prohibited** from directly or indirectly participating in, or intervening in, any political campaign on behalf of (or in opposition to) any candidate for elective public office.



LEGISLATIVE: In general, no organization may qualify for section 501(c)(3) status if a **substantial part** of its activities is attempting to influence legislation (commonly known as lobbying).



Organizations may involve themselves in **issues of public policy** without the activity being considered as lobbying. Examples: educational meetings, distributing educational materials, etc.

POLITICAL VS LEGISLATIVE ACTION

HOW MUCHIS TOO MUCH?

Substantial Parts Test

- The IRS considers a variety of factors:
- **Time** devoted (by both compensated and volunteer workers) and
- **Expenditures** devoted by the organization to the activity.

Expenditure Test

■ Sec. 501(h)

Expenditure Test - Sec. 501(h)

- Under the 501(h) expenditure test, nonprofits may spend:
- On Direct Lobbying:
 - 20% of the first \$500,000 of its exempt purpose expenditures;
 - 15% of the next \$500,000, and so on, up to one million dollars a year.
- On Grassroots Lobbying:
 - 5% of the first \$500,000 of its exempt purpose expenditures;
 - 3.75% of the next \$500,000, and so on, up to \$250,000 a year.

QUESTIONS????

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