

2020

Tax & Money
SERIES

EDITION

CHURCH REPORTING MADE EASY

Federal, state, and other reporting made easy.



by Dan Busby & Michael Martin

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This publication is designed to provide accurate and authoritative information regarding the subject matter covered. The text has been significantly excerpted from the *Zondervan Church and Nonprofit Tax & Financial Guide*, 2020 edition. It is distributed with the understanding that neither the publisher nor the authors are engaged in rendering legal, accounting, or other professional services. If legal advice or other expert assistance is required, the services of a competent professional person should be sought.

Every effort has been made to make the materials in this text current as of the date of publication. Federal tax law, however, is subject to change. Congress can modify the law as it has on numerous occasions over the years. Also, court decisions and IRS rulings can significantly affect the application of federal tax laws. Such changes may affect the accuracy of this publication.

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New Bonus Videos for Churches

From authors: Dan Busby and Michael Martin



- **Faithful Administration**
Video: “4 Keys to Faithful Administration of Church Finances”
- **Tax Exemption**
Video: “Does Your Church Actually Owe Taxes? Maybe So”
- **Compensating Employees**
Video: “9 Compensation Steps of Excellence”
- **Employer Reporting**
Video: “To Be or Not to Be (An Employee) . . . That Is the Question”
- **Information Reporting**
Video: “7 Information Reporting Forms Your Church May Have to File”
- **Financial Management and Reporting**
Video: “How to Prevent and Detect Fraud”
- **Charitable Gifts**
Video: “The Key Elements of a Charitable Gift Acknowledgment”
- **Special Charitable Gift Issues**
Video: “What Are Quid Pro Quo Disclosures All About (and more)?”

Recent Developments

Churches continue to be faced with a plethora of tax and finance developments. A summary of some of the more significant developments follows (see the “In the News” link at ECFA.Church for current updates on these issues and much more):

Major court victory for the ministers’ housing allowance. Thousands of pastors and churches across America scored a major victory in 2019 in the latest court challenge to the ministers’ housing exclusion.

A U.S. federal appeals court unanimously reversed a lower federal district court, which had ruled back in 2017 against the longstanding housing exclusion for ministers. In its decision, the appeals court likened the ministers’ housing exclusion to other similar benefits in the tax code for work-related housing, finding the provision permissible under the First Amendment and well-established legal precedent.

The Freedom From Religion Foundation (FFRF) who brought this legal challenge (and others in the past) conceded defeat and chose not to bring any further appeals in this case to the U.S. Supreme Court. In a news release issued by FFRF, they acknowledged that ECFA “bitterly fought” the legal challenge against the housing allowance.

Overtime laws changing in 2020. Over one million more workers are expected to qualify for overtime pay beginning January 1, 2020 under final rules announced by the U.S. Department of Labor. In particular, the law increased the salary threshold required for the “white collar” exemption available under the federal Fair Labor Standards Act from \$455 per week (\$23,660 for a full-year worker) to \$684 per week (\$35,568 for a full-year worker).

Download the “Answering Your Overtime Questions” free eBook at ECFA.church to help your ministry prepare for these changes and others under the new regulations.

Racial nondiscrimination reporting. General guidance on racial nondiscrimination applicable to private schools operated by churches is reflected on page 25. Previously a school was required to publicize its racial nondiscrimination policy in a newspaper of general circulation that serves all racial segments of the community or using broadcast media that makes the policy known to all segments of the general community served by the school. Revenue Procedure 2019-22 has expanded the options for a school to publicize its nondiscrimination policy by permitting a display of the notice on its primary publicly accessible Internet homepage at all times during its taxable year in a manner reasonably expected to be noticed by visitors to the homepage.

IRS announces new 1099-NEC for 2020 payments. The IRS has released a draft of Form 1099-NEC. The new form will be used to report payments of nonemployee compensation paid in 2020. Non-employee compensation payments made prior to 2020 have been reported using Form 1099-MISC, Box 7.

New Form W-4. The final version of Form W-4, Employee’s Withholding Certificate, has been issued by the IRS. The new Form W-4 is so complicated that churches may need to give it to prospective employees even before they start work.

Employees who have submitted a Form W-4 in any year before 2020 are not required to submit a new form merely because of the redesign of the Form W-4. Some churches require their employees to refile updated withholding documents every year. However, Congress, in the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, declined to mandate refiling the form.

Church parking tax. The Tax Reform law created a new parking tax that applied to some churches and required the filing of Form 990-T. The parking tax was repealed in December 2019, retroactive to January 1, 2018.

Key Federal Tax Limits, Rates, and Other Data			
	2018	2019	2020
Social security:			
SECA (OASDI & Medicare) combined rate for employers and employees	15.3% on wages up to \$250,000 married-joint \$125,000 married-separate and \$200,000 all others	15.3% on wages up to \$250,000 married-joint \$125,000 married-separate and \$200,000 all others	15.3% on wages up to \$250,000 married-joint \$125,000 married-separate and \$200,000 all others
OASDI maximum compensation base	\$128,400	\$132,900	\$137,700
Benefits and contributions:			
Maximum annual contribution to defined contribution plan	\$55,000	\$56,000	\$57,000
Maximum salary deduction for 401(k)/403(b)	\$18,500	\$19,000	\$19,500
401(k) & 403(b) over 50 "catch up" limit	\$6,000	\$6,000	\$6,500
Maximum income exclusion for nonqualified plans in 501(c)(3) organizations (IRC 457)	\$18,500	\$19,000	\$19,500
IRA contribution limit – age 49 and below	\$5,500	\$6,000	\$6,000
– age 50 and above	\$6,500	\$7,000	\$7,000
Highly compensated employee limit	\$120,000	\$125,000	\$130,000
Maximum annual contribution to health flexible spending arrangements	\$2,650	\$2,700	\$2,750
Per diem and mileage rates and other transportation:			
Standard per diem: Lowest rates in the continental USA	Lodging \$93 Meals & Incidentals \$51	Lodging \$94 Meals & Incidentals \$55	Lodging \$96 Meals & Incidentals \$55
Business auto mileage rate	54.5¢ per mile	58¢ per mile	57.5¢ per mile
Moving & medical auto mileage rate	18¢ per mile	20¢ per mile	17¢ per mile
Charitable auto mileage rate	14¢ per mile	14¢ per mile	14¢ per mile
Maximum value of reimbursement of business expenses (other than lodging) without receipt	\$75	\$75	\$75
Monthly limit on free parking	\$260	\$265	\$270
Transit passes/token – monthly tax-free limit	\$260	\$265	\$270
Form 990/990-T/990-N and 1099-MISC threshold:			
Threshold for filing Form 990 (if not otherwise exempt)	Gross receipts ≥\$200,000 or Total assets ≥\$500,000	Gross receipts ≥\$200,000 or Total assets ≥\$500,000	Gross receipts ≥\$200,000 or Total assets ≥\$500,000
Threshold for required filing Form 990-EZ	Gross receipts <\$200,000 & Total assets <\$500,000	Gross receipts <\$200,000 & Total assets <\$500,000	Gross receipts <\$200,000 & Total assets <\$500,000
Threshold for filing Form 990 electronically	\$10 million in total assets \$250 information returns	\$10 million in total assets \$250 information returns	(1)
Threshold for required filing Form 990-N	Gross receipts ≤\$50,000	Gross receipts ≤\$50,000	Gross receipts ≤\$50,000
Threshold for required filing Form 990-T	\$1,000 annual gross UBI	\$1,000 annual gross UBI	\$1,000 annual gross UBI
Threshold for required filing of Form 1099-MISC and Form 1099-NEC (2)	\$600	\$600	\$600
Quid pro quo:			
Minimum contribution and maximum cost of token	Minimum gift: \$54.50 Maximum cost: \$10.90	Minimum gift: \$55.50 Maximum cost: \$11.10	Minimum gift: \$56.00 Maximum cost: \$11.20
Maximum value of de minimus benefit	2% of gift, but not more than \$109	2% of gift, but not more than \$111	2% of gift, but not more than \$112
Other:			
Federal minimum wage per hour	\$7.25	\$7.25	\$7.25
Gift tax annual exclusion	\$14,000	\$15,000	\$15,000

(1) The Taxpayer First Act requires all nonprofits that file 990-series returns (990, 990-EZ, 9900-T) to file such returns electronically. For most nonprofits, the new e-filing requirement applies to returns covering the calendar year 2020 and fiscal years that begin on or after July 2, 2019. The IRS may defer the e-filing requirement for up to two years for smaller nonprofits (those with total assets of less than \$500,000 and annual revenue of less than \$200,000 and for any organizations filing Form 990-T).

(2) The new Form 1099-NEC is required to be filed to report non-employee compensation beginning with payments made in 2020. For years before 2020, the reporting of non-employee compensation was reportable on Form 1099-MISC.

Employer Reporting

Churches are generally required to withhold federal (and state and local, as applicable) income taxes and social security taxes and to pay employer social security tax on all wages paid to all full-time or part-time employees (except qualified ministers).

● **The Classification of Workers**

Questions frequently arise about the classification of certain church workers. Seasonal workers and those working less than full-time, such as secretaries, custodians, and musicians, require special attention for classification purposes. If a worker receives pay at an hourly rate, it will be difficult to justify independent contractor status. This conclusion holds true even if the workers are part-time.

Employee

If a worker (other than a minister) is an employee, the church must withhold federal income tax (and state income tax, if applicable) and Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA) taxes; match the employee's share of FICA taxes; and, unless exempted, pay unemployment taxes on the employee's wages. In addition, the church may incur obligations for employee benefit plans such as vacation, sick pay, health insurance, and retirement plan contributions.

"Control" is the primary factor in determining whether an individual is an employee or an independent contractor. The higher degree of control that a church has over a worker, the more likely it is that the worker should be classified as an employee. Among other criteria: employees comply with instructions, have a continuous relationship, perform work personally, work full- or part-time, are subject to dismissal, can quit without incurring liability, are often reimbursed for expenses, and must submit reports.



Key Issue

The employee vs. independent contractor decision is one of the most fundamental issues facing an employer making payments to workers. If a worker is truly an employee but is treated as an independent contractor, this can result in not withholding the appropriate income and FICA-type social security tax amounts.

Independent Contractor

If the worker is classified as an independent contractor, quarterly estimated income taxes and social security taxes under the Self-Employment Contributions Act (SECA) are paid by the worker. Federal income tax is not withheld for independent contractors. There is no unemployment tax liability or income or social security tax withholding requirement for independent contractors.

Independent contractors normally set the order and sequence of work, set their hours of work, work for others at the same time, are paid by the job, offer their services to the public, have an opportunity for profit or loss, furnish their own tools, may do work on another's premises, and there is often substantial investment by the worker.

Common Law Rules

The IRS generally applies common law rules to decide if an individual is an employee or self-employed (independent contractor) for income tax purposes. Generally, the individual is an employee if the church has the legal right to control both what and how work is done, even if the individual has considerable discretion and freedom of action.

The Classification of Ministers

It is important for a church to decide if the services of a minister employed by the church qualify for special tax treatment as ministerial services. Most ordained, commissioned, or licensed ministers

serving local churches are eligible for the six special tax provisions listed below with respect to services performed in the exercise of ministry. The IRS and courts apply certain tests to these ministers, including whether ministers administer the sacraments, conduct worship services, are considered spiritual leaders by the church, and if ministers perform services in the “control,

Six Special Tax Provisions for Ministers

1. Exclusion for income tax purposes of the housing allowance and the fair rental value of a church-owned parsonage provided rent-free to ministers.
2. Exemption of ministers from self-employment tax under very limited circumstances.
3. Treatment of ministers (who do not elect social security exemption) as self-employed as it concerns income from their ministerial services.
4. Exemption of ministers’ compensation from mandatory income tax withholding.
5. Eligibility for a voluntary income tax withholding arrangement between minister-employees and the church.
6. Potential “double deduction” of mortgage interest and real estate taxes as itemized deductions and as housing expenses for housing allowance purposes.

conduct, or maintenance of a religious organization.” It may not be necessary for ministers to meet all of these tests to qualify for the special tax treatment.

Payroll Tax Reporting

Form W-2s are provided annually to minister-employees. There is no requirement to withhold income taxes, but they may be withheld under a voluntary agreement. Social security taxes are not withheld.

If an employee does not qualify for tax treatment as a minister, the church must withhold and pay FICA and income taxes.

● Payroll Tax Withholding

FICA

Churches must withhold FICA taxes from the employee wages of all nonministers and pay them to the IRS along with the employee’s share of the tax. In 2019, both the employer and the employee pay a 6.2% tax rate on the social security wage base of up to \$132,800. Similarly, both the employer and the employee pay a 1.45% Medicare tax rate on all pay above \$132,800.



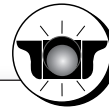
Warning

FICA-type social security taxes should never be withheld from the compensation of ministers since they are self-employed for social security purposes. They must file Schedule SE to compute self-employment social security tax, unless they have opted out of social security.

Federal Income Tax

Most churches are exempt from the payment of federal, state, and local income tax on the church's income (see pages 24–25 for the tax on unrelated business income). However, they must withhold and pay federal, state, and local income taxes on the wages paid to each employee. Minister-employees are an exception to this rule.

A minister-employee may have a voluntary withholding agreement with a church relating to the minister's income taxes (or he or she may file Form 1040-ES, or both). An agreement to withhold income taxes from wages must be in writing. There is no required form for the agreement. A minister may request voluntary withholding by submitting Form W-4 (Employee Withholding Allowance Certificate) to the church indicating the additional amount to be withheld in excess of the tax table, or the written request may be in another format.



Caution

Federal income taxes are not required to be withheld from the salary of ministers. But under a voluntary withholding agreement, federal income tax may be withheld—even sufficient to cover the self-employment tax liability. This withholding must be identified as “federal income tax withheld” and not social security taxes withheld.

Federal income taxes for all employees (except ministers) are calculated based on the chart and tables shown in IRS Publication 15-B. State and local income taxes are usually required to be withheld according to state and local withholding tables.

- **Form W-4.** All employees, part- or full-time, must complete a W-4 form. (Ministers are an exception to this requirement unless a voluntary withholding arrangement is used.) The withholding allowance information completed on this form gives the basis to determine the amount of income tax to be withheld.

For information on the new Form W-4 for 2020, see page 4.

Personal Liability for Payroll Taxes

Church and nonprofit officers and employees may be personally liable if payroll taxes are not withheld and paid to the IRS. If the organization has willfully failed to withhold and pay the taxes, the IRS has the authority to assess a 100% penalty of withheld income and social security taxes.

This penalty may be assessed against the individual responsible for withholding and paying the taxes, even if the person is an unpaid volunteer such as a church treasurer.

Self-Employment Social Security Tax

Ministers are always subject to social security under the Self-Employment Contributions Act (SECA). Therefore, social security taxes (FICA) should never be withheld from the salary of a minister. But under the voluntary withholding agreement for federal income taxes, additional federal income tax may be withheld sufficient to cover the minister's self-employment tax liability. When these withheld amounts are paid to the IRS, they must be identified as federal income tax withheld and not social security taxes withheld.

● Depositing Withheld Payroll Taxes

The basic rules for depositing payroll taxes are:

- If the total accumulated and unpaid employment tax (income tax withheld, social security tax withheld and matched by the church) is less than \$2,500 in a calendar quarter, taxes can be paid directly to the IRS when the church files Form 941. These forms are due one month after the end of each calendar quarter.

Form W-4 Department of the Treasury Internal Revenue Service		Employee's Withholding Allowance Certificate ▶ Whether you're entitled to claim a certain number of allowances or exemption from withholding is subject to review by the IRS. Your employer may be required to send a copy of this form to the IRS.		OMB No. 1545-0074 2019	
1 Your first name and middle initial Walter R.		Last name Knight		2 Your social security number 511-02-7943	
Home address (number and street or rural route) 601 Oakridge Boulevard		3 ☐ Single ☒ Married ☐ Married, but withhold at higher Single rate. Note: If married filing separately, check "Married, but withhold at higher Single rate."			
City or town, state, and ZIP code Vinton, VA 24179		4 If your last name differs from that shown on your social security card, check here. You must call 800-772-1213 for a replacement card. ☐			
5 Total number of allowances you're claiming (from the applicable worksheet on the following pages)				5 4	
6 Additional amount, if any, you want withheld from each paycheck				6 \$	
7 I claim exemption from withholding for 2019, and I certify that I meet both of the following conditions for exemption. • Last year I had a right to a refund of all federal income tax withheld because I had no tax liability, and • This year I expect a refund of all federal income tax withheld because I expect to have no tax liability. If you meet both conditions, write "Exempt" here ▶					
Under penalties of perjury, I declare that I have examined this certificate and, to the best of my knowledge and belief, it is true, correct, and complete.					
Employee's signature (This form is not valid unless you sign it.) ▶ <i>Walter R. Knight</i>				Date ▶ 1/01/19	
8 Employer's name and address (Employer: Complete boxes 8 and 10 if sending to IRS and complete boxes 8, 9, and 10 if sending to State Directory of New Hires.)				9 First date of employment	
				10 Employer identification number (EIN)	
For Privacy Act and Paperwork Reduction Act Notice, see page 4. Cat. No. 10220Q Form W-4 (2019)					
This form must be completed by all lay employees, full- or part-time by. Your exemption for 2019 expires on February 15, 2020. If ministers complete this form, it can be the basis to determine income tax withholding under a voluntary agreement.					

