Misc. Tax Issues for Treasurers

Thomas E. Wetmore
Associate General Counsel
General Conference
New Conference Treasurer Orientation
March 31, 2016

Payroll Tax (FICA) and Income Tax Withholding Responsibilities

- Unique mix of variations on the theme
 - Regular employees subject to normal withholding
 - Minsters are exempt both FICA and withholding
 - Independent Contractors vs. Employees
 - Payments to nonresident aliens for services
- Deadlines for Tax Deposit and Reports --Responsible Person can be held personally responsible for noncompliance - Who?
 - The person who has accountability for and authority to collect and pay the employment taxes and direct the financial affairs. Can't be avoided by delegation.

Ministerial Tax Status

- Tax "benefits" of qualifying as a minister regarding <u>the services they perform in the</u> <u>exercise of ministry</u> are:
 - 1. Eligible for a housing allowance and parsonage exclusion
 - 2. Self-employed status for Social Security (if not exempt)
 - 3. Wages exempt from withholding (Can do so on a voluntary basis. Otherwise quarterly estimates)
 - 4. May opt out of Social Security if certain conditions are met (Not recommended)

Who qualifies as a minister?

- Must be ordained, licensed or commissioned by the Church.
- 2. Perform services in the exercise of ministry:
 - Ministration of Church sacerdotal functions (baptism, communion, weddings, funerals)
 - Conduct religious worship
 - Administrative/management functions for the Church (local or for denomination)
 - Be recognized as a religious leader by the Church
 - Teaching and administrative duties at theological seminaries (may also include other Church controlled institutions.)

Other Ministerial Tax Issues

- Is it optional? No
- Parsonage Exclusion Challenges
 - FFRF litigation challenging constitutionality On standing issue, the 7th Circuit overturned District Court decision that it was unconstitutional. On April 6, 216 FFRF refiled a new lawsuit attempting to cure the standing issue in order to challenge it again.
- Do pastors working in schools qualify? Yes
- What about part time pastors? Depends...
 Bi-vocational pastors, lay pastors, chaplains

Tax reporting for non-employee compensation

- When should 1099s be used? For outside/independent contractors
- Misclassification of employees as independent contractors * IRS and states have announced new enforcement efforts
- Can an individual receive both a W-2 and a 1099-MISC from the same organization? Not recommended.
- For a literature evangelist working on a cash basis (not an employee), generally should receive a 1099-MISC - (Special Rules for Direct Sellers)
- Payments to nonresident aliens for work in the US—tax reporting and withholding.
 - 30% Withholding rate (unless Treaty rate Form 8233) Report on 1042 and 1042-S

An overview of Federal tax identification numbers.

- Can a Conference and an Association use the same number, or do they have to have separate numbers? Must have separate numbers
- What about local churches and schools? Do they need a separate number? Yes for each
- What if an organization is planning to merge the conference and association? Which number?
- When applying for a separate number, how do you answer question #10 "Reason for applying"?
- IRS Form 8822 Update of info regarding EIN change of address, responsible person, etc.

Group Tax Exemption

- The General Conference maintains a Federal group tax exemption granted in 1950 that covers US based entities of the denomination.
- Group tax exemptions are provided for under Internal Revenue Service Procedure Ruling 80-27.
- The parent organization (General Conference) has administrative responsibility for processing and overseeing and confirming exempt status of subordinate organizations under the ruling.
 - Administrative responsibility is delegated to the North American Division

Verifying Tax Exempt Status

- Where do you go to verify tax exempt status of an organization?
 - ❖If under the Church's group tax exemption -
 - *The General Conference, Office of General Counsel
 - ❖ Call my assistant Maria, at 301-680-6326
 - A letter specific to the organization will be sent
 - This includes local churches and schools
 - ❖If not under the group exemption
 - ❖ IRS website <u>www.irs.ustreas.gov</u>
 IRS Publication 78 print edition no longer published
 Now online as *Exempt Organization Select Check*

Prohibited Political Activity and Lobbying Restrictions

For all entities exempt under 501(c)(3) -

- No political activity either in favor of or against any candidate for public office
 - No resources of the organization to be used for political activity
- Lobbying (efforts to influence legislation) is permissible as long as insubstantial

