Create a Nonprofit for Your Homeschool Community

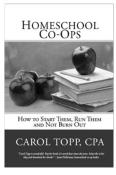
CAROL TOPP, CPA

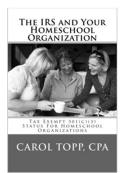
HOMESCHOOLCPA.COM



Carol Topp, CPA











Agenda

- Difference between a business and a nonprofit
- Advantages and disadvantages
- · Forming a board
- Nonprofit incorporation
- Creating bylaws
- Drafting a budget and setting up a bank account
- The time and expense

A nonprofit is:

Organized

and

Operated

Founding document **Bylaws**

Articles of Incorporation

No profit motive No owner. Board run

Purpose Educational







Business vs Nonprofit

Owner controlled

Profit-motivated

Hires workers

Taxes

No owner

Board controlled

Exempt purpose

Hires Exec Director

Can be tax exempt



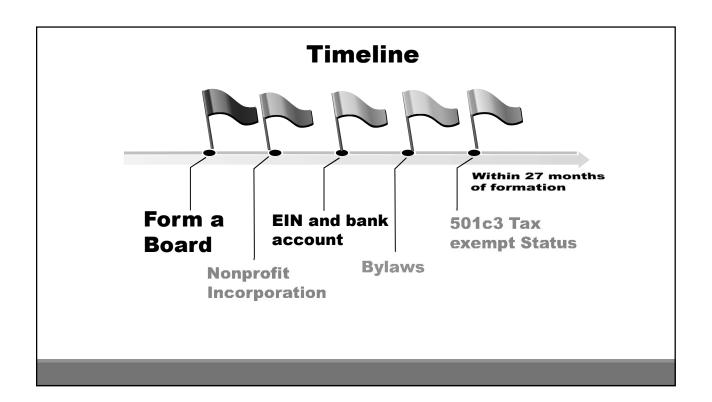
POSITIVES

- Teamwork
- Eligible for tax exempt status & donations
- Mission-oriented
- Volunteers
- Respectability

NEGATIVES



- Lose control
- Not tax exempt = taxes
- No exempt purpose
 - No church host!





What does a board do?

BOARD

PAID STAFF



Governance:

Mission
Strategy & goals
Establish policies
Accounting procedures
Legal compliance
Hire and appraise Exec Director

Management:

Day-to-day operations

Dual roles common in small and start up nonprofits

Excellent short videos: https://www.youtube.com/user/foundationgroup/videos

Board duties

Duty of Care: Attend meetings, read financial statements

Duty of Loyalty: Conflict of interest policy, avoid personal advantage



Board duties

Duty of Compliance/Obedience:

Read the bylaws and policies. Know and obey the required IRS and state laws.

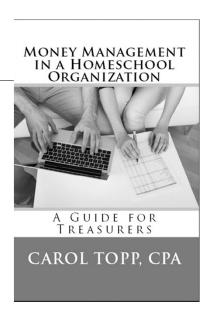
Duty to Management: Develop a budget, accounting checks and balances, etc.



Financial Statements

Financial reports should delivered to the board **every month.**

Financial best practices at HomeschoolCPA.com/Fraud





Who can be on the board?

Board Qualifications



Passion



Business skills



Nonprofit or committee experience



Able to help make financial decisions



Integrity, value compliance and transparency

https://www.501c3.org/setting-up-your-nonprofit/

Unrelated board

Unrelated by **Family** ∘AHG example

Unrelated by **Business** and **employment**



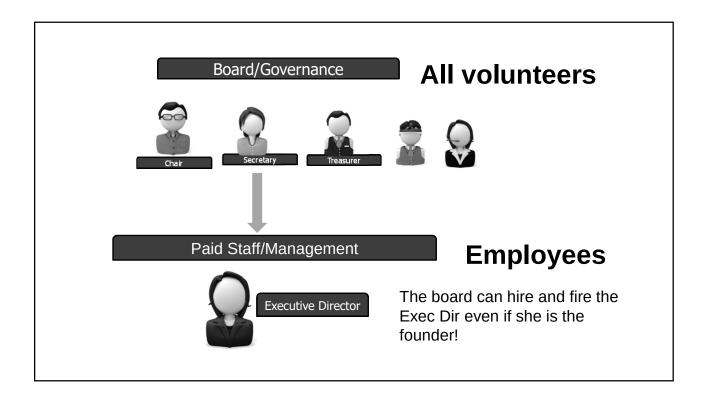


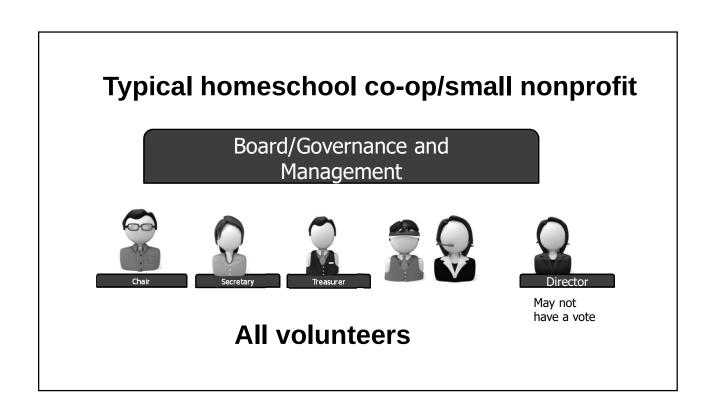
https://www.501c3.org/nonprofits-board-directors/