- If payroll taxes are over \$2,500 for a quarter, payroll tax deposits must be made monthly or before the 15th day of each month for the payroll paid during the preceding month. Large churches with total employment taxes of over \$50,000 per year are subject to more frequent deposits.

● Filing Quarterly Payroll Tax Forms

Employers must report covered wages paid to their employees by filing Form 941, Employer's Quarterly Federal Tax Return, with the IRS.

Form 941

Churches that withhold income tax and both social security and Medicare taxes must file Form 941 quarterly. There is no requirement to file Form 941 if your church has not been required to withhold payroll taxes, even if you have one or more minister-employees. However, if the only employee is a minister and voluntary federal income tax has been withheld, your church must file Form 941.

For the smallest of churches (annual liability for social security, Medicare, and withheld federal income taxes is \$1,000 or less), Form 944 is filed only once a year instead of every quarter.

Form **941 for 2020: Employer's QUARTERLY Federal Tax Return**
(Rev. January 2020) Department of the Treasury — Internal Revenue Service

950117
OMB No. 1545-0029

Employer identification number (EIN) **3 5 - 2 0 1 7 8 8 3**

Name (not your trade name) **Barnett Ridge Church**

Trade name (if any)

Address **PO Box 517**
Number Street Suite or room number

Selma **AL** **36704**
City State ZIP code

Foreign country name Foreign province/county Foreign postal code

Report for this Quarter of 2020
(Check one.)
☒ 1: January, February, March
☐ 2: April, May, June
☐ 3: July, August, September
☐ 4: October, November, December
 Go to www.irs.gov/Form941 for instructions and the latest information.

Read the separate instructions before you complete Form 941. Type or print within the boxes.

Part 1: Answer these questions for this quarter.

1 Number of employees who received wages, tips, or other compensation for the pay period including: *Mar. 12* (Quarter 1), *June 12* (Quarter 2), *Sept. 12* (Quarter 3), or *Dec. 12* (Quarter 4) 1 **1**

2 Wages, tips, and other compensation 2 **24,811 .**

3 Federal income tax withheld from wages, tips, and other compensation 3 **4,642 .**

4 If no wages, tips, and other compensation are subject to social security or Medicare tax ☐ Check and go to line 6.

	Column 1		Column 2
5a Taxable social security wages . . .	16,340 .	× 0.124 =	2,026 .
5b Taxable social security tips . . .	.	× 0.124 =	.
5c Taxable Medicare wages & tips . . .	16,340 .	× 0.029 =	474 .
5d Taxable wages & tips subject to Additional Medicare Tax withholding	.	× 0.009 =	.
5e Add Column 2 from lines 5a, 5b, 5c, and 5d . . .			2,500 .
5f Section 3121(q) Notice and Demand—Tax due on unreported tips (see instructions) . . .			.
6 Total taxes before adjustments. Add lines 3, 5e, and 5f . . .			7,142 .
7 Current quarter's adjustment for fractions of cents . . .			.
8 Current quarter's adjustment for sick pay . . .			.
9 Current quarter's adjustments for tips and group-term life insurance . . .			.
10 Total taxes after adjustments. Combine lines 6 through 9 . . .			7,142 .
11 Qualified small business payroll tax credit for increasing research activities. Attach Form 8974 . . .			.
12 Total taxes after adjustments and credits. Subtract line 11 from line 10 . . .			7,142 .
13 Total deposits for this quarter, including overpayment applied from a prior quarter and overpayments applied from Form 941-X, 941-X (PR), 944-X, or 944-X (SP) filed in the current quarter . . .			7,142 .
14 Balance due. If line 12 is more than line 13, enter the difference and see instructions . . .			0 .
15 Overpayment. If line 13 is more than line 12, enter the difference . Check one: ☐ Apply to next return. ☐ Send a refund.			

► You MUST complete both pages of Form 941 and SIGN it.

For Privacy Act and Paperwork Reduction Act Notice, see the back of the Payment Voucher. Cat. No. 170012 Form **941** (Rev. 1-2020) **Next ►**

File this form to report social security (FICA) and Medicare taxes and federal income tax withheld.

950217	
Name (not your trade name) Barnett Ridge Church	Employer identification number (EIN) 35 - 2017883

Part 2: Tell us about your deposit schedule and tax liability for this quarter.

If you are unsure about whether you are a monthly schedule depositor or a semiweekly schedule depositor, see section 11 of Pub. 15.

16 Check one: ☐ Line 12 on this return is less than \$2,500 or line 12 on the return for the prior quarter was less than \$2,500, and you didn't incur a \$100,000 next-day deposit obligation during the current quarter. If line 12 for the prior quarter was less than \$2,500 but line 12 on this return is \$100,000 or more, you must provide a record of your federal tax liability. If you are a monthly schedule depositor, complete the deposit schedule below; if you are a semiweekly schedule depositor, attach Schedule B (Form 941). Go to Part 3.

☒ **You were a monthly schedule depositor for the entire quarter.** Enter your tax liability for each month and total liability for the quarter, then go to Part 3.

Tax liability: Month 1	2,201 .	
Month 2	2,493 .	
Month 3	2,448 .	
Total liability for quarter	7,142 .	Total must equal line 12.

☐ **You were a semiweekly schedule depositor for any part of this quarter.** Complete Schedule B (Form 941), Report of Tax Liability for Semiweekly Schedule Depositors, and attach it to Form 941.

Part 3: Tell us about your business. If a question does NOT apply to your business, leave it blank.

17 If your business has closed or you stopped paying wages ☐ Check here, and enter the final date you paid wages / / .

18 If you are a seasonal employer and you don't have to file a return for every quarter of the year . . . ☐ Check here.

Part 4: May we speak with your third-party designee?

Do you want to allow an employee, a paid tax preparer, or another person to discuss this return with the IRS? See the instructions for details.

☐ Yes. Designee's name and phone number

Select a 5-digit Personal Identification Number (PIN) to use when talking to the IRS.

☐ No.

Part 5: Sign here. You MUST complete both pages of Form 941 and SIGN it.

Under penalties of perjury, I declare that I have examined this return, including accompanying schedules and statements, and to the best of my knowledge and belief, it is true, correct, and complete. Declaration of preparer (other than taxpayer) is based on all information of which preparer has any knowledge.

X	Sign your name here 	Print your name here Print your title here	David Baker Office Manager
	Date 4 / 15 / 20	Best daytime phone 334-873-1754	

Paid Preparer Use Only

Preparer's name	Check if you are self-employed ☐
Preparer's signature	PTIN
Firm's name (or yours if self-employed)	Date / /
Address	EIN
City State	Phone
	ZIP code

Form 941-X

Form 941-X may be used to correct errors reported on Form 941 for one quarter only. Form 941-X must be filed separately from Form 941.

Form 941-X: Adjusted Employer's QUARTERLY Federal Tax Return or Claim for Refund (Rev. April 2017) Department of the Treasury — Internal Revenue Service OMB No. 1545-0029	
Employer identification number (EIN) 3 5 - 6 3 0 9 2 9 4 Name (not your trade name) Little Valley Church Trade name (if any) Address 4865 Douglas Road Number Street Suite or room number Springfield OH 45504 City State ZIP code Foreign country name Foreign province/county Foreign postal code	Return You're Correcting ... Check the type of return you're correcting. ☒ 941 ☐ 941-SS Check the ONE quarter you're correcting. ☒ 1: January, February, March ☐ 2: April, May, June ☐ 3: July, August, September ☐ 4: October, November, December Enter the calendar year of the quarter you're correcting. 2019 (YYYY) Enter the date you discovered errors. 05 / 10 / 2019 (MM / DD / YYYY)
Read the separate instructions before completing this form. Use this form to correct errors you made on Form 941 or 941-SS. Use a separate Form 941-X for each quarter that needs correction. Type or print within the boxes. You MUST complete all three pages. Don't attach this form to Form 941 or 941-SS.	
Part 1: Select ONLY one process. See page 4 for additional guidance. ☒ 1. Adjusted employment tax return. Check this box if you underreported amounts. Also check this box if you overreported amounts and you would like to use the adjustment process to correct the errors. You must check this box if you're correcting both underreported and overreported amounts on this form. The amount shown on line 21, if less than zero, may only be applied as a credit to your Form 941, Form 941-SS, or Form 944 for the tax period in which you're filing this form. ☐ 2. Claim. Check this box if you overreported amounts only and you would like to use the claim process to ask for a refund or abatement of the amount shown on line 21. Don't check this box if you're correcting ANY underreported amounts on this form.	
Part 2: Complete the certifications. ☐ 3. I certify that I've filed or will file Forms W-2, Wage and Tax Statement, or Forms W-2c, Corrected Wage and Tax Statement, as required. Note: If you're correcting underreported amounts only, go to Part 3 on page 2 and skip lines 4 and 5. If you're correcting overreported amounts, for purposes of the certifications on lines 4 and 5, Medicare tax doesn't include Additional Medicare Tax. Form 941-X can't be used to correct overreported amounts of Additional Medicare Tax unless the amounts weren't withheld from employee wages or an adjustment is being made for the current year. 4. If you checked line 1 because you're adjusting overreported amounts, check all that apply. You must check at least one box. I certify that: ☐ a. I repaid or reimbursed each affected employee for the overcollected federal income tax or Additional Medicare Tax for the current year and the overcollected social security tax and Medicare tax for current and prior years. For adjustments of employee social security tax and Medicare tax overcollected in prior years, I have a written statement from each affected employee stating that he or she hasn't claimed (or the claim was rejected) and won't claim a refund or credit for the overcollection. ☐ b. The adjustments of social security tax and Medicare tax are for the employer's share only. I couldn't find the affected employees or each affected employee didn't give me a written statement that he or she hasn't claimed (or the claim was rejected) and won't claim a refund or credit for the overcollection. ☐ c. The adjustment is for federal income tax, social security tax, Medicare tax, or Additional Medicare Tax that I didn't withhold from employee wages. 5. If you checked line 2 because you're claiming a refund or abatement of overreported employment taxes, check all that apply. You must check at least one box. I certify that: ☐ a. I repaid or reimbursed each affected employee for the overcollected social security tax and Medicare tax. For claims of employee social security tax and Medicare tax overcollected in prior years, I have a written statement from each affected employee stating that he or she hasn't claimed (or the claim was rejected) and won't claim a refund or credit for the overcollection. ☐ b. I have a written consent from each affected employee stating that I may file this claim for the employee's share of social security tax and Medicare tax. For refunds of employee social security tax and Medicare tax overcollected in prior years, I also have a written statement from each affected employee stating that he or she hasn't claimed (or the claim was rejected) and won't claim a refund or credit for the overcollection. ☐ c. The claim for social security tax and Medicare tax is for the employer's share only. I couldn't find the affected employees; or each affected employee didn't give me a written consent to file a claim for the employee's share of social security tax and Medicare tax; or each affected employee didn't give me a written statement that he or she hasn't claimed (or the claim was rejected) and won't claim a refund or credit for the overcollection. ☐ d. The claim is for federal income tax, social security tax, Medicare tax, or Additional Medicare Tax that I didn't withhold from employee wages.	
Next ▶	
For Paperwork Reduction Act Notice, see the instructions. IRS.gov/form941x Cat. No. 17025J Form 941-X (Rev. 4-2017)	

Use this form to correct income, social security (FICA), and Medicare tax information reported on Forms 941. It may be necessary to issue Form W-2c to employees relating to prior year data. The Form 941-X has three pages.

● Filing Annual Payroll Tax Forms

Form W-2

By January 31, each employee must be given a Form W-2. Be sure to reconcile the data reflected on Forms W-2, W-3, and 941 before distributing Form W-2s to employees. If these forms do not reconcile, the IRS generally sends a letter to the employer requesting additional information.

Make all entries without a dollar sign or comma but with a decimal point and cents (do not use whole dollars).



Remember

One of a church's primary challenges is to determine if all of an employee's compensation is reported on Form W-2. Taxable compensation that is often erroneously omitted includes life insurance premiums paid for the employee (only group term life up to \$50,000 is tax-free) and expense allowances (only expenses reimbursed under an accountable plan are tax-free).

22222		Void ☐		a Employee's social security number 517-38-6451		For Official Use Only ▶ OMB No. 1545-0008	
b Employer identification number (EIN) 35-2948039				1 Wages, tips, other compensation 93800.00		2 Federal income tax withheld 7000.00	
c Employer's name, address, and ZIP code ABC Charity 2870 North Hull Road Traverse City, MI 49615				3 Social security wages 95000.00		4 Social security tax withheld 5890.00	
				5 Medicare wages and tips 95000.00		6 Medicare tax withheld 1377.50	
				7 Social security tips		8 Allocated tips	
				9		10 Dependent care benefits	
d Control number				11 Nonqualified plans		12a See instructions for box 12 E 1200.00	
e Employee's first name and initial Michael A		Last name Black		Suff.		12b	
15550 Cleveland Avenue Traverse City, MI 49615				13 Statutory employee ☐ Retirement plan ☐ Third-party sick pay ☐		12c	
				14 Other		12d	
f Employee's address and ZIP code				15 State Employer's state ID number MI 6309294		16 State wages, tips, etc. 93800.00	
				17 State income tax 700.00		18 Local wages, tips, etc.	
						19 Local income tax	
						20 Locality name	

Form W-2 Wage and Tax Statement 2019

Department of the Treasury—Internal Revenue Service
For Privacy Act and Paperwork Reduction Act Notice, see the separate instructions.
Cat. No. 10134D

Copy A For Social Security Administration — Send this entire page with Form W-3 to the Social Security Administration; photocopies are **not** acceptable.

Do Not Cut, Fold, or Staple Forms on This Page

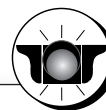
Form W-2 must be filed for each employee who received taxable compensation or for whom income tax or FICA-type social security tax was withheld. The example shown above is for a lay employee.

Void — Put an X in this box when an error has been made on this W-2.

Box 1 — Wages, tips, other compensation. Items to include in Box 1 (before any payroll deductions) are:

- total wages paid during the year (including love offerings paid by the church to the minister or other employee);
- the value of noncash payments;

- business expense payments under a nonaccountable plan;
- payments of per diems or mileage rates for business expense purposes that exceed the IRS specified rates;
- payments made by a church to an employee's Individual Retirement Account;
- payments of or for moving expenses;
- all other compensation, including taxable fringe benefits ("other compensation" represents amounts a church pays to an employee from which federal income tax is not withheld. If you prefer, you may show other compensation on a separate Form W-2); and
- the cash housing allowance or the fair market rental value of housing and utilities for lay employees/nonministerial unless furnished on the church's premises and the employee is required to accept the lodging as a condition of employment.

**Caution**

Do not include any per diem or mileage allowance or other reimbursements for employee business expenses under an accountable plan in Boxes 1 or 14, if the total reimbursement is less than or equal to the amount substantiated.

Checklist for Completing Box 1 of Form W-2

<u>Data Included for</u>		
<u>Minister</u>		<u>Nonminister</u>
<u>Only</u>	<u>Both</u>	<u>Only</u>
	yes	Salary
no		yes Housing/furnishings allowance (designated in advance)
no		yes Parsonage rental value
no		yes Utilities paid by church
	yes	Social security/Medicare "allowance" or reimbursement
	no	Transportation/travel and other business and professional expense reimbursements, only if paid under a board-adopted accountable reimbursement plan
	yes	"Reimbursements" if not paid under an accountable reimbursement plan
	yes	Church love offerings or cash gifts in excess of \$25
	no	Contributions to a tax-sheltered annuity plan
	no	Group qualified health/dental/long-term care insurance premiums paid directly by the church
	no	Group term life insurance premiums (for up to \$50,000 coverage) paid directly by the church
	yes	Moving expenses paid for or reimbursed to an employee
	yes	Value of personal and nonbusiness use of church's vehicle

Exclude the following:

- the fair rental value of a church-provided parsonage or a properly designated housing allowance for ministers;
- business expense reimbursements paid through an accountable expense plan; and
- contributions to 403(b) tax-sheltered annuities or 401(k) plans (Roth contributions are not excluded).

Box 2 – Federal income tax withheld. Enter the total federal income tax withheld according to the chart and tables in IRS Publication 15.

A minister-employee may enter into a voluntary withholding arrangement with the church. Based on Form W-4 or other written withholding request, federal income tax withholding may be calculated from the chart and tables in Publication 15, excluding any housing allowance amount.

Ministers may request that an additional amount of income tax be withheld to cover self-employment tax. The additional amount withheld is reported as income tax withheld on the quarterly Form 941 and in Box 2 of Form W-2.

