A New Nonprofit?

Should You Create One and the 'Determination' Needed for 501(c)(3) Status

December 8, 2022



PARTNERSHIP/ATLANTA

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Mission of Pro Bono Partnership of Atlanta

To provide free legal assistance to communitybased nonprofits that serve low-income or disadvantaged individuals.

We match eligible organizations with volunteer lawyers from the leading corporations and law firms in Atlanta who can assist nonprofits with their business law matters.



Client Criteria

In order to be a client of Pro Bono Partnership of Atlanta, an organization must:

- Be a 501(c)(3) nonprofit.
- Be located in or serve the greater Atlanta area.
- Serve low-income or disadvantaged individuals.
- Be unable to afford legal services.

Visit our website at <u>www.pbpatl.org</u> to apply.



PBPA Learning Center for Georgia Nonprofits

www.pbpatl.org/resources





Legal Information

This webinar presents general guidelines for Georgia nonprofit organizations and should not be construed as legal advice. Always consult an attorney to address your particular situation.

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More Legal Information

The opinions presented by Cara Mitchell during this presentation are my own, based on my own prior private practice of law, and may not reflect the views of my employer, Children's Healthcare of Atlanta, Inc.

The opinions presented by Felix Swierski during this presentation are my own, based on my own prior private practice of law, and may not reflect the views of my employer, Arnall Golden Gregory LLP.

A New Nonprofit?

- First Steps Determining the Need
- Options
- Structure of a Nonprofit Entity
- Incorporating State of Georgia Requirements
- 501(c)(3) Determination



Determine the Need

- What *exactly* is the problem you want to address?
- What services will address the problem (or the source of the problem)?
- Is anyone else providing the services?
- What could they be doing differently? How can *you* do it differently?
- What support is needed to take on this mission?
- What support is available?
- What are your options?



Options

- Local organizations
- National organizations that could use a local chapter, or a local champion
- Umbrella organizations
- Fiscal sponsorship
- Donor-advised fund
- Social entrepreneurship
- Giving circles
- New nonprofit organization



Structure of a Nonprofit Entity

- Generally, a corporation.
- Incorporated under the Georgia Nonprofit Corporation Code.
- Incorporated with GA Secretary of State.
- Does <u>not</u> have owners or shareholders.
- Has a board of directors and officers.
- Generally has an executive director, CEO or other administrative leader.
- May have employed staff.
- May have volunteers.



State of Georgia Requirements

- Articles of Incorporation
- Bylaws
- Board of Directors
- Officers
- Georgia Nonprofit Corporations Code
 - Required provisions
 - Default provisions



Articles of Incorporation State requirements

- Filed with Georgia Secretary of State
 - \$100 fee at time of incorporation; \$30 "annual registration" within 90 days
- Name of the corporation
- Name and address of the incorporator(s)
- Duration of the corporation (generally "perpetual")
- Registered office and registered agent
 - Must be a physical address (not a PO Box)
 - Agent to be served with process in the event of legal proceedings
- Whether the corporation has members
- State that the corporation is organized pursuant to the Georgia Nonprofit Corporations Code



Articles of Incorporation federal tax exemption (501(c)(3)) requirements IRS has suggested language

- Purposes of the corporation
 - Must be charitable, religious, educational, or scientific
 - Should be broad enough to cover everything you want to do
- Exemption requirements
 - Earnings may not inure to the benefit of private persons
 - Activities may not include influencing legislation or elections
 - Activities may not include any other activities that are not allowed by a 501(c)(3) exempt organization or an organization to which contributions are deductible
- Dissolution requirements
 - When corporation is dissolved, remaining assets to be distributed for 501(c)(3) purposes, or to federal, state, or local government, or as determined by a court



Articles of Incorporation optional provisions

- Amendment (recommended)
- Initial board of directors
- Mailing address if there is a different office from the registered office
- Waiver of personal liability of (members), officers and directors
- Provisions for indemnification of directors & officers (or may put in bylaws)



Board of Directors Composition

- Number: at least 5; 7-9 is better.
- Fewer may indicate insufficient support for the mission/organization.
- More may be unwieldy / difficult to convene.
- Odd numbers are useful for breaking ties.
- Should be *unrelated* to one another, at least mostly.
 - Family, business, other boards
- Think about competencies: dedication to mission, fundraising, accounting, legal, business, knowledge of community
- Consider diversity & inclusiveness of group