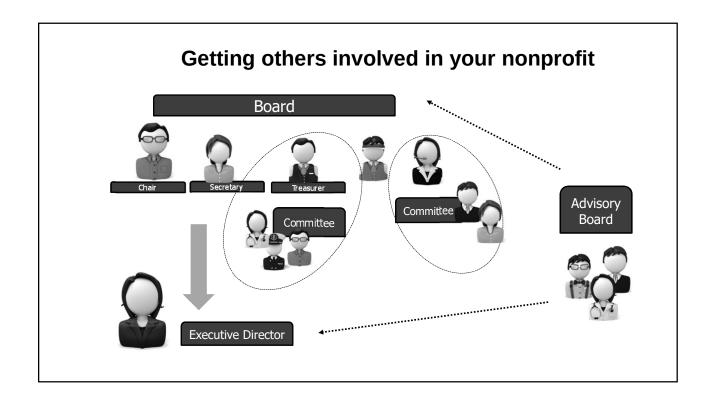
No rubber stamp boards!

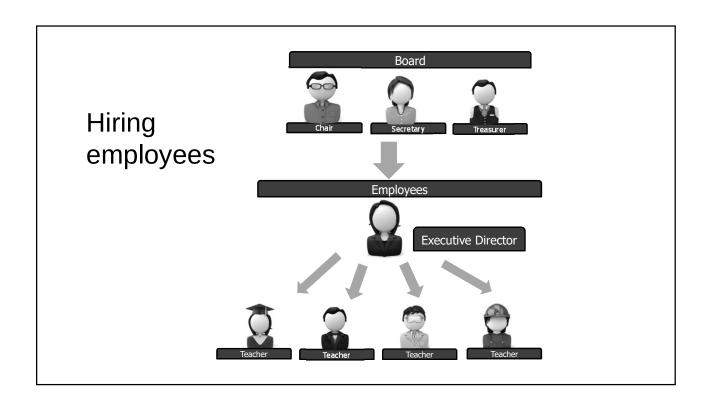


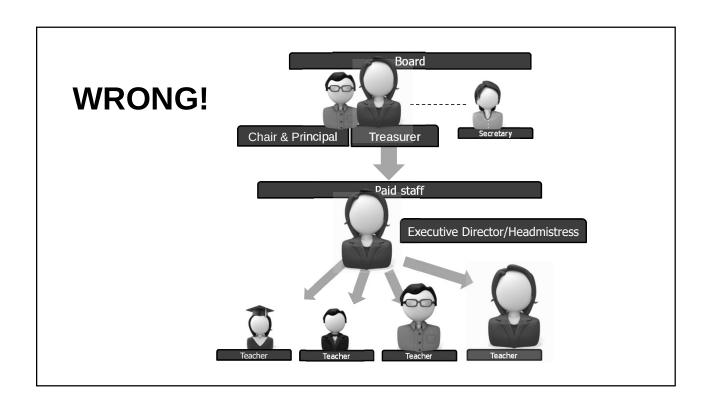
Board Structure







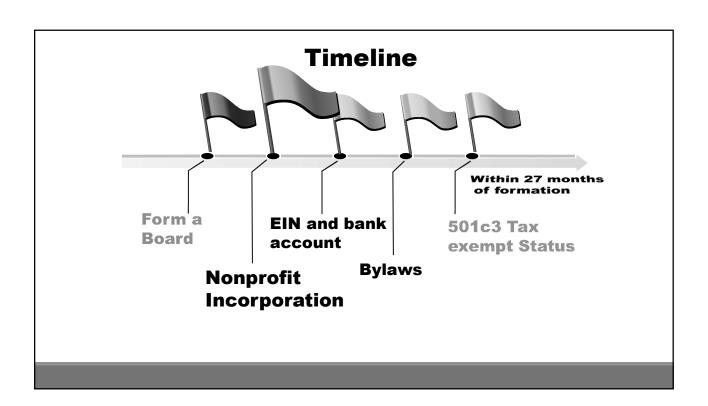








Nonprofit Incorporation



Advantages of NP Incorporation

Protect leadership: Limited liability

By default: unincorporated association

Individually and severally liable

Legal entity

Hire employees, sign lease/contracts/licenses, buy property in name of corporation