A church that provides additional compensation to the minister-employee to cover part or all of the self-employment tax liability may:

- pay the additional compensation directly to the IRS by entering that amount on the church's Form 941 and in Boxes 1 and 2 of Form W-2, or
- pay the additional compensation to the minister with the minister being responsible for remitting the amounts to the IRS with a Form 1040-ES. If this procedure is followed, the church reports this amount only as additional compensation on Form 941 and only in Box 1 of Form W-2.

Box 3 – Social security wages. Show the total wages paid (before payroll deductions) subject to employee social security tax (FICA). This amount must not exceed \$132,800 in 2019 (the maximum social security tax wage base). Include nonaccountable employee business expenses reported in Box 1. Generally, all cash and noncash payments reported in Box 1 must also be shown in Box 3. Section 403(b) voluntary salary reduction contributions for nonminister employees are included in Box 3, as are Roth contributions.

Box 3 should be blank for a qualified minister (an individual who meets the ministerial tests of the IRS).

Box 4 – Social security tax withheld. Show the total FICA social security tax (not including the church's share) withheld or paid by the church for the employee. The amount shown must equal 6.2% of the amount in Box 3 and must not exceed \$8,239.80 for 2019. Do not include the matching employer FICA tax (6.2%).

Some churches pay the employee's share of FICA tax for some or all nonminister employees instead of deducting it from the employee's wages. These amounts paid by the church must be included in Boxes 1, 3, and 5.

Box 4 should be blank for qualified ministers. Any amount of withholding to meet the minister's SECA tax liability must be reported in Box 2, not in Box 4 or Box 6.

Box 5 – Medicare wages. The wages subject to Medicare tax are the same as those subject to social security tax (Box 3), except that there is no wage limit for the Medicare tax.

Example: In 2019, a *nonminister* employee is paid wages of \$135,000. The amount shown in Box 3 (social security wages) should be \$132,900, but the amount shown in Box 5 (Medicare wages) should be \$135,000. If the wages are less than \$132,900, the amounts entered in Boxes 3 and 5 will be the same.

Box 5 should be blank for ministers. Nonqualified moving expense reimbursements and payments for lay employees are included in Box 5. Section 403(b) salary reduction contributions for nonminister employees are included in Box 5, as are Roth contributions.

Box 6 – Medicare tax withheld. Enter the total employee Medicare tax (not your share) withheld or paid by you for your employee. The amount shown must equal 1.45% of the amount in Box 5. Box 6 should be blank for qualified ministers.

Box 9 – Advance EIC payment. Show the total paid to the employee as advance earned income credit payments.

Box 10 – Dependent care benefits. Show the total amount of dependent care benefits under Section 129 paid or incurred by you for your employee, including any amount over the \$5,000 exclusion. Also include in Box 1, Box 3, and Box 5 any amount over the \$5,000 exclusion.

Box 11 – Nonqualified plans. Enter the total amount of distributions to the employee from a nonqualified deferred compensation plan. Nonqualified plans do not include a tax-sheltered annuity or a “Rabbi trust.” Include an amount in Box 11 only if it is also includible in Box 1 or Boxes 3 and 5.

Box 12 – Additional entries. The following items are most frequently inserted in Box 12 by churches:

- C – Group term life insurance. If the church provided the employee more than \$50,000 of group term life insurance, show the cost of the coverage over \$50,000. Also include the amount in Box 1 (also in Boxes 3 and 5 for a lay employee).
- DD – Cost of employer-provided health coverage. This data is required for employers issuing 250 or more Form W-2s.
- E – Section 403(b) voluntary salary deferrals are shown in Box 12 with Code E for pre-tax amounts and Code BB for Roth amounts. This amount would not be included in Box 1 for either ministers or lay employees. This amount would be included in Boxes 3 and 5 for a lay employee.
- L – Generally, payments made under an accountable plan are excluded from the employee’s gross income and are not required to be reported on Form W-2. But if the church pays a per diem or mileage rate, and the amount paid exceeds the amount substantiated under IRS rules, you must report as wages on Form W-2 the amount in excess of the amount substantiated. Report the amount substantiated (the nontaxable portion) in Box 12. In Box 1, show the portion of the reimbursement that is more than the amount substantiated. For lay employees, the excess amount is subject to income tax withholding, social security tax, Medicare tax, and possibly federal unemployment tax.

Example 1: An employee is paid for business mileage at the rate of 58 cents per mile for 2019, and substantiates the business miles driven to the church. The mileage reimbursement is not reported on Form W-2.

Example 2: An employee receives a mileage allowance of \$2,000 per year and does not substantiate the business miles driven. The \$2,000 allowance is includible in Box 1 as compensation for ministers and Boxes 1, 3, and 5 for a lay employee.

Payments made to *nonminister employees* under a nonaccountable plan are reportable as wages on Form W-2 and are subject to income tax withholding, social security tax, Medicare tax, and possibly federal unemployment tax.

Payments made to *minister-employees* under a nonaccountable plan are reportable as wages on Form W-2 and may be subject to income tax withholding under a voluntary agreement, but are not subject to mandatory withholding, social security (FICA), or Medicare tax.

R – Church contributions to an Archer medical savings account.

S – Salary reductions to a savings incentive match plan for employees with a SIMPLE retirement account.

T – Employer payments under an adoption assistance plan.

Y – Deferrals under section 409A nonqualified deferred compensation plan.

Z – Income under a section 409A nonqualified deferred compensation plan.

Box 13 – Check the appropriate boxes. The box that may apply to employees of churches is the retirement plan box.

Mark this box if the employee was an active participant (for any part of the year) in any of the following:

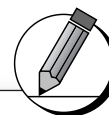
1. A qualified pension plan described in section 401(a)—(including a 401(k) plan)
2. An annuity plan described in section 403(a)
3. An annuity contract or custodial account described in section 403(b)
4. A simplified employee pension (SEP) plan described in section 408(k)

Box 14 – Other. You may use this box for any other information the church wishes to provide to an employee. Label each item and include information such as health insurance premiums deducted or educational assistance payments.

If the church owns or leases a vehicle for an employee's use, the value of the personal use of the vehicle is taxable income. The value of the use of the vehicle must be included in Box 1 (and in Boxes 3 and 5 for a lay employee) or on a separate statement to the employee. The employee is required to maintain a mileage log or similar records to substantiate business and personal use of the vehicle and to submit this to the employer. If its use is not substantiated, the employer must report 100% of the use of the vehicle as taxable income.

If the employee fully reimburses the employer for the value (reimbursement for gas is not a full reimbursement) of the personal use of the vehicle, then no value would be reported in either Box 1 or in Box 14.

Vehicles provided by a church to employees for business use are often partially used for personal purposes. The IRS treats most types of personal use of a church-provided vehicle as a noncash fringe benefit, and generally requires the fair market value of such use to be included in the employee's gross income (to the extent that the value is not reimbursed to the church).



Filing Tip

A minister's housing allowance could be included in Box 14 with the words "Housing Allowance." However, some churches prefer to provide ministers with a separate statement reflecting the housing allowance amount.

If the employee reimburses the church in a chargeback system for the full dollar value of personal use, it will cost the employee more than if the church includes the personal use value in the income of the employee.

Several methods may be used to value the personal use of a church-provided vehicle. This value must be included in the employee's compensation if it is not reimbursed by the employee. The two methods most commonly used by ministers are discussed here.

- **Annual lease value rule.** Under this rule, the fair market value of a vehicle is determined and that value is used to determine the annual lease value amount by referring to the annual lease value table.
- **Cents-per-mile valuation rule.** Generally, this rule may be used if the church reasonably expects that the vehicle will be regularly used in the ministry of the church, or if the vehicle is driven at least 10,000 miles a year and the vehicle is primarily used by employees. This valuation rule is available only if the fair market value of the vehicle, as of the date the vehicle was first made available for personal use by employees, does not exceed a specified value set by the IRS. For 2019, this value is \$50,400.

Form W-3

A Form W-3 is submitted to the IRS as a transmittal form with Forms W-2. Form W-3 and all attached W-2s must be submitted to the Social Security Administration Center by January 31. No money should be sent with Form W-3.

DO NOT STAPLE					
33333 a Control number		For Official Use Only ▶ OMB No. 1545-0008			
b Kind of Payer (Check one)		Kind of Employer (Check one)			
☒ 941 Military ☐ CT-1 ☐ Hshld. emp. ☐ Medicare govt. emp. ☐ 943 ☐ 944		☐ None apply ☐ State/local non-501c ☒ 501c non-govt. ☐ State/local 501c ☐ Federal govt. ☐ Third-party sick pay (Check if applicable)			
c Total number of Forms W-2 20		d Establishment number		1 Wages, tips, other compensation 243987.00	
e Employer identification number (EIN) 35-2948039		3 Social security wages 236431.00		2 Federal income tax withheld 39142.00	
f Employer's name ABC Charity		5 Medicare wages and tips 243987.00		4 Social security tax withheld 14659.00	
2870 North Hull Road Traverse City, MI 49615		7 Social security tips		6 Medicare tax withheld 3538.00	
g Employer's address and ZIP code		9		8 Allocated tips	
h Other EIN used this year		11 Nonqualified plans		10 Dependent care benefits	
15 State Employer's state ID number MI 6309294		13 For third-party sick pay use only		12a Deferred compensation	
16 State wages, tips, etc. 243987.00		17 State income tax 4387.00		14 Income tax withheld by payer of third-party sick pay	
18 Local wages, tips, etc.		19 Local income tax		12b	
Employer's contact person Daniel L. Lewis		Employer's telephone number 231-435-2201		For Official Use Only	
Employer's fax number 231-435-2205		Employer's email address dlewis@gmail.com			
Under penalties of perjury, I declare that I have examined this return and accompanying documents, and, to the best of my knowledge and belief, they are true, correct, and complete.					
Signature ▶ <i>Daniel L. Lewis</i>		Title ▶ Treasurer		Date ▶ 1/31/20	
Form W-3 Transmittal of Wage and Tax Statements 2019					
Department of the Treasury Internal Revenue Service					
Form W-3 is the "cover sheet" or transmittal form for all Forms W-2.					

Form W-2c

Use Form W-2c to correct errors on a previously filed Form W-2.

DO NOT CUT, FOLD, OR STAPLE THIS FORM							
4444		For Official Use Only ▶ OMB No. 1545-0008					
a Employer's name, address, and ZIP code				c Tax year/Form corrected		d Employee's correct SSN	
Little Valley Church 4865 Douglas Road Springfield, OH 45504				2019 / W-2		404-82-1034	
b Employer's Federal EIN 35-6309294				e Corrected SSN and/or name (Check this box and complete boxes f and/or g if incorrect on form previously filed.) ☐			
				Complete boxes f and/or g only if incorrect on form previously filed ▶			
				f Employee's previously reported SSN			
				g Employee's previously reported name			
Note. Only complete money fields that are being corrected (exception: for corrections involving MQGE, see the General Instructions for Forms W-2 and W-3, under Specific Instructions for Form W-2c, boxes 5 and 6).				h Employee's first name and initial Norman R.		Last name Tice	
						Suff.	
				i Employee's address and ZIP code			
418 Trenton Street Springfield, OH 45504							
Previously reported		Correct information		Previously reported		Correct information	
1 Wages, tips, other compensation 10000.00		1 Wages, tips, other compensation 12500.00		2 Federal income tax withheld 4800.00		2 Federal income tax withheld 2000.00	
3 Social security wages 10000.00		3 Social security wages 12500.00		4 Social security tax withheld 820.00		4 Social security tax withheld 775.00	
5 Medicare wages and tips 10000.00		5 Medicare wages and tips 12500.00		6 Medicare tax withheld 145.00		6 Medicare tax withheld 181.25	
7 Social security tips		7 Social security tips		8 Allocated tips		8 Allocated tips	
9		9		10 Dependent care benefits		10 Dependent care benefits	
11 Nonqualified plans		11 Nonqualified plans		12a See instructions for box 12		12a See instructions for box 12	
13 Statutory employee ☐ Retirement plan ☐ Third-party sick pay ☐		13 Statutory employee ☐ Retirement plan ☐ Third-party sick pay ☐		12b		12b	
14 Other (see instructions)		14 Other (see instructions)		12c		12c	

Form W-3c

Use Form W-3c to transmit corrected W-2c forms to the Social Security Administration.

● Unemployment Taxes

The federal and state unemployment systems provide temporary unemployment compensation to workers who have lost their jobs. Employers provide the revenue for this program by paying federal unemployment taxes, under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act (FUTA), and state unemployment taxes. These are strictly employer taxes, and no deductions are taken from employees' wages.

The current federal unemployment tax law exempts from coverage:

- services performed in the employment of a church, a convention, an association of churches, or an organization that is operated primarily for religious purposes (to qualify for exemption, employees must be performing strictly religious duties);
- services performed by ordained, commissioned, or licensed ministers of a church in the exercise of ministry or by a member of a religious order in the exercise of duties required by such order;
- services performed in the employment of an unincorporated church-controlled elementary or secondary school.

Form SS-4 (Rev. December 2017) Department of the Treasury Internal Revenue Service	Application for Employer Identification Number (For use by employers, corporations, partnerships, trusts, estates, churches, government agencies, Indian tribal entities, certain individuals, and others.) ▶ Go to www.irs.gov/FormSS4 for instructions and the latest information. ▶ See separate instructions for each line. ▶ Keep a copy for your records.	OMB No. 1545-0003 EIN _____
Type or print clearly.	1 Legal name of entity (or individual) for whom the EIN is being requested Lynn Haven Church	
	2 Trade name of business (if different from name on line 1)	3 Executor, administrator, trustee, "care of" name
	4a Mailing address (room, apt., suite no. and street, or P.O. box) PO Box 4382	5a Street address (if different) (Do not enter a P.O. box.) 3801 North Florida Avenue
	4b City, state, and ZIP code (if foreign, see instructions) Miami, FL 33014	5b City, state, and ZIP code (if foreign, see instructions) Miami, FL 33133
	6 County and state where principal business is located Dade County, FL	
	7a Name of responsible party Mark Smith, Treasurer	7b SSN, ITIN, or EIN
	8a Is this application for a limited liability company (LLC) (or a foreign equivalent)? ☐ Yes ☒ No	
	8b If 8a is "Yes," enter the number of LLC members ▶	
	8c If 8a is "Yes," was the LLC organized in the United States? ☐ Yes ☐ No	
	9a Type of entity (check only one box). Caution. If 8a is "Yes," see the instructions for the correct box to check.	
☐ Sole proprietor (SSN) _____ ☐ Partnership _____ ☐ Corporation (enter form number to be filed) ▶ _____ ☐ Personal service corporation _____ ☒ Church or church-controlled organization _____ ☐ Other nonprofit organization (specify) ▶ _____ ☐ Other (specify) ▶ _____		
☐ Estate (SSN of decedent) _____ ☐ Plan administrator (TIN) _____ ☐ Trust (TIN of grantor) _____ ☐ Military/National Guard ☐ State/local government ☐ Farmers' cooperative ☐ Federal government ☐ REMIC ☐ Indian tribal governments/enterprises		
9b If a corporation, name the state or foreign country (if applicable) where incorporated		
State	Foreign country	
10 Reason for applying (check only one box)		
☒ Started new business (specify type) ▶ Church ☐ Hired employees (Check the box and see line 13.) ☐ Compliance with IRS withholding regulations ☐ Other (specify) ▶ _____		
☐ Banking purpose (specify purpose) ▶ _____ ☐ Changed type of organization (specify new type) ▶ _____ ☐ Purchased going business ☐ Created a trust (specify type) ▶ _____ ☐ Created a pension plan (specify type) ▶ _____		
11 Date business started or acquired (month, day, year). See instructions. 2/01/19		
12 Closing month of accounting year		
13 Highest number of employees expected in the next 12 months (enter -0- if none). If no employees expected, skip line 14.		
Agricultural	Household	Other 3
14 If you expect your employment tax liability to be \$1,000 or less in a full calendar year and want to file Form 944 annually instead of Forms 941 quarterly, check here. (Your employment tax liability generally will be \$1,000 or less if you expect to pay \$4,000 or less in total wages.) If you do not check this box, you must file Form 941 for every quarter. ☐		
15 First date wages or annuities were paid (month, day, year). Note: If applicant is a withholding agent, enter date income will first be paid to nonresident alien (month, day, year) ▶		
16 Check one box that best describes the principal activity of your business.		
☐ Construction ☐ Rental & leasing ☐ Transportation & warehousing ☐ Health care & social assistance ☐ Wholesale-agent/broker ☐ Real estate ☐ Manufacturing ☐ Finance & insurance ☐ Accommodation & food service ☐ Wholesale-other ☐ Retail ☒ Other (specify) ▶ Religious Organization		
17 Indicate principal line of merchandise sold, specific construction work done, products produced, or services provided.		
18 Has the applicant entity shown on line 1 ever applied for and received an EIN? ☐ Yes ☒ No		
If "Yes," write previous EIN here ▶		
Third Party Designee	Complete this section only if you want to authorize the named individual to receive the entity's EIN and answer questions about the completion of this form.	
	Designee's name	Designee's telephone number (include area code)
	Address and ZIP code	Designee's fax number (include area code)
Under penalties of perjury, I declare that I have examined this application, and to the best of my knowledge and belief, it is true, correct, and complete.		
Name and title (type or print clearly) ▶		
Signature ▶ <i>Mark Smith</i>	Date ▶ 2/28/19	
Applicant's telephone number (include area code)		
Applicant's fax number (include area code)		

For Privacy Act and Paperwork Reduction Act Notice, see separate instructions. Cat. No. 16055N Form **SS-4** (Rev. 12-2017)

The Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 (IRCA) prohibits all churches from hiring unauthorized aliens, imposes documentation verification requirements on all churches, and provides an "amnesty" program for certain illegal aliens. An I-9 Form must be completed and retained on file by all churches for each employee hired. Form I-9 may be obtained by calling 800-375-5283 or at <http://uscis.gov/files/form/i-9.pdf>.

