

Learn More





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# A positive thought

"Be patient with yourself. Self-growth is tender; it's holy ground. There's no greater investment."

Stephen Covey

## Today's Discussion:

## **Understand**

- Nonprofit vs Tax-Exempt
- Defining the IRS 501c3
- Charitable vs Exempt Purposes
- Revenue Sources

#### Avoid

- Private Benefit & Inurement
- Political Campaigning
- Lobbying
- Unrelated Business Income Tax

## Comply

• IRS 990

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## Disclaimer

This information is not inclusive of every possible IRS prohibited activity concerning the 501(c)(3) tax status, nor is it intended to provide legal or accounting advice, or to address specific situations. Please consult with your legal or tax advisor to supplement and verify what you learn here. Alternatively, you may visit the IRS.gov website for "Educational Resources and Guidance for Exempt Organizations.

https://www.irs.gov/charities-non-profits/educational-resources-andguidance-for-exempt-organizations

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## Nonprofit vs Tax-Exempt

Nonprofit status under state law.

Organized for a public or mutual benefit other than generating profit for owners or investors.

**Tax-Exempt** refers to federal income tax exemption under the Internal Revenue C

- 35 types of tax-exempt organizations.
   The 501(c)(3) tax exemption and tax deductibility of donations.



## Charitable vs Tax Exempt

## Charitable

• This is an IRS Classification. There are two main types: Public Charity and Private Foundation.



## **Exempt Purposes**

- Charitable
- Religious
- Educational Scientific
- Literary
- Testing for public safety
- Fostering national or international amateur sports competition
  Preventing cruelty to children or animals.

## **Revenue Sources**



#### **Earned Income**

Investment Income
• Interest, dividends, capital gains

#### Contributions

- Disqualified person
   Substantial contributor
   Family members
   General public

- Governmental unit
   Other Charities

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## **Prohibited Activities**

- 1. Private Benefit
- 3. Political Campaigning
- 4. Unrelated Business Income



## Private Benefit and Inurement

#### **Private Benefit**

- Private benefit occurs when an individual or organization receives a benefit—monetary or nonmonetary—from a 501(c)(3) organization.
   It is allowable when it is insubstantial or incidental to the main service being provided.

#### Inurement

- When and individual who has significant influence over the organization enters an arrangement with the nonprofit and receives benefits greater that he or she provides in return.
- Never Allowed.



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## Political Campaigning & Lobbying

#### **Political Campaigning**

- Taking a stand in any political campaign; supporting or opposing a political candidate.
- Never allowed.

#### Lobbying

- Contacting or urging the public to contact members of legislative bodies for the purpose of proposing, supporting, or opposing legislation.
- Lobbying allowed (when insubstantial).

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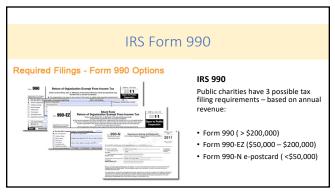
## Unrelated Business Income Tax

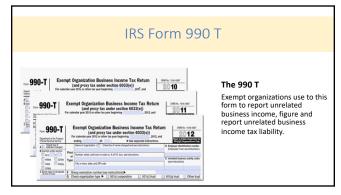
#### Unrelated Business Income Tax (UBIT)

• Income from a regularly-carried-on trade or business that is not substantially related to the organization's exempt purpose.









## Invest in "You" with training!

- Legal Terms ALL 501c3 Organizations Must Know
- Board Roles
- Board Responsibilities
   Nonprofit Budgets
- Starting A Nonprofit 21 Ways to Fund a Nonprofit
- Nonprofit Essentials 101
- Board Roles & Responsibilities
- The Art of Grant Writing
- Measuring What Matters
   Becoming Grant-Ready





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# Final thought

"The only thing that endures over time is the Law of the Farm. You  $\,$ must prepare the ground, plant the seed, cultivate, and water it if you expect to reap the harvest."

Stephen Covey

Cheryl Smith Dewlyn Nonprofit Services csmitt@Dewlyn.com 800.446-0323 www.Dewlyn.com	
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