Longevity

Articles of Incorporation

Birth Certificate

Filed with your state's Secretary of State

Use your state form

HarborCompliance.com>Information Center>Nonprofit Start Up Guide >Formation by State

IRS required language for 501c3 status

- 1. Purpose statement
- 2. Limitations
- 3. Dissolution clause

See HomeschoolCPA.com/Samples

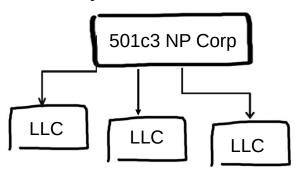


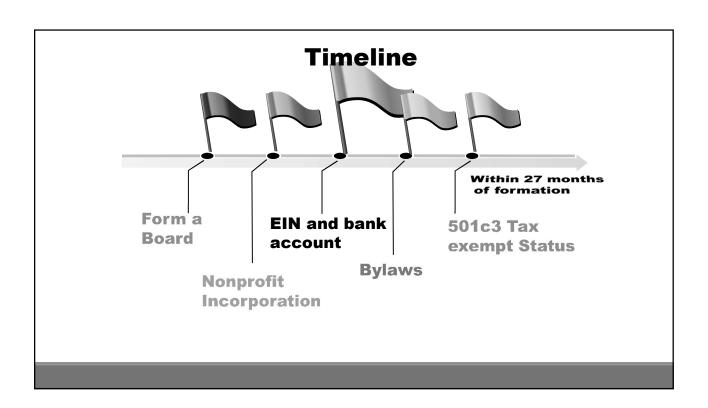
Should my nonprofit be an LLC?

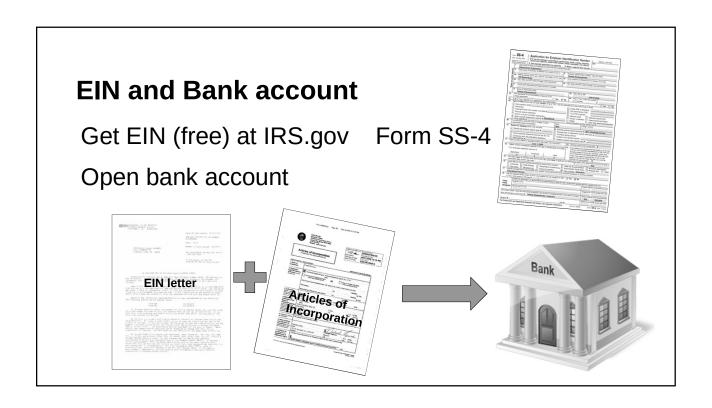
Nonprofit Corp offers limited liability like LLC

IRS 12 conditions

Nonprofit LLCs cannot get 501c3 status unless under a 501c3





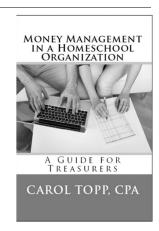


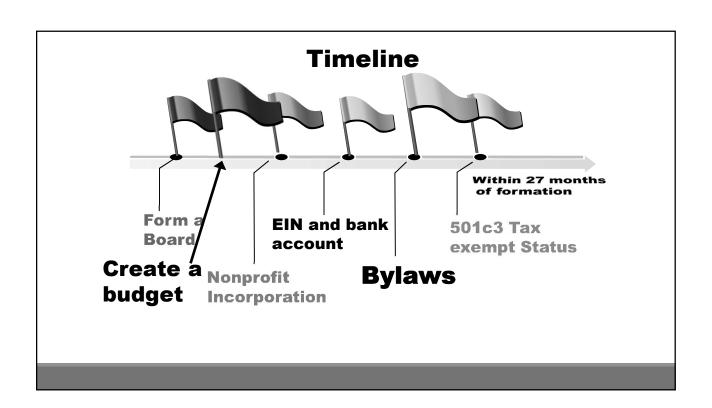
Money Management

Create a budget early on!



FREE: HomeschoolCPA.com/WebinarFR





Bylaws

Bylaws

Rules of how an organization will operate

- Are there members? Do members vote? On what?
- How often are meetings held?
 - Can they be held by phone or video?
- How are board members chosen?

More on Bylaws

- Board officers, roles
- Executive Director
- Committees
- Conflict of Interest policy

Sample bylaws at HomeschoolCPA.com/Samples



State Filings for Nonprofits



Dept of Revenue: Corporate tax exemption. Sales tax exemption.



Secretary of State: Nonprofit corporate status update every 1-5 years.