Information Reporting

● General Filing Requirements

Information forms (1098 and 1099) must be provided to the payers/recipients on or before January 31 following the calendar year that the funds were paid or received. Copies of the forms (or electronic media) must be filed with the IRS by January 31 following the year that the funds were paid or received.

An extension of time to file may be requested by filing Form 8809, Request for Extension of Time to File Information Returns, by the due date of the returns.

Obtaining Correct Identification Numbers

Churches required to file information returns with the IRS must obtain the correct taxpayer identification number (TIN) to report real estate transactions, mortgage interest paid to the church, and certain other transactions.

Form W-9, Request for Taxpayer Identification Number and Certification, (see page 27) is used to furnish the TIN to the church and in certain other situations to:

- certify that the TIN furnished is correct,
- certify that the recipient of the income is not subject to backup withholding, or
- claim exemption from backup withholding.



Remember

If the recipient does not furnish a completed Form W-9, the church or nonprofit organization is required to withhold 24% of the payment for amounts paid, deposit the withholding electronically, and report amounts withheld on Form 1099-INT, 1099-MISC, or 1099-R, as applicable.

● Reporting on the Receipt of Funds

Receipt of Interest on Mortgages

Use Form 1098, Mortgage Interest Statement, to report mortgage interest of \$600 or more received by an organization during the year from an individual, including a sole proprietor. There is no requirement to file Form 1098 for interest received from a corporation, partnership, trust, estate, or association. A transmittal Form 1096 must accompany one or more Forms 1098.

● Reporting on the Payment of Funds

Payments to nonresident aliens

Payments for personal services made to noncitizens who are temporarily in this country (nonresident aliens) are often subject to federal income tax withholding at a 24% rate. A nonresident alien is a person who is neither a U.S. citizen nor a resident of the United States. Some payments may be exempt from income tax withholding, if the person is from a country with which the United States maintains a tax treaty. Salary payments to nonresident aliens employed in the United States are subject to income tax withholding based on the regular withholding tables.

Single, nonrecurring, fixed, or determinable payments to nonresident aliens are not generally subject to withholding. Honoraria paid to visiting speakers usually fit this definition. It is not clear if love offerings are subject to withholding.

All payments to nonresident aliens, other than expense reimbursements and amounts reported on Form W-2, must be reported on Form 1042 and 1042-S. These forms are filed with the IRS by March 15 for the previous calendar year, and a copy of Form 1042-S must be sent to the nonresident alien.



Caution

Generally, you must withhold 30% from the gross amount paid to a foreign payee, unless you can reliably associate the payment with valid documentation that establishes the payee as a U.S. person. If you do not have documentation or if you believe the documentation is unreliable or incorrect, you must follow the presumption rules outlined in IRS Publication 515.

Payments of Interest

File Form 1099-INT, Statement for Recipients of Interest Income (see page 28), for each person to whom the church paid interest reportable in Boxes 1, 3, and 8 of at least \$10 in any calendar year. This form is also required if any federal income tax was withheld under the backup withholding rules (24%), regardless of the amount of the payment. In certain instances, the \$10 limit increases to \$600. There is no requirement to file Form 1099-INT for payments made to a corporation or another tax-exempt organization.

Payments of Royalties and for Other Services

File Form 1099-MISC (see page 28) for each recipient (*other than corporations*) to whom you have paid:

- at least \$10 in royalties, or
- at least \$600 in rents (for example, office rent or equipment rent), payments for services to someone who is not a church employee (including parts and materials, payments to an attorney, or certain other services payments).

Example: A church has established a written, nondiscriminatory employee health reimbursement arrangement under which the church reimburses the medical expenses of the employee, spouse, and dependents.

Amounts paid to an employee under a health reimbursement arrangement are not reportable on Forms W-2 or 1099-MISC.

Do not include the payment of a housing allowance to ministers on Form 1099-MISC. Advances, reimbursements, or expenses for traveling and other business expenses of an employee are not reportable on Form 1099-MISC. These payments may be reportable on Form W-2, if they do not comply with the accountable expense plan rules.

On Form 1099-MISC, report all advances, reimbursements, or expenses for traveling and other business expenses of a self-employed person for income tax purposes that are *not* substantiated to the church.

Advances, reimbursements, or expenses for traveling and other business expenses of a self-employed minister are not reportable on Form 1099-MISC, if made under an accountable expense reimbursement plan. Under this type of plan, expenses are reimbursed *only* if they are substantiated as to amount, date, and business nature, and any excess reimbursements must be returned to the church.

Example 1: Westview Church organizes a seminar and engages a speaker. The speaker is paid a \$750 honorarium, and Westview reimburses the travel expenses upon presentation of proper substantiation by the speaker. A Form 1099-MISC should be issued to the speaker for \$750.

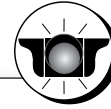
Example 2: Same facts as Example 1, except for the \$750 payment, \$250 is designated for travel expenses and the speaker substantiates to Westview for the travel. Since the honorarium is \$500 after excluding the substantiated payments, and therefore is less

than the \$600 limit, there is no requirement to issue a Form 1099-MISC to the speaker.

If Westview paid another honorarium to the same speaker during the same calendar year of \$100 or more, bringing the total for the year to the \$600 level, a Form 1099-MISC should be issued.

Example 3: Same facts as Example 1, except that of the \$750 payment, \$250 is designated for travel expenses. But the speaker does not account to Westview for the travel expenses. A Form 1099-MISC should be issued to the speaker for \$750.

Example 4: Westview Church contracts for janitorial services with an unincorporated janitorial service and pays \$2,000 during the year for this service. Westview should issue a Form 1099-MISC for these payments.



Caution

There is more misunderstanding about the use of the Form 1099-MISC than about most IRS forms. Payments of \$600 or more per calendar year to noncorporate providers of services trigger the filing of this form. This form should not be used for employee compensation payments. Thus, a church should not report ministerial compensation (or the housing allowance) on this form.

Payments to Volunteers

Payments to volunteers that represent a reimbursement under an accountable business expense reimbursement plan for expenses directly connected with the volunteer services are not reportable by the church to the volunteer.

Payments for auto mileage up to the maximum rate for charitable miles (14 cents per mile for 2019) are tax-free for volunteers. When a church provides liability insurance for its volunteers, the value of the coverage can be excluded from the volunteer's income as a working condition fringe benefit.

Payments to or on behalf of volunteers that are not business expenses are reported on Form W-2 or Form 1099-MISC, depending on whether or not a common law employee relationship exists. When the relationship takes the form of an employer-employee relationship, payments other than expense reimbursements are reported on Form W-2. Payments to nonemployee volunteers for medical, education, or personal living expenses must be reported as nonemployee compensation on Form 1099-MISC. Payments to volunteers for lodging, meals, and incidental expenses may be made under the per diem rules on a tax-free basis, if the duration of the travel is under one year. Unlike in the case of employees, volunteers must include in income any part of per diem allowances that exceed deductible travel expenses. Tax-free payments to volunteers for lodging, meals, and incidental expenses are limited to actual expenses (including use of the charitable mileage rate).



Remember

Tax law does not specifically address what deductions are allowable for volunteers. However, if the volunteer renders services under the direction and supervision of the ministry, then the tax provisions for expense reimbursement of employees appears to apply to such volunteers, including mileage reimbursement payments at the business mileage rate.

● Unrelated Business Income

Most churches are supported primarily from contributions or revenue from activities directly related to their exempt purposes. Sales of religious books, tuition at schools, and campers' fees are examples of exempt purpose revenue. On the other hand, income from activities not directly related to fulfilling a church's exempt purposes may be subject to the tax on unrelated business income.

All income of churches is presumed to be tax-exempt from federal income tax unless the income is generated by an activity that is

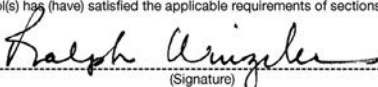
- not substantially related to the church's exempt purpose or function,
- a trade or business, *and*
- regularly carried on.

Although churches are exempt from filing Form 990, they must file Form 990-T (see page 29) if they have \$1,000 or more of gross unrelated business income (UBI) in a year. There is a specific deduction of \$1,000 in computing UBI. This specific deduction applies to an individual church, convention, or district.

● Racial Nondiscrimination

Form 5578, Annual Certification of Racial Nondiscrimination for a Private School Exempt from Federal Income Tax, must be filed by churches that operate, supervise, or control a private school. The form must be filed by the 15th day of the fifth month following the end of the organization's fiscal year. For organizations that must file Form 990, there is no requirement to file Form 5578, since the information is included in Schedule E.

The "private school" definition includes preschools; primary, secondary, preparatory, and high schools; as well as colleges and universities, whether operated as a separate legal entity or as an activity of a church.

Form 5578 (Rev. August 2013) Department of the Treasury Internal Revenue Service	Annual Certification of Racial Nondiscrimination for a Private School Exempt From Federal Income Tax ▶ Information about Form 5578 and its instructions is at www.irs.gov/form5578 . (For use by organizations that do not file Form 990 or Form 990-EZ)	OMB No. 1545-0213 Open to Public Inspection For IRS Use Only ▶
For the period beginning July 1, 2018 and ending June 30, 2019		
1a Name of organization that operates, supervises, and/or controls school(s). Fellowship Church Address (number and street or P.O. box no., if mail is not delivered to street address) East Main Street Room/suite City or town, state, and ZIP + 4 (If foreign address, list city or town, state or province, and country. Include postal code.) Lamont, KS 66855		1b Employer identification number 73-0896893
2a Name of central organization holding group exemption letter covering the school(s). (If same as 1a above, write "Same" and complete 2c.) If the organization in 1a holds an individual exemption letter, write "Not Applicable." Address (number and street or P.O. box no., if mail is not delivered to street address) Room/suite City or town, state, and ZIP + 4 (If foreign address, list city or town, state or province, and country. Include postal code.)		2b Employer identification number 2c Group exemption number (see instructions under <i>Definitions</i>)
3a Name of school. (If more than one school, write "See Attached," and attach a list of the names, complete addresses, including postal codes, and employer identification numbers of the schools.) If same as 1a, write "Same." Fellowship Christian School Address (number and street or P.O. box no., if mail is not delivered to street address) Same Room/suite City or town, state, and ZIP + 4 (If foreign address, list city or town, state or province, and country. Include postal code.) Same		3b Employer identification number, if any Same
Under penalties of perjury, I hereby certify that I am authorized to take official action on behalf of the above school(s) and that to the best of my knowledge and belief the school(s) has (have) satisfied the applicable requirements of sections 4.01 through 4.05 of Rev. Proc. 75-50, 1975-2 C.B. 587, for the period covered by this certification.		
 (Signature)		Ralph Winzeler, Superintendent (Type or print name and title.)
(Date)		5/26/19 (Date)
For Paperwork Reduction Act Notice, see instructions.		Cat. No. 42658A Form 5578 (Rev. 8-2013)

Summary of Payment Reporting Requirements

Below is an alphabetical list of some payments and the forms necessary to report them. It is not a complete list of payments, and the absence of a payment from the list does not suggest that the payment is exempt from reporting.

<u>Types of Payment</u>	<u>Report on Form</u>	<u>Types of Payment</u>	<u>Report on Form</u>
Advance earned income credit	W-2	Employee business expense reimbursement (<i>Nonaccountable plan</i>)	W-2
Annuities, periodic payments	1099-R	Fees for services:	
*Attorneys' fees	1099-MISC	Employee	W-2
**Auto, personal use of church-owned vehicle	W-2	Nonemployee	1099-MISC
Auto reimbursements (<i>nonaccountable plan</i>):		Group term life insurance	W-2 or 1099-R
Employee	W-2	Interest, mortgage	1098
Nonemployee	1099-MISC	Interest, other than mortgage	1099-INT
Awards:		Long-term care benefits	1099-LTC
Employee	W-2	Medical expense reimbursement plan (employee-funded)	5500, 5500-C, or 5500-R
Nonemployee	1099-MISC	Mileage (<i>nonaccountable plan</i>):	
Bonuses:		Employee	W-2
Employee	W-2	Nonemployee	1099-MISC
Nonemployee	1099-MISC	Moving expenses:	
Cafeteria/flexible benefit plans	5500/5500-C or 5500-R	Employee	W-2
Car expense (<i>nonaccountable plan</i>):		Nonemployee	1099-MISC
Employee	W-2	Prizes:	
Nonemployee	1099-MISC	Employee	W-2
Christmas bonuses:		Nonemployee	1099-MISC
Employee	W-2	Real estate proceeds	1099-S
Nonemployee	1099-MISC	Rents	1099-MISC
Commissions:		Royalties	1099-MISC
Employee	W-2	Severance pay	W-2
Nonemployee	1099-MISC	Sick pay	W-2
Compensation:		Supplemental unemployment	W-2
Employee	W-2	Vacation allowance:	
Nonemployee	1099-MISC	Employee	W-2
Dependent care payments	W-2	Nonemployee	1099-MISC
Director's fees	1099-MISC	Wages	W-2
Education expense reimbursement (<i>nonaccountable plan</i>):			
Employee	W-2		
Nonemployee	1099-MISC		

* The exemption from reporting payments made to corporations does not apply to payments to a lawyer or a law firm for legal services, even if the provider of the legal services is incorporated.

** Or, the value may be reported on a separate statement to the employee.

Form W-9
(Rev. October 2018)
Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service

Request for Taxpayer Identification Number and Certification

Go to www.irs.gov/FormW9 for instructions and the latest information.

Give Form to the requester. Do not send to the IRS.

1 Name (as shown on your income tax return). Name is required on this line; do not leave this line blank.
Richard K. Bennett

2 Business name/disregarded entity name, if different from above

3 Check appropriate box for federal tax classification of the person whose name is entered on line 1. Check only **one** of the following seven boxes.
☒ Individual/sole proprietor or single-member LLC
☐ C Corporation
☐ S Corporation
☐ Partnership
☐ Trust/estate
☐ Limited liability company. Enter the tax classification (C=C corporation, S=S corporation, P=Partnership) _____
☐ Other (see instructions) _____

4 Exemptions (codes apply only to certain entities, not individuals; see instructions on page 3):
 Exempt payee code (if any) _____
 Exemption from FATCA reporting code (if any) _____
 (Applies to accounts maintained outside the U.S.)

5 Address (number, street, and apt. or suite no.) See instructions.
829 Garner Street

6 City, state, and ZIP code
Thomasville, SC 27360

7 List account number(s) here (optional)

8 Requester's name and address (optional)

Part I Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN)

Enter your TIN in the appropriate box. The TIN provided must match the name given on line 1 to avoid backup withholding. For individuals, this is generally your social security number (SSN). However, for a resident alien, sole proprietor, or disregarded entity, see the instructions for Part I, later. For other entities, it is your employer identification number (EIN). If you do not have a number, see *How to get a TIN*, later.

Social security number
4 0 3 - 9 9 - 1 2 9 7

or
Employer identification number

Part II Certification

Under penalties of perjury, I certify that:

1. The number shown on this form is my correct taxpayer identification number (or I am waiting for a number to be issued to me); and

2. I am not subject to backup withholding because: (a) I am exempt from backup withholding, or (b) I have not been notified by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) that I am subject to backup withholding as a result of a failure to report all interest or dividends, or (c) the IRS has notified me that I am no longer subject to backup withholding; and

3. I am a U.S. citizen or other U.S. person (defined below); and

4. The FATCA code(s) entered on this form (if any) indicating that I am exempt from FATCA reporting is correct.

Certification instructions. You must cross out item 2 above if you have been notified by the IRS that you are currently subject to backup withholding because you have failed to report all interest and dividends on your tax return. For real estate transactions, item 2 does not apply. For mortgage interest paid, acquisition or abandonment of secured property, cancellation of debt, contributions to an individual retirement arrangement (IRA), and generally, payments other than interest and dividends, you are not required to sign the certification, but you must provide your correct TIN. See the instructions for Part II, later.

Sign Here Signature of U.S. person *Richard K. Bennett* Date **1/2/20**

Use this form to obtain the Taxpayer Identification Number in nonemployee situations.