Basic Tax Issues Relative to Church Structure

- Significance of Private Foundation vs. Public Charity Status
 - Source of Funding is primary difference
- Private Inurnment and Private Benefit
 - Not organized or operated for personal gain, profit or benefit
- Methods of obtaining recognition of Exempt Status
 - IRS Form 1023
 - Unique Church Rule in Code
 - Group Tax Exemption (ACT Report released June 15, 2011)
- NAD WP C 47: Denominational Status for SDA Organizations Criteria
 - Requirements for denominational status
 - Procedures for obtaining and maintaining denominational status
 - Significance of the SDA Yearbook
- IRS Form 990 filings Who files, who doesn't
 - Churches and Integrated auxiliary are exempt, but hospitals and higher ed are not
 - Related Organizations reporting of compensation of board members
 - 990 "e-postcard"

Administration of Group Exemption

- Annual report is made to the IRS of changes to list and/ entities in the list
- SDA Yearbook viewed as official list for group exemption
- Office of General Counsel is the record keeper
- Inquiries and requests for confirmation of exempt status are to be directed to the parent organization (i.e. the GC) - DO NOT CONTACT THE IRS FOR CONFIRMATION
- Future Plans Coordination of confirmation through e-Adventist

Denominational Status Policy

- To be under the group exemption an organization must comply with the Denominational Status Policy found at North American Division Working Policy C 47 (The alternative to having denominational status is being an independent ministry.)
- An application along with organizational documentation must be submitted to the Secretary of NAD
- Office of General Counsel reviews application and documents for policy compliance
- The NAD Executive Committee must approve the denominational status before the organization can be recognized as exempt under the group exemption

Organizational Document Requirements - NAD WP C 47

- Affiliation with the Seventh-day Adventist Church clearly identified
- Corporate Members must be members of the SDA Church and at least a majority from entities listed in the SDA Yearbook
- Board of Directors Appointed by the corporate membership and a majority must be members of the SDA Church
- Dissolution Net assets must be transferred to a denominational organization upon dissolution

Types of Organizational Structure

- Incorporated Application for Denominational Status <u>must</u> be submitted and approved to have denominational status and to be included under the group tax exemption. (ECECs)
- Not incorporated Same as above, <u>if</u> separately organized and operated as a separate entity from local conference.
- Department/Ministry If part of local conference, the tax exempt status and denominational status is that of the local conference. It would be merely the local conference doing business as "XYZ Ministry".
 - No application necessary.

Benefits of Denominational Status

- Inclusion under the Group Exemption
- Listing in the SDA Yearbook
- Right to use the denominational owned trademarks
- Option to participate in church employee benefits plans
- Coverage by insurance provided through Adventist Risk Management
- Within audit responsibility of GCAS

Separate Exemption

- Can a denominational organization apply directly to the IRS for a separate exemption letter?
 - Yes But it must still meet NAD WP C 47
 requirements and OGC must be notified so that it
 can be specifically excluded from group exemption
 list
 - IRS Form 1023 "Application For Recognition of Exempt Status" must be filed with, processed and approved by the IRS
 - IRS does not allow recognition under both methods

State Tax Exemption

- Confirmation of Federal Exemption usually required
- Income Tax exemption may not be automatic - state law varies and may require separate state application for exemption
- Sales Tax Exemption Where available separate state application required
- Property Tax Exemption varies from state to state

Unrelated Business Income Tax (UBIT)

Overview

- Definition Income from an business activity, regularly carried on that is not substantially related to the exempt purposes of the organization.
- What types of income are specifically excluded? Rental and investment income**, Activity entirely conducted by volunteers, sale of donated goods, business activity conducted for the convenience of employees, members, or students
- ** Unless generated by debt financed property

Unrelated Business Income Tax (UBIT)

- Form 990-T Tax return for reporting UBIT
 - Who should file the 990-T, especially if the UBI is earned by an unincorporated academy, or an ABC?
 - The Conference but that isn't written in stone.
 - What is the UBI dollar amount threshold that triggers the need to file?
 - **\$1000**