Board of Directors

- Prior to requesting recognition of tax exemption, will need to
 - Ratify Articles of Incorporation
 - Adopt Bylaws
 - Elect officers
 - Formally approve filing for recognition of tax exemption
 - Adopt budget
- Before or soon after filing Articles, hold a first meeting to do all of these things



Bylaws

IRS has samples to review and <u>adapt</u>

- The number and means of electing directors, & terms and term limits
- The officers of the corporation, their duties, & how they are appointed
- Rules and procedures for holding meetings (notice, quorum)
- Specify the fiscal year of the corporation
- Important to include
 - Procedures for appointing committees
 - Amendment requirements
 - Conflict of interest rules and procedures
 - Provisions for telephonic and electronic meetings



Exemption from Taxation

- Federal tax exemption governed by 26 U.S.C. § 501
- 501(a): "An organization described in subsection (c) or (d) or section 401(a) shall be exempt from taxation...unless such exemption is denied under section 502 or 503"
- 501(c): 29 separate sections
 - 501(c)(3): "Corporations, and any community chest, fund, or foundation, organized and operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, testing for public safety, literary, or educational purposes..."
- 501(d): "Religious or apostolic associations or corporations..."
- 401(a): "A trust...forming part of a stock bonus, pension, or profit-sharing plan of an employer for the exclusive benefit of his employees or their beneficiaries..."

501(c)(3) Organizations

- 501(c)(3) organizations further divided into two categories
 - Public Charities
 - Private Foundations
- A charity is deemed to be a private foundation for federal tax purposes **unless** it can show it is a public charity under 26 U.S.C. § 509(a)
 - (a)(1): churches, schools, hospitals, and other organizations financially supported by the general public
 - (a)(2): organizations supported gifts, grants, contributions, or membership fees (ex. museum or zoo)
 - (a)(3): organizations operated exclusively for the benefit of, to perform the functions of, or to carry out the purposes of one or more specified organizations described in paragraph (1) or (2) (known as "supporting organizations")
 - (a)(4): organization which is organized and operated exclusively for testing for public safety



Form 1023: Filing for 501(c)(3) status

Form 1023

- 12 pages long, minimum
- Filing fee of \$600
- "Past, Present, and Future" activities
- Detailed financial information of officers and directors
- Copies of formation documents
- Review Period: 5 to 8 months

*Each form may be submitted within 27 months of the last day of the month of fo



- 3 pages long
- Filing fee of \$275
- Filed online
- Minimal information required
- Review Period: ~90 days



Eligibility for Form 1023-EZ

Eligibility requirements for <u>Form 1023-EZ</u>:

- Gross receipts of less than \$50,000 in any of the next three years
- Gross receipts of less than \$50,000 for any of the past three years
- Total assets less than \$250,000
- Additional qualitativetype questions on formation and nature of activities

Instructions for Form 1023-EZ



(Rev. January 2018)

Streamlined Application for Recognition of Exemption Under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code

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National Taxonomy of Exempt Entities (NTEE)		
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Future Developments

For the latest information about developments related to Form 1023-EZ and its instructions, such as legislation enacted after they were published, go to <u>IRS.gov/Form 1023-EZ</u>.

Reminder

Don't include social security numbers on publicly disclosed forms. Because the IRS is required to disclose approved exemption applications and information returns, exempt organizations should not include social security numbers on these forms. Document's subject to disclosure include correspondence with the IRS about the filing.

Photographs of Missing Children

The Internal Revenus Service is a proud partner with the *National Center for Missing & Exploited Childrenge (NCMEC)*. Photographs of missing children selected by the Conter may appear in instructions on pages that would otherwise be blank. You can help bring these children home by tooking at the photographs and calling 1+800-THE-LOST (1+800-843-5678) if you recognize a child. Email Subscription The IRS has established a subscription-based email service for tax professionals and representatives of tax-exempt organizations. Subscribers will receive periodic updates from the IRS regarding exempt organization tax law and regulations,

available services, and other information. To subscribe, visit

General Instructions

"You" and "Us". Throughout these instructions and Form 1023-E2, the terms "you" and "your" refer to the organization that is applying for tax-exempt status. The terms "us" and "we" refer to the Internal Revenue Service.

Purpose of Form

IRS.gov/Charities.