Do Not Staple **6969**

Form 1096
Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service

Annual Summary and Transmittal of U.S. Information Returns

OMB No. 1545-0108
2020

FILER'S name
ABC Charity
Street address (including room or suite number)
2870 North Hull Street
City or town, state or province, country, and ZIP or foreign postal code
Traverse City, MI 49615

Name of person to contact
Marianne Smith
Telephone number
231-435-2201
Email address
marsmith@msn.com
Fax number
231-435-2205

For Official Use Only

1 Employer identification number
35-2946039

2 Social security number

3 Total number of forms
10

4 Federal income tax withheld
\$ 9843.00

5 Total amount reported with this Form 1096
\$ 9843.00

6 Enter an "X" in only one box below to indicate the type of form being filed.

W-2G 32	1097-BTC 50	1098 81	1098-C 78	1098-E 84	1098-F 03	1098-Q 74	1098-T 83	1099-A 80	1099-B 79	1099-C 85	1099-CAP 73	1099-DIV 91	1099-G 86	1099-INT 92	1099-K 10	1099-LS 16
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
1099-LTC 93	1099-MISC 95	1099-NEC 71	1099-OID 96	1099-PATR 97	1099-Q 31	1099-QA 1A	1099-R 98	1099-S 75	1099-SA 94	1099-SB 43	3921 25	3922 26	5498 28	5498-ESA 72	5498-QA 2A	5498-SA 27
☐	☒	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Return this entire page to the Internal Revenue Service. Photocopies are not acceptable.

Under penalties of perjury, I declare that I have examined this return and accompanying documents and, to the best of my knowledge and belief, they are true, correct, and complete.

Signature *Daniel L. Lewis* Title **Treasurer** Date **1/13/20**

This form is the or transmittal form that must accompany all your Forms 1099-MISC and other information forms.

9595 ☐ VOID ☐ CORRECTED		OMB No. 1545-0115		2019 Form 1099-MISC	Miscellaneous Income Copy A For Internal Revenue Service Center File with Form 1096. For Privacy Act and Paperwork Reduction Act Notice, see the 2019 General Instructions for Certain Information Returns.
PAYER'S name, street address, city or town, state or province, country, ZIP or foreign postal code, and telephone no. ABC Charity 110 Harding Avenue Cincinnati, OH 45963		1 Rents			
		2 Royalties			
PAYER'S TIN 35-1148942		RECIPIENT'S TIN 389-11-8067		3 Other income	4 Federal income tax withheld
				5 Fishing boat proceeds	6 Medical and health care payments
RECIPIENT'S name Mark A. Mitchell		Street address (including apt. no.) 512 Warren Avenue		7 Nonemployee compensation	8 Substitute payments in lieu of dividends or interest
				City or town, state or province, country, and ZIP or foreign postal code Norwood, OH 45212	
Account number (see instructions)		FATCA filing requirement ☐	2nd TIN not ☐	9 Payer made direct sales of \$5,000 or more of consumer products to a buyer (recipient) for resale ☐	10 Crop insurance proceeds
15a Section 409A deferrals \$		15b Section 409A income \$		11	12
				13 Excess golden parachute payments	14 Gross proceeds paid to an attorney
				16 State tax withheld	17 State/Payer's state no.
				18 State income	

Form **1099-MISC** Cat. No. 14425J www.irs.gov/Form1099MISC Department of the Treasury - Internal Revenue Service

Do Not Cut or Separate Forms on This Page — Do Not Cut or Separate Forms on This Page

Use this form to report royalty, rents, and payments for certain other nonemployee services.

9292 ☐ VOID ☐ CORRECTED		OMB No. 1545-0112		2019 Form 1099-INT	Interest Income Copy A For Internal Revenue Service Center File with Form 1096. For Privacy Act and Paperwork Reduction Act Notice, see the 2019 General Instructions for Certain Information Returns.
PAYER'S name, street address, city or town, state or province, country, ZIP or foreign postal code, and telephone no. Lancaster Community Church 1425 Spencer Avenue Logansport, IN 46958		Payer's RTN (optional)			
		1 Interest income \$ 913.00			
PAYER'S TIN 35-7921873		RECIPIENT'S TIN 307-20-6590		2 Early withdrawal penalty	
				3 Interest on U.S. Savings Bonds and Treas. obligations	
RECIPIENT'S name James R. Moore		Street address (including apt. no.) 804 Linden Avenue		4 Federal income tax withheld	5 Investment expenses
				City or town, state or province, country, and ZIP or foreign postal code Wabash, IN 46992	
				6 Foreign tax paid	7 Foreign country or U.S. possession
				8 Tax-exempt interest	9 Specified private activity bond interest
				10 Market discount	11 Bond premium
				12 Bond premium on Treasury obligations	13 Bond premium on tax-exempt bond
Account number (see instructions)		FATCA filing requirement ☐	2nd TIN not ☐	14 Tax-exempt and tax credit bond CUSIP no.	15 State
				16 State identification no.	17 State tax withheld

Form **1099-INT** Cat. No. 14410K www.irs.gov/Form1099INT Department of the Treasury - Internal Revenue Service

Do Not Cut or Separate Forms on This Page — Do Not Cut or Separate Forms on This Page

Use this form to report certain interest payments to the recipients.

Form 990-T Department of the Treasury Internal Revenue Service	Exempt Organization Business Income Tax Return (and proxy tax under section 6033(e)) For calendar year 2019 or other tax year beginning _____, 2019, and ending _____, 20_____. ▶ Go to www.irs.gov/Form990T for instructions and the latest information. ▶ Do not enter SSN numbers on this form as it may be made public if your organization is a 501(c)(3).	OMB No. 1545-0047 2019 Open to Public Inspection for 501(c)(3) Organizations Only	
A ☐ Check box if address changed B Exempt under section ☒ 501(c)(3) ☐ 408(e) ☐ 220(e) ☐ 408A ☐ 530(a) ☐ 529(a) C Book value of all assets at end of year 2,342,700	Print or Type Name of organization (☐ Check box if name changed and see instructions.) Family Bible Church Number, street, and room or suite no. If a P.O. box, see instructions. 400 North Sunset Avenue City or town, state or province, country, and ZIP or foreign postal code Lemon Grove, CA 92045	D Employer identification number (Employees' trust, see instructions.) 35-4427081 E Unrelated business activity code (See instructions.) 532000	
F Group exemption number (See instructions.) ▶ _____ G Check organization type ▶ ☒ 501(c) corporation ☐ 501(c) trust ☐ 401(a) trust ☐ Other trust			
H Enter the number of the organization's unrelated trades or businesses. ▶ <u>1</u> Describe the only (or first) unrelated trade or business here ▶ Sales of unrelated merchandise . If only one, complete Parts I–V. If more than one, describe the first in the blank space at the end of the previous sentence, complete Parts I and II, complete a Schedule M for each additional trade or business, then complete Parts III–V.			
I During the tax year, was the corporation a subsidiary in an affiliated group or a parent-subsidiary controlled group? . . . ▶ ☐ Yes ☒ No If "Yes," enter the name and identifying number of the parent corporation. ▶ _____			
J The books are in care of ▶ Tom Jones Telephone number ▶ 506-321-145			
Part I Unrelated Trade or Business Income			
	(A) Income	(B) Expenses	(C) Net
1a Gross receipts or sales			
b Less returns and allowances			
c Balance ▶	1c		
2 Cost of goods sold (Schedule A, line 7)	2		
3 Gross profit. Subtract line 2 from line 1c	3		
4a Capital gain net income (attach Schedule D)	4a		
b Net gain (loss) (Form 4797, Part II, line 17) (attach Form 4797)	4b		
c Capital loss deduction for trusts	4c		
5 Income (loss) from a partnership or an S corporation (attach statement)	5		
6 Rent income (Schedule C)	6		
7 Unrelated debt-financed income (Schedule E)	7	79,740	52,301
8 Interest, annuities, royalties, and rents from a controlled organization (Schedule F)	8		
9 Investment income of a section 501(c)(7), (9), or (17) organization (Schedule G)	9		
10 Exploited exempt activity income (Schedule I)	10		
11 Advertising income (Schedule J)	11		
12 Other income (See instructions; attach schedule)	12		
13 Total. Combine lines 3 through 12	13	79,740	52,301
Part II Deductions Not Taken Elsewhere (See instructions for limitations on deductions.) (Deductions must be directly connected with the unrelated business income.)			
14 Compensation of officers, directors, and trustees (Schedule K)	14		
15 Salaries and wages	15		
16 Repairs and maintenance	16		
17 Bad debts	17		
18 Interest (attach schedule) (see instructions)	18		
19 Taxes and licenses	19		
20 Depreciation (attach Form 4562)	20		
21 Less depreciation claimed on Schedule A and elsewhere on return	21a		21b
22 Depletion	22		
23 Contributions to deferred compensation plans	23		
24 Employee benefit programs	24		
25 Excess exempt expenses (Schedule I)	25		
26 Excess readership costs (Schedule J)	26		
27 Other deductions (attach schedule)	27		
28 Total deductions. Add lines 14 through 27	28		
29 Unrelated business taxable income before net operating loss deduction. Subtract line 28 from line 13	29		27,439
30 Deduction for net operating loss arising in tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2018 (see instructions)	30		
31 Unrelated business taxable income. Subtract line 30 from line 29	31		27,439

For Paperwork Reduction Act Notice, see instructions. Cat. No. 11291J Form 990-T (2019)

Charitable Gift Reporting

In tax law, a “gift” is the unconditional transfer of cash or property with no personal benefit to the giver. The mere transfer of funds to a church is not necessarily a gift. For example, when a parent pays the tuition for a child to attend a church-operated school, there is no gift or charitable deduction despite the educational nature of the organization. Yet, a gift restricted for a specific church purpose or a future time period is an unconditional transfer.

If payments are made to a church to receive something in exchange (an “exchange transaction”), the transaction is more in the nature of a purchase. The tax law states that a transfer to a church is not a contribution when made “with a reasonable expectation of financial return commensurate with the amount of the transfer.” When a transfer comprises both a gift and a purchase, only the gift portion is tax-deductible to the giver.

Charitable contributions are deductible if given “to and for the use of” a church to be used under its control to accomplish its exempt purposes.

The following are three types of gifts commonly given to churches:

- **Gifts without giver restrictions.** Contributions received without giver restrictions (e.g., “use where needed most”) are generally tax-deductible.
- **Giver-restricted gifts.** Givers often place temporary or permanent restrictions on gifts that limit their use to certain purposes or times. These stipulations specify a use for a contributed asset that is more specific than the nature of the church, the environment in which it operates, and the purposes specified in its articles of incorporation or bylaws (or comparable documents for unincorporated churches).

If the gift restrictions are consistent with the purposes of the church and the church accepts the gift with its restrictions, the gift generally qualifies for a tax deduction.

- **Personal gifts.** Gifts made through a church to an individual, where the giver has specified the identity of the person who is to receive the gift, by name, generally are not tax-deductible.

A church does not have a sound position to accept personal gifts. However, if a church accepts personal gifts, charitable gift acknowledgments should not be issued to the giver, and the church should affirmatively advise givers that the gifts are not tax-deductible.

● What Gifts Are *Not* Tax-Deductible?

The church should not provide a contribution acknowledgment for certain gifts. Some examples of gifts that do not result in a tax deduction are:

- **Services.** No deduction is allowed for the contribution of services to a church.

Example: A carpenter donates two months of labor on the construction of a new church facility. The time involved in carpentry work does not qualify for a charitable deduction. The carpenter is entitled to a charitable deduction for any out-of-pocket expenses for supplies donated to the project, and the mileage driving to and from the project is deductible at the charitable mileage rate (see page 5).



Warning

When a person makes a gift of services to a church, it may be the most valuable gift that can be made—a gift of one’s talents. However, the gift of services does not qualify for a charitable deduction and it should never be acknowledged by the church—except to express appreciation. A volunteer’s unreimbursed out-of-pocket expenses related to the gift of services may qualify as a charitable gift.

If donated out-of-pocket expenses, including mileage, are \$250 or more in a calendar year, the carpenter will need an acknowledgment from the church to substantiate the charitable deduction (see page 42).

- **Use of property.** The gift of the right to use property does not yield a tax deduction to the giver.

Example: A giver provides a church with the rent-free use of an automobile for a year. There is no charitable deduction available to the giver for the value of the use of the car. If the giver paid the personal property taxes, insurance, repairs, gas, or oil for the vehicle, these unreimbursed out-of-pocket expenses would be deductible as a charitable contribution.

- **Strings attached.** A gift must generally be complete and irrevocable to qualify for a charitable deduction. There is usually no charitable deduction if the giver leaves “strings attached” that can be pulled later to bring the gift back to the giver or remove it from the control of the church.

● **When Is a Gift Tax-Deductible?**

A charitable gift is considered made on the date of delivery. This date is important because it determines the tax year in which the gift is deductible, the valuation date (when applicable), and the date for determining whether the gift qualifies as short-term or long-term property (when applicable).

- **Checks.** Under the “delivered-when-mailed” rule, if a giver mails a contribution check to a nonprofit organization, the date of the mailing is deemed the date of delivery, if there are no restrictions on the time or manner of payment and the check is honored when presented.

There are two exceptions:

- ☐ **Postdated checks.** The date of mailing will not make any difference if the check is postdated. A postdated check is not an immediately payable contribution, but it is a promise to pay on the date shown.
- ☐ **Checks that bounce.** Generally, if a check is dishonored for insufficient funds, the gift will not be deemed to have been made when it was mailed or delivered.

Normally, the date on a U.S. Mail postmark will conclusively establish the date of mailing. A postage meter date may not be sufficient to establish the date of delivery for a gift that is mailed. The “delivered-when-mailed” rule applies to delivery by the U.S. Postal Service, not to private couriers.

- **Credit cards.** A contribution charged to a bank credit card is deductible by the giver on the date the charge is reflected by the credit card issuer, even though the giver does not pay the credit card charge until the next year.
- **Electronic funds transfer.** IRS Publication 526 (Charitable Contributions) does not provide specific guidance on electronic funds transfers (EFTs) via the internet or mobile devices. It says “pay-by-phone” arrangements are not deductible at the time the giver directs the payment but rather when the payment is made by the financial institution.
- **Pledges.** A pledge is not deductible until payment or other satisfaction of the pledge is made.
- **Securities.** A contribution of stock is completed upon the unconditional delivery of a properly endorsed stock certificate to the church or its agent. If the stock is mailed and is received by the church or its agent in the ordinary course of the mail, the gift is effective on the date of mailing. If the giver delivers a stock certificate to the issuing corporation or to the giver’s

broker for transfer to the name of the church, the contribution is not completed until the stock is actually transferred on the corporation's books.

- **Real estate.** A gift of real estate is deductible at the time a properly executed deed is delivered to the church.

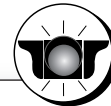
● Charitable Gift Acknowledgments

Givers desiring a federal income tax charitable contribution deduction must produce, if asked, a written acknowledgment from the church if a single contribution's value is \$250 or more. Strictly speaking, the burden of compliance with the \$250 or more rules falls on the giver. In reality, the practical burden and administrative costs fall on the church, not the giver.

If a giver makes multiple contributions of \$250 or more to the church, one acknowledgment that reflects the total amount of the giver's contributions to the church for the year is sufficient. In other words, the church can total all of the contributions for a giver and only show the total amount on the acknowledgment (see page 34 for sample acknowledgments).

- Information to be included in the acknowledgment. The following information must be included in the gift acknowledgment:

- ☐ the giver's name
- ☐ if cash, the amount of cash contributed
- ☐ if property, a description, but not the value of the property (if the gift is an auto, boat, or airplane, the ministry must generally provide Form 1098-C to the giver—see pages 35–37 for a more detailed discussion)
- ☐ a statement explaining whether the ministry provided any goods or services to the giver in exchange for the contribution
 - if goods or services were provided to the giver, a description and good-faith estimate of their value and a statement that the giver's charitable deduction is limited to the amount of the payment in excess of that value, and if services were provided consisting solely of intangible religious benefits, a statement to that effect
 - if no goods or services were provided to the giver, the acknowledgment must state so
- ☐ the date the donation was made
- ☐ the date the acknowledgment was issued



Caution

A giver will not be allowed a charitable deduction for single donations of \$250 or more unless the giver has an acknowledgment from the church. This applies to any type of donation. For a single donation of \$250 or more made by check, the canceled check is not adequate substantiation.

- **When acknowledgments should be issued.** Givers must obtain their acknowledgments no later than the earlier of either the due date, plus any extension, of their income tax returns or the date the return is filed. If a giver receives the acknowledgment after this date, the gift does not qualify for a contribution deduction, even on an amended return.

If the church is issuing acknowledgments on an annual basis, it should try to get them to their givers by at least January 31 each year and earlier in January if possible. This will assist givers in gathering the necessary data for tax return preparation.