Charitable Contributions

- What qualifies as a tax deductible charitable contribution?
 - A gift of cash or property to or for the use of a qualified organization made unconditionally without personal benefit to the donor.
- What does not qualify?
 - Rent-free use of property
 - Volunteer time and services
 - Payment (at FMV) for goods or services
 - Tuition and so-called "Temple Plans"
 - Gifts to or earmarked for a specific individual, such as the pastor or individual students
 - Donations given direct to a foreign entity

Charitable Contribution Receipts

- Restrictive endorsement stamp recommended for checks for non-deductible payments to church or school and separately receipted from donations
- Payments for which partial return value is received by donor - Quid Pro Quo Donations
 - Items of token value bearing logo or name of organization may be disregarded. (generally aggregate cost less than \$10.50 for 2015 for donations of at least \$52.50.) Other gifts (premiums) for donations, fair market value can't be more than the lesser of 2% or \$105.
 - Recipient Organization is responsible for informing donor of FMV of premium in excess of the above received by the donor for donations over \$75.

Charitable Contributions

- Non-cash contributions
 - Valuation is responsibility of donor
 - FMV is generally deductible within specified limitations (Special rules for vehicles and boats)
 - Property worth \$500 or more
 - > Taxpayer (donor) must file Form 8283 with tax return
 - Property worth \$5,000 or more
 - Acknowledgment of receipt portion of Form 8283 must be signed by organization receiving donation
 - Qualified appraiser must attest value of property
 - If charity/church disposes of property within three years it must file Form 8282 within 125 days of disposal of property.

Charitable Contributions

- Restricted Gifts
 - Must be used for intended purpose
 - Obtain clear documentation of the terms of the gift
 - May effect deductibility
- Legislative proposals to limit contribution deduction for high income individuals – Seem to be dead at this point for lack of support.

Pledges - How can we determine when an "intention to give" becomes "legally enforceable"?

*Accounting standards require "promises to give" to be recorded in the period in which the promise is made; but state that "intentions to give" should not be recorded unless they are "legally enforceable." What makes an "intention" "legally enforceable"? Best if evidenced by something in writing or actions taken in reliance on promise.

FBAR Compliance

- Foreign Bank Account Report (FinCEN Report 114)
 - Who must file? -Any "US person" (includes US entities) with a financial interest in or "signatory authority" over at least one financial account outside of the US with aggregate value of all foreign financial accounts exceeding \$10,000.
 - Report due June 30.
 - Similar reporting also with individual tax returns
 - Penalties Non-willful up to \$10,000; Wilfull up to \$100,000 or 50% of account balance.
 - Helpful chart Comparison-of-Form-8938-and-FBAR

Miscellaneous topics/questions

(Time Permitting)

- Spouse travel -Taxable (Unless substantial services provided at request of organization)
- *Task Force Volunteers May provide only meals, lodging and travel in kind or as expense reimbursement on similar basis as employee on assignment away from home overnight, *if specific conditions are met.*Otherwise it all becomes taxable and they are effectively employees.

Miscellaneous topics/questions

(Time Permitting)

- Employee benefits Affordable Care Act impact on Church plans
 - No exemptions for church plans
 - Dependent coverage
 - Up 26 years of age, unless employer has healthcare plan
 - No pre-existing condition exclusion allowed for children under 19 years of age
 - No lifetime limits on "essential health benefits"
 - New restrictions on annual benefit limits
 - An FSA or an HSA cannot cover over-the-counter medicine without prescription

Miscellaneous topics/questions

(Time Permitting)

- Tuition Assistance How far can we push the educational employee exclusion of IRC 117(d) for educational department people at the local conference, union and beyond? Is there any chance for a tax break for anyone else here?
- On Campus Faculty Housing What qualifies as tax free?
- Any other question... ECECs?

Resources

- What resources are available to assist with any questions on these or any other church or clergy related tax issue?
 - 2016 Church & Clergy Tax Guide By Richard R. Hammer, J.D., L.L.M., CPA http://churchlawandtaxstore.com
 - Or call me at 301-680-6325, or E-mail me at - wetmoret@gc.adventist.org

Questions