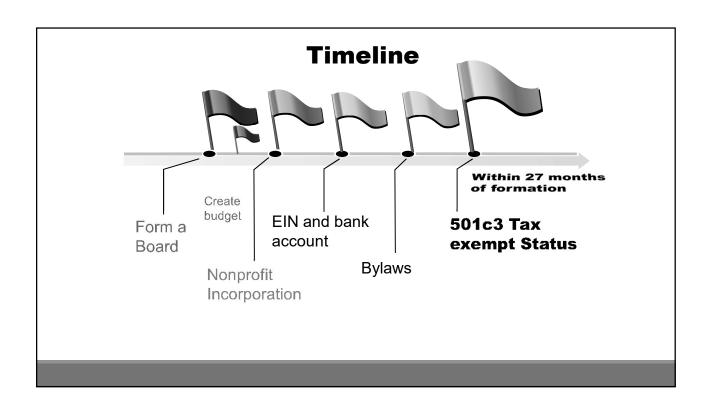


Attorney General: Charitable Solicitation for donations or fundraisers

HarborCompliance.com>Information Center>Resources by State



Tax Exempt Status



Nonprofit not same as tax exempt status



Nonprofit status like married couple

Tax benefits come with filing tax forms!



Does my nonprofit <u>have</u> to be tax exempt?

No, but...

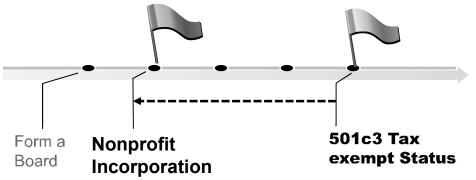
Pay corporate income tax on surplus

∘ 21% of profit on IRS Form 1120

No tax deductible donations or Box Tops, etc. that require 501c3 status

Perhaps no sales tax or property tax exemptions (varies by state)

Apply within 27 months of formation



IRS will back-date tax exempt status to date of formation

Filing with IRS for 501(c)(3) status

FORM 1023-EZ

Revenues < \$50,000/year IRS fee \$275 1-4 weeks



FORM 1023 (26 PAGES)

Revenues > \$50,000/year IRS fee \$600 + 3-6 months



Tax exempt application webinar

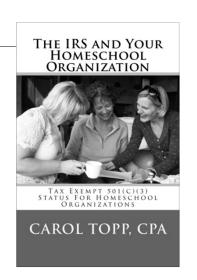
Coming June 2019

- IRS Forms
- Cost
- Tips for DIY



501c3 tax exempt status



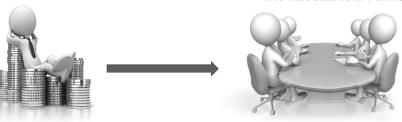


Convert a Business into a Nonprofit

Convert For-profit to Nonprofit "Successor to a for-profit entity"

Substantially taken over all the assets or activities of a for-profit entity; Been converted or merged from a for-profit entity; or Installed the same officers, directors of a for-profit entity that no longer exists.

- IRS Instructions to Form 1023-EZ



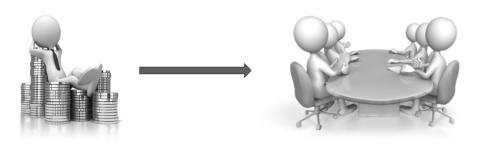
Successor to a for-profit entity

IRS requires longer application Form 1023

Narrative, financial statements, Articles of Incorporation, bylaws etc.

IRS focus of audits, questions, etc.

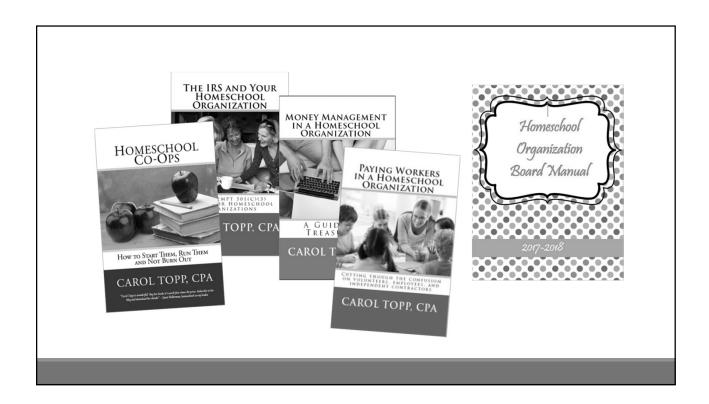
-IRS 2019 Exempt Org Work Plan



Cost

Cost

	IRS 1023-EZ	IRS Form 1023
Nonprofit incorporation	\$20-100	\$20-100
EIN	free	free
501c3 IRS fee	\$275	\$600
501c3 Professional help	\$300-\$400	\$1,275-\$3,000
Carol Topp CPA	\$85/hour	\$85/hour
Total for tax exempt status	\$680-\$760	\$1,980-\$3,785
Attorney to review legal agreements (licenses, employee contracts, leases, etc.)	\$500-\$2,000	\$500-\$2,000







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