- **When acknowledgments should not be issued.** Churches are sometimes asked to issue acknowledgments when no acknowledgment is due. When payments made to the church represent the fair market value of products or services provided to the payer, no

acknowledgment should be issued. When a check is given to the church but the payee is another nonprofit organization, no acknowledgment is due.

Example 1: The Brown family uses the sanctuary and fellowship hall for a wedding and a reception. The normal rental fee is \$300. Their check to the church for \$300 is marked “Contribution,” and they ask for an acknowledgment since the amount was for \$250 or more. No acknowledgment should be given because no charitable contribution was made.

Example 2: The Brown family uses the sanctuary and fellowship hall for a wedding and a reception. The church does not have a stated use fee but asks for a donation from those who use the facility. The comparable fee to rent similar facilities is for \$250. The Browns give a check to the church for \$250 marked “Contribution” and ask for an acknowledgment since it was for \$250 or more. No acknowledgment should be given because no charitable contribution was made.

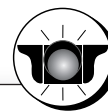
Example 3: The church operates a school. The parent of a student at the school writes a \$400 tuition check payable to the church and requests an acknowledgment since it was for \$250 or more. No acknowledgment should be given because no charitable contribution was made.

Example 4: The Sunday services are recorded, and recordings from the service may be obtained for a “contribution” of \$5. This is a quid pro quo transaction (see pages 39–41). There is generally no charitable deduction for this payment since the \$5 approximates the fair market value of the recording. (*Note:* Simply calling a payment a “contribution” does not make it so.)

- **Frequency of issuing acknowledgments.** Acknowledgments can be issued gift-by-gift, monthly, quarterly, annually, or by any other frequency. For ease of administration and clear communication with givers, many churches provide an annual acknowledgment for all gifts, whether more or less than \$250.
- **Form of acknowledgments.** Except for Form 1098-C—used for gifts of autos, boats, or airplanes—no specific design of the acknowledgment is required. The IRS has not issued any sample acknowledgments.

An acknowledgment may be in hard-copy or electronic form. An acknowledgment can be issued as a letter, e-mail, or as an attachment to an e-mail. Additionally, a gift acknowledgment may be downloaded from the church’s website giving platform.

- **Separate gifts of less than \$250.** If a giver makes separate gifts during a calendar year of less than \$250, there is no acknowledgment requirement since each gift is a separate contribution. The giver’s canceled check will provide sufficient substantiation.
- **Donations payable to another charity.** A giver may make a gift of \$250 or more payable to a mission organization, unrelated to the church, for the support of a particular missionary serving with the mission. No acknowledgment is required by the church. Since the check was payable to the mission agency, that entity will need to issue the acknowledgment to document the gift.



Caution

If an individual is chosen as a representative to an annual church-related convention, purchases an airline ticket for \$500, and is not reimbursed by the church, this expense may be claimed as a charitable deduction. The church should provide a statement describing the services provided in attending the convention and state that no goods or services were provided in exchange for the gift, if this is true.

Sample Charitable Gift AcknowledgmentReceived from: Howard K. Auburn
Cash received as an absolute gift:

Acknowledgment #1

Date Cash Received	Amount Received
1/2/19	\$250.00
1/16/19	50.00
3/13/19	300.00
3/27/19	100.00
6/12/19	500.00
7/10/19	150.00
8/21/19	200.00
10/16/19	400.00
11/20/19	350.00
	<u>\$2,300.00</u>

Any goods or services you may have received in connection with this gift were solely intangible religious benefits.

(**Note:** It is very important for a church to use wording of this nature when no goods or services were given in exchange for the gift.)

This document is necessary for any available federal income tax deduction for your contribution. Please retain it for your records.

Acknowledgment issued on: January 10, 2020

Acknowledgment issued by: Harold Morrison, Treasurer
Castleview Church
1008 High Drive
Dover, DE 19901

This sample acknowledgment is based on the following assumptions:

- A. No goods or services were provided in exchange for the gifts other than intangible religious benefits.
- B. The acknowledgment is issued on a periodic or annual basis for all gifts, whether over or under \$250.

All acknowledgments should be numbered consecutively for control and accounting purposes for all the acknowledgments.

Sample Charitable Gift Acknowledgment

Received from: Charles K. Vandell

Acknowledgment #2

Cash received:

Date Cash Received	Gross Amount Received	Value of Goods or Services	Net Charitable Contribution
1/23/19	\$80.00	\$25.00 ⁽¹⁾	\$ 55.00
3/20/19	300.00		300.00
4/24/19	60.00		60.00
6/19/19	500.00	100.00 ⁽²⁾	400.00
9/04/19	275.00		275.00
10/30/19	200.00		200.00
12/18/19	1,000.00		1,000.00
			<u>\$2,290.00</u>

Property received described as follows:

Received on October 22, 2019, 12 brown Samsonite folding chairs.

In return for certain gifts listed above, we provided you with the following goods or services (our estimate of the fair market value is indicated):

- (1) Christian music CDs \$25.00
- (2) Limited edition art print \$100.00

You may have also received intangible religious benefits, but these benefits do not need to be valued for tax purposes.

The deductible portion of your contribution for federal income tax purposes is limited to the excess of your contribution over the value of goods and services we provided to you.

This document is necessary for any available federal income tax deduction for your contribution. Please retain it for your records.

Acknowledgment issued on: January 15, 2020

Acknowledgment issued by: Harold Morrison, Treasurer
Castleview Church
1008 High Drive
Dover, DE 19901

This sample acknowledgment is based on the following assumptions:

- A. Goods or services were provided in exchange for the gifts.
- B. The acknowledgment is issued on a periodic or annual basis for all gifts whether over or under \$250.

All acknowledgments should be numbered consecutively for control and accounting purposes.

- **Giver's out-of-pocket expenses.** Volunteers may incur out-of-pocket expenses on behalf of the church. Substantiation from the church is required if a volunteer claims a deduction for unreimbursed expenses of \$250 or more. However, the IRS acknowledges that the church may be unaware of the details of the expenses or the dates on which they were incurred. Therefore, the church must substantiate only the types of services performed relating to the out-of-pocket expenses.
- **Foreign organizations.** It may be inappropriate to accept gifts restricted for a foreign organization even if the charitable purposes of the foreign charity are consistent with the purposes of the church.

Example: An individual offers to make a \$5,000 donation to a U.S.-based ministry restricted for the Sri Lanka Relief Outreach (a foreign organization) for its relief and development purposes. While the church provides funding for various foreign missionary endeavors, it has no connection with the Sri Lanka Relief Outreach and has no practical way to provide due diligence in relation to a gift to this entity. Based on these facts, the gift has the characteristics of a pass-through gift. The funds should generally not be accepted by the church.

- **Individuals.** Gifts made by a taxpayer to poor or needy individuals or to employees of a church generally do not qualify as charitable contributions and are not the basis for a gift acknowledgment.

● Reporting to the IRS

Most gifts do not require any reporting by the church to the IRS. In addition to gifts of automobiles, boats, and airplanes, certain gifts require IRS reporting, or execution of a form that the giver files with the IRS:

- **Noncash gifts in excess of \$500.** Gifts of property valued at \$500 or more require the completion of certain information on page 1 of Form 8283. For gifts between \$500 and \$5,000 in value, the IRS does not require an appraisal or signature of the church.
- **Noncash gifts in excess of \$5,000.** Additional substantiation requirements apply to contributions of property (other than money and publicly traded securities), if the total claimed or reported value of the property is more than \$5,000. For these gifts, the giver must obtain a qualified appraisal and attach an appraisal summary to the return on which the deduction is claimed. There is an exception for nonpublicly traded stock. If the claimed value of the stock does not exceed \$10,000 but is greater than \$5,000, the giver does not have to obtain an appraisal by a qualified appraiser.

The appraisal declaration must be completed on page two of Form 8283 (see pages 44–45), signed and dated by the church and the appraiser, and attached to the giver's return. The signature by the church does not represent concurrence with the appraised value of the contributed property.

If Form 8283 is required, it is the giver's responsibility to file it. The church is under no responsibility to see that this form is filed or that it is properly completed. However, advising givers of their obligations and providing them with the form can produce giver goodwill.

- **Church reporting for contributed property.** If a noncash gift requiring an appraisal summary on Form 8283 is sold, exchanged, or otherwise disposed of by the church within three years after the date of its contribution, the church must file Form 8282 (see pages 46–47) with the IRS within 125 days of the disposition of the asset.

This form provides detailed information on the gift and the disposal of the property. A copy of this information return must be provided to the giver and retained by the church. A church that receives a charitable contribution of property valued at more than \$5,000 from a corporation generally does not have to complete Form 8283.

A letter or other written communication from a church acknowledging receipt of the property and showing the name of the giver, the date and location of the contribution, and a detailed description of the property is an acceptable contribution acknowledgment for a gift of property.

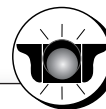
There is no requirement to include the value of contributed property on the acknowledgment. A tension often surrounds a significant gift of property because the giver may request the church to include an excessively high value on the charitable acknowledgment. It is wise for the church to remain impartial in the matter and simply acknowledge the property by description with the exclusion of a dollar amount.

Example: A church receives a gift of real estate. The acknowledgment should include the legal description of the real property and a description of the improvements, with no indication of the dollar value.

- **Acknowledging and reporting gifts of autos, boats, and airplanes.** Churches are required to provide contemporaneous written acknowledgment (generally using Form 1098-C; see page 36) containing specific information to givers of autos, boats, and airplanes. Taxpayers are required

to include a copy of the written acknowledgments with their tax returns in order to receive a deduction. The church is also required to provide the information contained in the acknowledgment to the IRS. The information included in such acknowledgments as well as the meaning of “contemporaneous” depends on what the church does with the donated vehicle.

Vehicle sold before use or improvement. If the donated auto, boat, or airplane is sold before significant intervening use or material improvement by the church, the gross proceeds received by the church from the sale of the vehicle must be included on the written acknowledgment. Therefore, for donated property sold before use or improvement, the deductible amount is the gross proceeds received from the sale.



Caution

Charitable deductions for gifts of automobiles, boats, and airplanes are generally limited to the gross proceeds of the sale of the property by the church.

7578		☐ VOID	☐ CORRECTED	Contributions of Motor Vehicles, Boats, and Airplanes	
DONOR'S name, street address, city or town, state or province, country, ZIP or foreign postal code, and telephone no.		1 Date of contribution		OMB No. 1545-1959	
Lamont Community Church 101 East Main Street Lamont, KS 66855		1/15/19		Form 1098-C	
		2a Odometer mileage		(Rev. November 2019)	
		81,980		For calendar year 20	
		2b Year	2c Make	2d Model	
		2010	Chevy	Colorado	
DONOR'S TIN	DONOR'S TIN	3 Vehicle or other identification number			
35-0189211	514-41-8007	1FAP58923V159753			
DONOR'S name		4a ☒ Donee certifies that vehicle was sold in arm's length transaction to unrelated party			
Fred Wilbur		4b Date of sale			
Street address (including apt. no.)		1/25/19			
512 North Main		4c Gross proceeds from sale (see instructions)			
City or town, state or province, country, and ZIP or foreign postal code		\$ 3,000			
Lamont, KS 66855					
5a ☐ Donee certifies that vehicle will not be transferred for money, other property, or services before completion of material improvements or significant intervening use					
5b ☐ Donee certifies that vehicle is to be transferred to a needy individual for significantly below fair market value in furtherance of donee's charitable purpose					
5c Donee certifies the following detailed description of material improvements or significant intervening use and duration of use					
6a Did you provide goods or services in exchange for the vehicle? ▶ Yes ☐ No ☒					
6b Value of goods and services provided in exchange for the vehicle					
\$					
6c Describe the goods and services, if any, that were provided. If this box is checked, donee certifies that the goods and services consisted solely of intangible religious benefits ▶ ☐					
7 Under the law, the donor may not claim a deduction of more than \$500 for this vehicle if this box is checked ▶ ☐					

Form **1098-C** (Rev. 11-2019) Cat. No. 39732R www.irs.gov/Form1098C Department of the Treasury - Internal Revenue Service

Copy A
For Internal Revenue Service Center
File with Form 1098.
For Privacy Act and Paperwork Reduction Act Notice, see the current General Instructions for Certain Information Returns.

Vehicle not sold before use or improvement. Churches may plan to significantly use or materially improve a donated auto, boat, or airplane before or instead of selling the property. The deductible amount for contributed autos, boats, or airplanes that will be used or improved by the church is the fair market value of the property, as determined by the giver, taking into consideration accessories, mileage, and other indicators of the property's general condition.

In certain instances, an auto, boat, or airplane may be sold at a price significantly below fair market value (or gratuitously transferred) to needy individuals in direct furtherance of the church's charitable purpose.

Generally, no deduction is allowed unless givers receive Form 1098-C within 30 days after the date that the property is sold or within 30 days of the donation date if the church keeps the property. If the property is sold, givers must be informed of the gross selling price.

If the church keeps the property, the private-party sale price must be used by givers to figure the charitable tax deduction, not the higher dealer retail price.

● Special Charitable Contribution Issues

Granting of Scholarships

When scholarship assistance is provided by a church, it requires careful compliance with tax laws and regulations. Three distinct areas of the tax law must be addressed:

- **Protecting the contributor's tax deduction.** To qualify for a charitable gift deduction, gifts must be "to or for the use of" a church, not an individual. If a giver desires to make a tax-deductible gift for scholarships to be awarded by the church, the giver must not identify the scholarship recipient, even if that individual is unrelated to the giver.

The group of individuals that may properly receive scholarship assistance from a church is called a charitable class. A charitable class must be large or indefinite enough that providing aid to members of the class benefits the community as a whole. Examples of broad charitable classes may include low-income students or students with specific interests.

The following five guidelines apply to protecting the contribution deduction:

1. The church determines all scholarship recipients through the use of a scholarship committee.
 2. The church has a well-published policy stating that it determines the recipients according to its own policies and that it expressly rejects any effort to honor a giver's recommendation(s).
 3. All scholarship policies contain the following statement: "Scholarships are awarded without regard to sex, race, nationality, or national origin."
 4. Recipients of scholarships and the amount they are to receive will be based on funds already received.
 5. At a minimum, the criteria for scholarship qualification are in writing.
- **Protecting the status of the payments to the scholarship recipient.** Only a candidate for a degree can exclude amounts received as a scholarship. A qualified scholarship is any payment to or for the student if it is for "tuition and fees" or for enrollment or "fees, books, supplies, and equipment" required for specific courses. It is not necessary for a church granting a scholarship to confirm that it will be used only for qualified uses. The person receiving the scholarship must report excess amounts as taxable income.



Key Issue

Too often, well-meaning people want to help a relative or a friend pay their school bills, plus they want a tax deduction for the assistance. So, instead of making a personal nondeductible gift to the intended beneficiary, they make a "gift" to a church with a request to provide a scholarship for a designated individual. This transfer of funds is not a charitable contribution and the funds should not be accepted by the church.

➤ **Employee dependent scholarship programs.** Generally, scholarships for employees' dependents will be considered taxable compensation to the employee unless they meet the following precise guidelines. A few of the requirements include:

1. The existence of the program must not be presented as a benefit of employment by the church.
2. Selection of beneficiaries must be made by an independent committee.
3. Selection must be based solely upon substantial objective standards that are completely unrelated to the employment of the recipients or their parents.
4. Generally, not more than 25% of eligible dependents may be recipients of scholarships.

Contributions to Needy Individuals and Benevolence Funds

Contributions made directly by a giver to needy individuals are not deductible. To qualify for a charitable deduction, contributions must be made to the church. Contributions to benevolence funds may be claimed as charitable deductions if they are not earmarked for particular recipients.

A gift to a church involved in helping needy people that is marked "to aid the unemployed" is generally deductible. Yet if the gift is designated or restricted for the "Brown family" and the church passes the money on to the Browns, the gift is generally not tax-deductible.

If a giver makes a *suggestion* about the beneficiary of a benevolent contribution, it will generally be deductible if the church exercises proper control over the benevolence fund. The suggestion must only be advisory in nature, and the church may accept or reject the gift. However, if every "suggestion" is honored by the church, the deduction as a charitable contribution could be challenged by the IRS.

Sample Benevolence Fund Policy

Whereas, New Haven Church has a ministry to needy individuals; and

Whereas, The church desires to establish a Benevolence Fund through which funds for the support of needy individuals may be administered; and

Whereas, The church desires to operate the Benevolence Fund according to the highest standards of integrity;

Resolved, That New Haven Church establish a Benevolence Fund to help individuals in financial need and develop written procedures to document the need, establish reasonable limitations of support per person during a specified time period, and obtain external verification of the need; and

Resolved, That the church will accept only contributions to the Benevolence Fund that are "to or for the use" of the church, and their use must be subject to the control and discretion of the church board. Givers may make suggestions but not designations or restrictions concerning the identity of the needy individuals; and

Resolved, That the church will provide a charitable contribution acknowledgment for gifts that meet the test outlined in the previous resolution. The church reserves the right to return any gifts that do not meet the test.