Form 1023-EZ is the streamlined version of Form 1023, Application for Recognition Under Section 501(c) (3) of the internal Revieword DC4. Any organization may file Form 1023 to apply for recognition of exemption from federal income tax under section 501(c)(3). Only certain organizations are eligible to file Form 1023-EZ (see Who Can File This Form, below).

Note. Most organizations seeking exemption from federal income tax under section 501(c)(3) are required to complete and submit an application. However, the following types of organizations may be considered tax exempt under section 501(c)(3) even if they do not file Form 1023 or Form 1023-EZ.

- Churches, including synagogues, temples, and mosques.
 Integrated auxiliaries of churches and conventions or associations of churches.
- Any organization that has gross receipts in each taxable year of normally not more than \$5,000.

Who Can File This Form

Only certain organizations are eligible to apply for exemption under section 501(c)(3) using Form 1023-EZ. To determine if you are eligible to file Form 1023-EZ, you must complete the Form 1023-EZ Eligibility Worksheet.

If you answer "Yes" to **any** of the worksheet questions, you are not eligible to apply for exemption under section 501(c)(3) using Form 1023-EZ. You must apply on Form 1023. If you answer "No" to all of the worksheet questions, you may apply using Form 1023-EZ.

Before completing either Form 1023 or Form 1023-EZ, we recommend reading "Life Cycle of an Exempt Organization" at <u>IRS.gov/Charities</u>.

How To File

Form 1023-EZ can only be filed electronically by going to <u>IRS_gowForm1023-EZ</u> or <u>Pay.gov</u> (enter the term "Form 1023-EZ" in the search box). We will not accept printed copy submissions of the application.



Annual Requirements

Form 990

- Provides the public with information about a public charity or private foundation
- An exempt organization must produce a Form 990 annually
- Different types of Form 990 depending on type of organization
- An exempt organization, other than a private foundation, need not disclose the name and address of any contributor
- Due on the 15th day of the 5th month following the end of the organization's taxable year





Additional Types of Form 990

- Form 990-EZ: Gross receipts less than \$200,000 and total assets at the end of the year less than \$500,000, with a few limited exceptions
- Form 990-N (the "Postcard"): Organization "normally" has annual gross receipts of \$50,000 or less, with a few limited exceptions
 - Normally \$50,000 or less if:
 - Existence for 1 year or less and received, or donors have pledged to give, \$75,000 or less during its first tax year
 - Existence between 1 and 3 years and averaged \$60,000 or less in gross receipts during each of its first two tax years
 - At least 3 years old and averaged \$50,000 or less in gross receipts for the immediately preceding 3 tax years
 - Georgia does not accept the Form 990N
- Form 990-PF: Filed by private foundations



Georgia Requirements

- Charitable Organization Registration
 - Charitable Solicitations Act of 1988 regulates the solicitation and collection of charitable contributions in Georgia
 - Organizations that solicit donations **must** register
 - "Solicit": the request or acceptance directly or indirectly of money, credit, property, financial assistance, or any other thing of value to be used for charitable purpose
 - Registration good for 2 years
 - Exceptions:
 - Educational Organizations
 - Named Individuals
 - \$25,000 Exemption (any organization without an agreement with a paid solicitor and whose total revenue is less than \$25,000 for preceding and current year)
 - Multi-Level Organizations
- Business License (potentially)



Resources

- Nonprofit startup assessment. DO THIS FIRST!! <u>https://learning.candid.org/resources/nonprofit-startup-resources/</u>
- Guidestar.org Look up existing nonprofits by name, mission, geography, and other features.
- Sample business plans <u>https://www.councilofnonprofits.org/tools-</u> <u>resources/business-planning-nonprofits</u>
- Not specific to nonprofits, but useful <u>https://www.sba.gov/business-guide/plan-your-business/write-your-business-plan</u>.
- Discussion of alternatives to starting your own nonprofit, with links to more information: <u>https://ingridkirst.com/eight-great-alternatives-tostarting-a-nonprofit/</u>
- Georgia Secretary of State Charities division: <u>https://sos.ga.gov/charities-division-georgia-secretary-states-office</u>
- IRS Exempt Org page: <u>https://www.irs.gov/charities-non-profits/life-cycle-of-an-exempt-organization</u>



Questions?



Pro Bono Partnership of Atlanta <u>www.pbpatl.org</u>

Upcoming Webcasts & Workshops Calendar

Event Listings

Nonprofit Notes Monthly Newsletter & Legal Alerts

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