A church may want to help a particular individual or family that has unusually high medical bills or other valid personal financial needs. To announce that funds will be received for the individual or family and to acknowledge the monies through the church makes the gifts personal and not deductible as charitable contributions. An option is for the church to set up a trust fund at a local bank. Contributions to the trust fund would not be deductible for tax purposes. Payments from the trust fund would not represent taxable income to a needy individual or family. This method of helping the needy person or family is a sound approach and would represent personal gifts from one individual to another.

**Warning**

An area of frequent abuse involves a donation in which the giver specifies that the money must go to a particular individual (or family) to assist their financial needs. Before accepting such a gift, a church must exercise due diligence to ensure the transaction does not actually constitute earmarking of the funds by a giver, which is not deductible as a charitable contribution.

Contributions to Support Missionaries

Donations may be received by a church, *preferenced* for the support of a particular missionary (often referred to as deputized fundraising). The IRS has acknowledged that deputized fundraising is a widespread and legitimate practice and that the contributions properly raised by this method are tax-deductible.

A gift preferenced for the support of a particular missionary will generally be used to support the preferred missionary. However, the church, at their discretion, could choose to use the gift to support another missionary. In either case, the gift is restricted for missionary support—either through a mission-sending ministry or to directly support a missionary associated with the church—and cannot be used for other church purposes.

**Idea**

Donations for short-term mission trips generally fall under the same rules as gifts to support the ministry of career missionaries. Even gifts from an adult trip participant to a church to fund the adult's trip may qualify for a charitable deduction. Further analysis is necessary regarding the person vs. ministry purpose of the trip when funds are raised for minors.

Contributions for Short-Term Mission Trips

It is a common practice for churches to raise funds to send volunteers on short-term mission trips. The funds are often raised by a participant preferenced for his or her own trip expenses, as opposed to raising the funds for the group of volunteers as a whole.

Tax-deductible contributions for short-term missionary trips must be made “to or for the use of” the church.

If the giver only intends to benefit the person—using the church as an intermediary in order to obtain a tax deduction for an otherwise nondeductible gift—the contribution will not be tax-deductible.

Such a motivation may be encouraged by promises of a refund if the person does not go or if too much money is raised.

However, when the church exercises control over the project, the contributions, and who participates; and when contribution requests emphasize funding the project, as a whole, the giver's contributions should be treated as tax-deductible gifts to the church.

Quid Pro Quo Disclosure Requirements

When a giver receives goods or services of value approximate to the amount transferred to a church, there is no gift. This is because the person received a “quid pro quo” of an equivalent amount in exchange for the transfer. If the payment to a church exceeds the approximate amount of goods or services provided by the church to the giver, the difference qualifies as a charitable gift.

The church is required to provide an acknowledgment for all transactions in which the giver makes a payment of more than \$75 to the church and receives goods or services (other than intangible religious benefits or items of token value).

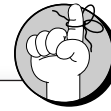
- **Form of the acknowledgment.** The acknowledgment must:
 - ☐ inform the giver that the amount of the contribution that is deductible for federal income tax purposes is limited to the difference in the amount of money and the value of any property contributed by the giver over the value of the goods or services provided by the church, and
 - ☐ provide the giver with a good-faith estimate of the value of goods or services that the church is providing in exchange for the contribution.

Only single payments of more than \$75 are subject to the rules. Payments are not cumulative. It is not a difference of \$75 between the amount given by the giver and the value of the object received by the giver that triggers the disclosure requirements, but the amount actually paid by the giver.

- **Calculating the gift portion.** It is not a requirement for the church to actually complete the subtraction of the benefit from a cash payment, showing the net charitable deduction. However, providing the net amount available for a charitable deduction is a good approach for clear communication with givers.
- **When to make the required disclosures.** The disclosure of the value of goods or services provided to a giver may be made in the solicitation as well as in the subsequent acknowledgment. However, sufficient information will generally not be available to make proper disclosure upon solicitation. For example, the value of a dinner may not be known at the time the solicitation is made.
- **Goods provided to givers.** To determine the net charitable contribution, a gift must generally be reduced by the fair market value of any premium, incentive, or other benefit received by the giver in exchange for the gift. Common examples of premiums are books, CDs, DVDs, Bibles, and other resources. For gifts of over \$75, organizations must advise the giver of the fair market value of the premium or incentive and that the value is not deductible for tax purposes.

Givers must reduce their charitable deduction by the fair market value of goods or services they receive, even when the goods or services were donated to the church for use as premiums or gifts or when they were bought wholesale by the church. Therefore, churches cannot pass along to givers the savings realized by receiving products at no cost or buying products at a discount.

In certain circumstances, if givers receive unsolicited free, low-cost articles (free to the giver and low-cost to the distributing church) as part of the church's stewardship efforts, they are allowed a full tax deduction for the donation:



Remember

Many churches offer products and suggest a donation amount with respect to the products. For example, a church may offer a book with a suggested donation amount of \$30. If the fair market value of the book is \$30 and the individual sends \$30 to the church, no charitable donation has been made. However, if the church receives \$50, a \$20 charitable deduction is available.



Warning

A church must furnish a disclosure statement in connection with either the solicitation or the acknowledgment of a quid pro quo transaction of over \$75. The statement must be in writing and must be made in a manner that is likely to come to the attention of the giver. For example, a disclosure in small print within a larger document might not meet this requirement.

- ❑ **Low-cost items.** If an item that has a cost (not retail value) of less than \$11.10 (2019 inflation-adjusted amount) and bears the church's name or logo is given in return for a donation of more than \$55.50 (2019 inflation-adjusted amount), the giver may claim a charitable deduction for the full amount of the donation. Examples of items that often qualify as tokens are coffee mugs, key chains, bookmarks, and calendars.
- ❑ ***De minimis* benefits.** A giver can take a full deduction if the fair market value of the benefits received in connection with a gift does not exceed 2% of the donation or \$111 (2019 inflation-adjusted amount), whichever is less.
- **Examples of the quid pro quo rules.** Here are some examples of how the quid pro quo rules apply.
 - ❑ **Admission to events.** Many churches sponsor banquets, concerts, or other events to which givers and prospective givers are invited in exchange for a contribution or other payment. Often, the giver receives a benefit equivalent to the payment and no charitable deduction is available.

But if the amount paid is more than the value received, the amount in excess of the fair market value is deductible if the giver intended to make a contribution.
 - ❑ **Bazaars.** Payments for items sold at bazaars and bake sales are not tax-deductible to givers since the purchase price generally equals the fair market value of the item.

Receipting a taxpayer other than the giver

Givers or prospective givers sometimes present challenging requests to churches. Some requests relate to the receipting of a gift or potential gift. If a giver asks a church to issue a gift receipt to a taxpayer other than the one making the gift, what should the church do?

- Should the church automatically issue the receipt as requested by the giver, or should the church ask for an explanation?
- If the giver provides an explanation that evidences an attempt to understate income or social security taxes, what should the church do?
- If the church provides a receipt to a taxpayer other than the giver, is the church aiding tax evasion?

The following policy provides sound guidance on this issue:

Policy on Issuing Receipts to Someone Other Than the Giver

When the church receives requests for receipts to be issued to a taxpayer other than the remitter of the funds, receipts will be issued only to the taxpayer making the gift.

- For a cash gift, the person or entity named on the check (or the individual delivering the cash) is the one to whom the receipt is addressed.
- The person or entity transferring ownership of noncash assets to a church is the giver.

The following exceptions to this policy may be permitted:

- If the giver documents the appropriateness of issuing a receipt to a taxpayer other than the giver, an exception may be made to the policy.
- To facilitate the processing of modest gifts, an exception may be made for small gifts where the risk of significant fraud is diminished.

Sample Letter to Volunteers

Date _____

Dear Volunteer:

We appreciate the time, energy, and out-of-pocket costs you devote to our cause as follows:

[Description of Services/Expenses Provided/Date Provided]

No goods or services were provided to you by our church, except intangible religious benefits, in consideration of your volunteer efforts.

You may deduct unreimbursed expenses that you incur incidental to your volunteer work. Transportation costs (travel from home to our church or other places where you render services), phone calls, postage stamps, stationery, and similar out-of-pocket costs are deductible.

You can deduct the IRS approved charitable mileage rate (14 cents per mile for 2019) in computing the costs of operating your car while doing volunteer work as well as unreimbursed parking and toll costs. Instead of using the cents-per-mile method, you can deduct your actual auto expenses, provided you keep proper records. However, insurance and depreciation on your car are not deductible.

If you travel as a volunteer and must be away from home overnight, reasonable payments for meals and lodging as well as your travel costs are deductible. Your out-of-pocket costs at a convention connected with your volunteer work are deductible if you were duly chosen as a representative of our church.

You cannot deduct travel expenses as charitable gifts if there's a significant element of personal pleasure, recreation, or vacation in the travel.

You cannot deduct the value of your services themselves. For example, if you devote 100 hours during the year to typing for us and the prevailing rate for these services is \$8.00 per hour, you cannot deduct the \$800 value of your services. Although deductions are allowed for property gifts, the IRS doesn't consider your services "property." Nor is the use of your home for meetings a "property contribution."

Finally, you may be required to substantiate your deduction to the IRS. Be prepared to prove your costs with canceled checks, receipted bills, and diary entries. If your expenses total \$250 or more for the calendar year, you must have this acknowledgment in hand before you file your income tax return (including any extensions).

Again, thank you for furthering our cause with that most precious commodity: your time.

Castlevew Church

Sample Letter to Noncash Givers

Charitable Gift Acknowledgment for Noncash Gifts (other than for autos, boats, or airplanes)

RETAIN FOR INCOME TAX PURPOSES

Noncash Acknowledgment # _____

(All acknowledgments should
be numbered consecutively
for control and accounting
purposes.)

Date Acknowledgment Issued _____

Giver's name and address _____

Thank you for your noncash gift as follows:

Date of gift: _____

Description of gift: _____

(**Note:** No value is shown for the gift. Valuation is the responsibility of the giver.)

To substantiate your gift for IRS purposes, the tax law requires that this acknowledgment state whether you have received any goods or services in exchange for the gift. You have received no goods or services. (**Note:** If goods or services were provided to the giver, replace the previous sentence with: In return for your contribution, you have received the following goods or services (description) which we value at (good-faith estimate). The value of the goods and services you received must be deducted from the value of your contribution to determine your charitable deduction.)

If your noncash gifts for the year total more than \$500, you must include Form 8283 (a copy of Form 8283 and its instructions are enclosed for your convenience) with your income tax return. Section A is used to report gifts valued at \$5,000 or under. You can complete Section A on your own. When the value of the gift is more than \$5,000, you will need to have the property appraised. The appraiser's findings are reported in Section B of Form 8283. The rules also apply if you give "similar items of property" with a total value above \$5,000—even if you gave the items to different charities. Section B of Form 8283 must be signed by the appraiser. As the donee, we have already signed the form. It is essential to attach the form to your tax return.

You might want an appraisal (even if your gift does not require one) in case you have to convince the IRS of the property's worth. You never need an appraisal or an appraisal summary for gifts of publicly traded securities, even if their total value exceeds \$5,000. You must report those gifts (when the value is more than \$500) by completing Section A of Form 8283 and attaching it to your return.

For gifts of closely held stock, an appraisal is not required if the value of the stock is under \$10,000, but part of the appraisal summary form must be completed if the value is over \$5,000. If the gift is valued over \$10,000, then both an appraisal and an appraisal summary form are required.

If we receive a gift of property subject to the appraisal summary rules, we must report to both the IRS and you if we dispose of the gift within three years.

Again, we are grateful for your generous contribution. Please let us know if we can give you and your advisors more information about the IRS's reporting requirements.

Castleview Church

Note: If the gift involves an auto, boat, or airplane, see pages 35–37 for the gift deduction rules.

Form 8283 (Rev. July 2019) Department of the Treasury Internal Revenue Service	Noncash Charitable Contributions ▶ Attach one or more Forms 8283 to your tax return if you claimed a total deduction of over \$500 for all contributed property. ▶ Go to www.irs.gov/Form8283 for instructions and the latest information.	OMB No. 1545-0908 Attachment Sequence No. 155 Identifying number 392-83-1982						
Name(s) shown on your income tax return Mark A. and Joan E. Murphy								
Note: Figure the amount of your contribution deduction before completing this form. See your tax return instructions.								
Section A. Donated Property of \$5,000 or Less and Publicly Traded Securities —List in this section only an item (or groups of similar items) for which you claimed a deduction of \$5,000 or less. Also list publicly traded securities and certain other property even if the deduction is more than \$5,000 (see instructions).								
Part I Information on Donated Property —If you need more space, attach a statement.								
1	(a) Name and address of the donee organization	(b) If donated property is a vehicle (see instructions), check the box. Also enter the vehicle identification number (unless Form 1098-C is attached).	(c) Description and condition of donated property (For a vehicle, enter the year, make, model, and mileage. For securities and other property, see instructions.)					
A	Endless Mountain Church 561 Maple, Rochester, NY 14623	☐	Used bedroom furniture					
B		☐						
C		☐						
D		☐						
E		☐						
Note: If the amount you claimed as a deduction for an item is \$500 or less, you do not have to complete columns (e), (f), and (g).								
A	(d) Date of the contribution	(e) Date acquired by donor (mo., yr.)	(f) How acquired by donor	(g) Donor's cost or adjusted basis	(h) Fair market value (see instructions)	(i) Method used to determine the fair market value		
A	10/1/19	4/15	Purchased	3,400	750	Sales of comparable used furniture		
B								
C								
D								
E								
Part II Partial Interests and Restricted Use Property —Complete lines 2a through 2e if you gave less than an entire interest in a property listed in Part I. Complete lines 3a through 3c if conditions were placed on a contribution listed in Part I; also attach the required statement (see instructions).								
2a Enter the letter from Part I that identifies the property for which you gave less than an entire interest ▶ _____ If Part II applies to more than one property, attach a separate statement.								
b Total amount claimed as a deduction for the property listed in Part I: (1) For this tax year ▶ _____ (2) For any prior tax years ▶ _____								
c Name and address of each organization to which any such contribution was made in a prior year (complete only if different from the donee organization above): Name of charitable organization (donee) _____ Address (number, street, and room or suite no.) _____ City or town, state, and ZIP code _____								
d For tangible property, enter the place where the property is located or kept ▶ _____								
e Name of any person, other than the donee organization, having actual possession of the property ▶ _____								
3a Is there a restriction, either temporary or permanent, on the donee's right to use or dispose of the donated property?							Yes	No
b Did you give to anyone (other than the donee organization or another organization participating with the donee organization in cooperative fundraising) the right to the income from the donated property or to the possession of the property, including the right to vote donated securities, to acquire the property by purchase or otherwise, or to designate the person having such income, possession, or right to acquire?							Yes	No
c Is there a restriction limiting the donated property for a particular use?							Yes	No
For Paperwork Reduction Act Notice, see separate instructions.							Cat. No. 62299J Form 8283 (Rev. 7-2019)	

This form must be completed and filed with the giver's income tax return for gifts of property valued at \$500 or more. There is no requirement of an appraisal or signature of the donee organization for gifts valued between \$500 and \$5,000.

Form 8283 (Rev. 7-2019)

Page **2**

Name(s) shown on your income tax return

Mark A. and Joan E. Murphy

Identifying number

392-83-1982

Section B. Donated Property Over \$5,000 (Except Publicly Traded Securities, Vehicles, Intellectual Property or Inventory reportable in Section A)—Complete this section for one item (or a group of similar items) for which you claimed a deduction of more than \$5,000 per item or group (except contributions reportable in Section A). Provide a separate form for each item donated unless it is part of a group of similar items. A qualified appraisal is generally required for items reportable in Section B. See instructions.

Part I Information on Donated Property**4** Check the box that describes the type of property donated.

- ☐ **a** Art* (contribution of \$20,000 or more) ☐ **d** Art* (contribution of less than \$20,000) ☐ **g** Collectibles** ☐ **j** Other
☐ **b** Qualified Conservation Contribution ☒ **e** Other Real Estate ☐ **h** Intellectual Property
☐ **c** Equipment ☐ **f** Securities ☐ **i** Vehicles

*Art includes paintings, sculptures, watercolors, prints, drawings, ceramics, antiques, decorative arts, textiles, carpets, silver, rare manuscripts, historical memorabilia, and other similar objects.

**Collectibles include coins, stamps, books, gems, jewelry, sports memorabilia, dolls, etc., but not art as defined above.

Note: In certain cases, you must attach a qualified appraisal of the property. See instructions.

5	(a) Description of donated property (if you need more space, attach a separate statement)	(b) If any tangible personal property or real property was donated, give a brief summary of the overall physical condition of the property at the time of the gift	(c) Appraised fair market value
A	Residence and two lots:	Good Repair	242,500
B	2080 Long Pond Road		
C	Syracuse, NY		
D			

	(d) Date acquired by donor (mo., yr.)	(e) How acquired by donor	(f) Donor's cost or adjusted basis	(g) For bargain sales, enter amount received	See instructions (h) Amount claimed as a deduction	(i) Date of contribution
A	7/20/14	Purchased	236,900		242,500	10/31/19
B						
C						
D						

Part II Taxpayer (Donor) Statement—List each item included in Part I above that the appraisal identifies as having a value of \$500 or less. See instructions.

I declare that the following item(s) included in Part I above has to the best of my knowledge and belief an appraised value of not more than \$500 (per item). Enter identifying letter from Part I and describe the specific item. See instructions. ►

Signature of taxpayer (donor) ►

*Mark A. Murphy*Date ► **11/28/19****Part III Declaration of Appraiser**

I declare that I am not the donor, the donee, a party to the transaction in which the donor acquired the property, employed by, or related to any of the foregoing persons, or married to any person who is related to any of the foregoing persons. And, if regularly used by the donor, donee, or party to the transaction, I performed the majority of my appraisals during my tax year for other persons.

Also, I declare that I perform appraisals on a regular basis; and that because of my qualifications as described in the appraisal, I am qualified to make appraisals of the type of property being valued. I certify that the appraisal fees were not based on a percentage of the appraised property value. Furthermore, I understand that a false or fraudulent overstatement of the property value as described in the qualified appraisal or this Form 8283 may subject me to the penalty under section 6701(a) (aiding and abetting the understatement of tax liability). I understand that my appraisal will be used in connection with a return or claim for refund. I also understand that, if there is a substantial or gross valuation misstatement of the value of the property claimed on the return or claim for refund that is based on my appraisal, I may be subject to a penalty under section 6695A of the Internal Revenue Code, as well as other applicable penalties. I affirm that I have not been at any time in the three-year period ending on the date of the appraisal barred from presenting evidence or testimony before the Department of the Treasury or the Internal Revenue Service pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 330(c).

Sign**Here**Signature ► *Andrew J. Noble*Title ► **President**Date ► **11/20/19**

Business address (including room or suite no.)

1100 North Adams Street

Identifying number

541-90-9796

City or town, state, and ZIP code

Elmira, NY 14904**Part IV Donee Acknowledgment**—To be completed by the charitable organization.

This charitable organization acknowledges that it is a qualified organization under section 170(c) and that it received the donated property as described in Section B, Part I, above on the following date ► **8/31/19**

Furthermore, this organization affirms that in the event it sells, exchanges, or otherwise disposes of the property described in Section B, Part I (or any portion thereof) within 3 years after the date of receipt, it will file **Form 8282**, Donee Information Return, with the IRS and give the donor a copy of that form. This acknowledgment does not represent agreement with the claimed fair market value.

Does the organization intend to use the property for an unrelated use? ► ☐ Yes ☒ No

Name of charitable organization (donee)

Fairlawn Heights Church

Employer identification number

35-4029876

Address (number, street, and room or suite no.)

PO Box 829

City or town, state, and ZIP code

Oswego, NY 13126

Authorized signature

James A. Black

Title

Executive Pastor

Date

12/15/19Form **8283** (Rev. 7-2019)

Section B must be completed for gifts of items (or groups of similar items) for which a deduction was claimed of more than \$5,000 per item or group.

Form 8282 (Rev. April 2009) Department of the Treasury Internal Revenue Service	Donee Information Return (Sale, Exchange, or Other Disposition of Donated Property) ► See instructions.	OMB No. 1545-0908 Give a Copy to Donor
---	--	--

Parts To Complete

- If the organization is an **original donee**, complete *Identifying Information*, Part I (lines 1a–1d and, if applicable, lines 2a–2d), and Part III.
- If the organization is a **successor donee**, complete *Identifying Information*, Part I, Part II, and Part III.

Identifying Information

Print or Type	Name of charitable organization (donee) Oneonta First Church	Employer identification number 35 : 4829942
	Address (number, street, and room or suite no.) (or P.O. box no. if mail is not delivered to the street address) 292 River Street	
	City or town, state, and ZIP code Oneonta, NY 13820	

Part I Information on ORIGINAL DONOR and SUCCESSOR DONEE Receiving the Property

1a Name of original donor of the property Keith E. Chapman	1b Identifying number(s) 512-40-8076
1c Address (number, street, and room or suite no.) (P.O. box no. if mail is not delivered to the street address) 504 Church Street	
1d City or town, state, and ZIP code Solvay, NY 13209	

Note. Complete lines 2a–2d only if the organization gave this property to another charitable organization (successor donee).

2a Name of charitable organization	2b Employer identification number :
2c Address (number, street, and room or suite no.) (or P.O. box no. if mail is not delivered to the street address)	
2d City or town, state, and ZIP code	

Part II Information on PREVIOUS DONEES. Complete this part only if the organization was not the first donee to receive the property. See the instructions before completing lines 3a through 4d.

3a Name of original donee	3b Employer identification number :
3c Address (number, street, and room or suite no.) (or P.O. box no. if mail is not delivered to the street address)	
3d City or town, state, and ZIP code	
4a Name of preceding donee	4b Employer identification number :
4c Address (number, street, and room or suite no.) (or P.O. box no. if mail is not delivered to the street address)	
4d City or town, state, and ZIP code	

For Paperwork Reduction Act Notice, see page 4.

Cat. No. 62307Y

Form **8282** (Rev. 4-2009)

This form must generally be filed by a church if it disposes of charitable deduction property within three years of the date the original donee received it and the items are valued at \$500 or more.

Form 8282 (Rev. 4-2009)

Page **2****Part III Information on DONATED PROPERTY**

	1. Description of the donated property sold, exchanged, or otherwise disposed of and how the organization used the property. (If you need more space, attach a separate statement.)	2. Did the disposition involve the organization's entire interest in the property?		3. Was the use related to the organization's exempt purpose or function?		4. Information on use of property. • If you answered "Yes" to question 3 and the property was tangible personal property, describe how the organization's use of the property furthered its exempt purpose or function. Also complete Part IV below. • If you answered "No" to question 3 and the property was tangible personal property, describe the organization's intended use (if any) at the time of the contribution. Also complete Part IV below, if the intended use at the time of the contribution was related to the organization's exempt purpose or function and it became impossible or infeasible to implement.
		Yes	No	Yes	No	
A	Real estate/Vacant lot, 82 White St. Oneonta, NY	X			X	
B						
C						
D						

		Donated Property			
		A	B	C	D
5	Date the organization received the donated property (MM/DD/YY)	9 / 1 / 19	/ /	/ /	/ /
6	Date the original donee received the property (MM/DD/YY)	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /
7	Date the property was sold, exchanged, or otherwise disposed of (MM/DD/YY)	11 / 10 / 19	/ /	/ /	/ /
8	Amount received upon disposition	\$ 3,780	\$	\$	\$

Part IV Certification

You must sign the certification below if any property described in Part III above is tangible personal property and:

- You answered "Yes" to question 3 above, or
- You answered "No" to question 3 above and the intended use of the property became impossible or infeasible to implement.

Under penalties of perjury and the penalty under section 6720B, I certify that either: (1) the use of the property that meets the above requirements, and is described above in Part III, was substantial and related to the donee organization's exempt purpose or function; or (2) the donee organization intended to use the property for its exempt purpose or function, but the intended use has become impossible or infeasible to implement.

Signature of officer: Edwin Denton Title: Treasurer Date: 12/1/19

Sign Here

Under penalties of perjury, I declare that I have examined this return, including accompanying schedules and statements, and to the best of my knowledge and belief, it is true, correct, and complete.

Signature of officer: _____ Title: _____ Date: _____

Type or print name

*Projected 2020 Filing Dates***January**

- 15 Monthly deposit of Social Security, Medicare, and withheld income tax
- 31 Distribute Form 1099 to recipients and file with the IRS
- 31 Distribute Form W-2 to recipients and file with the IRS
- 31 Mail or electronically file Copy A of Form(s) W-2 and W-3 with the SSA
- 31 Form 940 for unemployment tax
- 31 Form 941 due for Social Security, Medicare, and withheld income tax

February

- 17 Monthly deposit of Social Security, Medicare, and withheld income tax
- 17 Federal tax withholding deductions reset for anyone who has not given their employer an updated Form W-4

March

- 16 Monthly deposit of Social Security, Medicare, and withheld income tax

April

- 15 Monthly deposit of Social Security, Medicare, and withheld income tax
- 30 Quarterly Form 941 due

May

- 15 Form 990 and 990-T due for calendar year-end organizations (other year-ends, 15th day of the 5th month after your year-end)
- 15 Monthly deposit of Social Security, Medicare, and withheld income tax

June

- 15 Monthly deposit of Social Security, Medicare, and withheld income tax

July

- 15 Monthly deposit of Social Security, Medicare, and withheld income tax
- 31 Quarterly Form 941 due

August

- 17 Monthly deposit of Social Security, Medicare, and withheld income tax

September

- 15 Monthly deposit of Social Security, Medicare, and withheld income tax

October

- 15 Monthly deposit of Social Security, Medicare, and withheld income tax

November

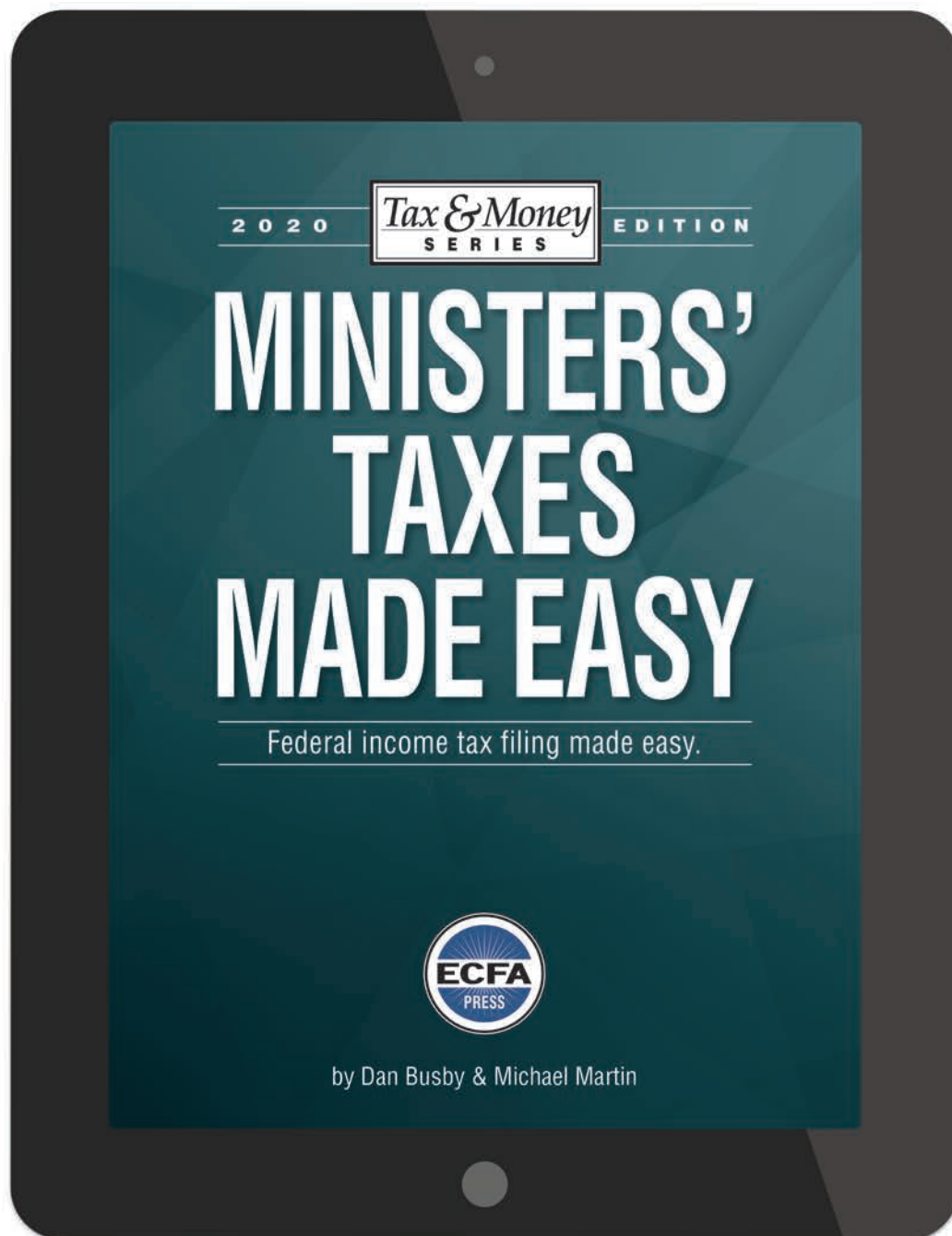
- 2 Quarterly Form 941 due
- 16 Monthly deposit of Social Security, Medicare, and withheld income tax

December

- 15 Monthly deposit of Social Security, Medicare, and withheld income tax

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Matt Chandler, Lead Pastor, The Village Church, Flower Mound, TX

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Michael Martin
Executive Vice President



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DAN BUSBY AND MICHAEL MARTIN



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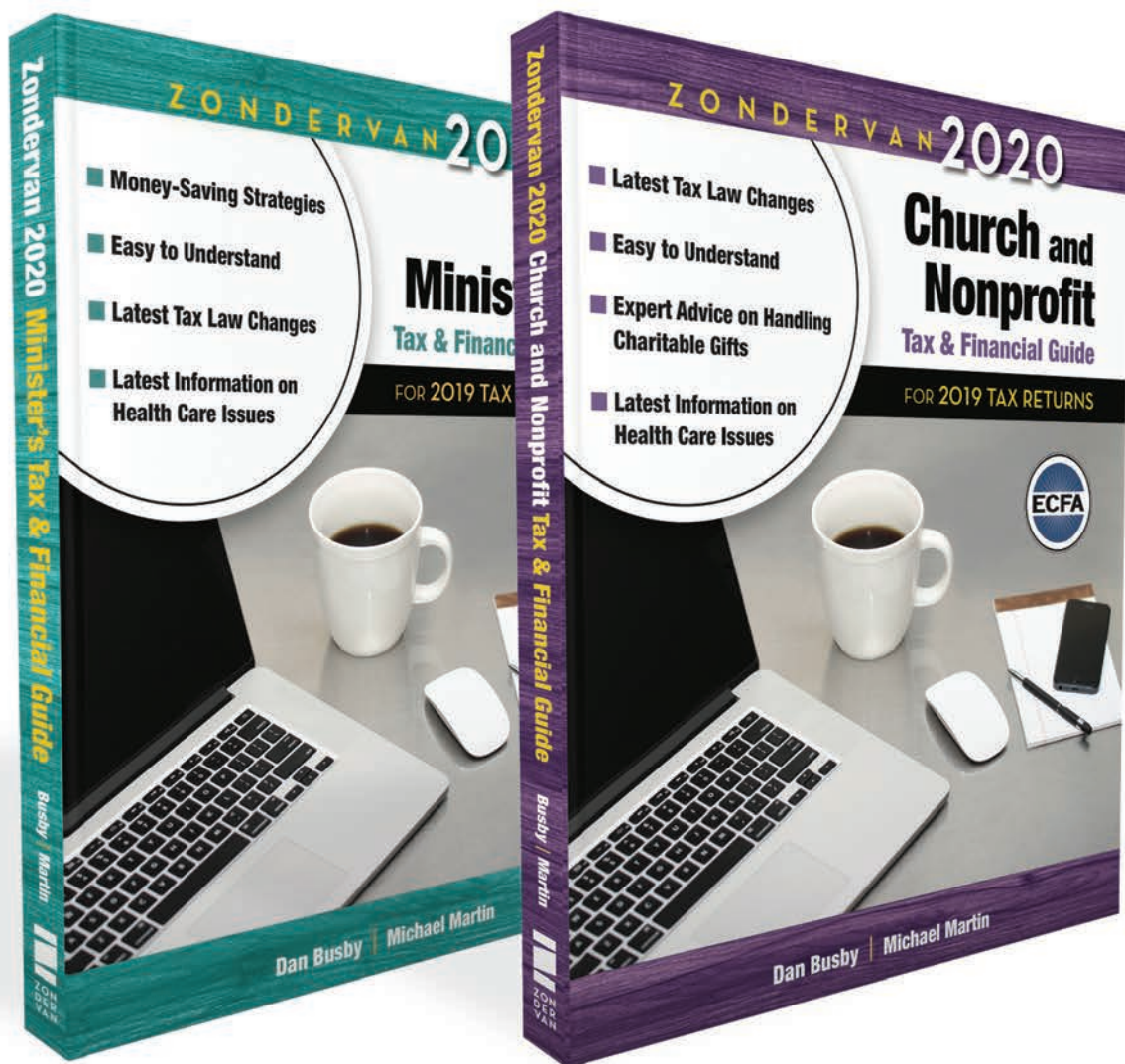


CHARITABLE GIVING GUIDE FOR **ACKNOWLEDGING AND REPORTING** CASH CHARITABLE GIFTS

DAN BUSBY AND MICHAEL MARTIN



More info at [ECFA.Church/eBooks](https://www.ecfa.org/Church/eBooks)



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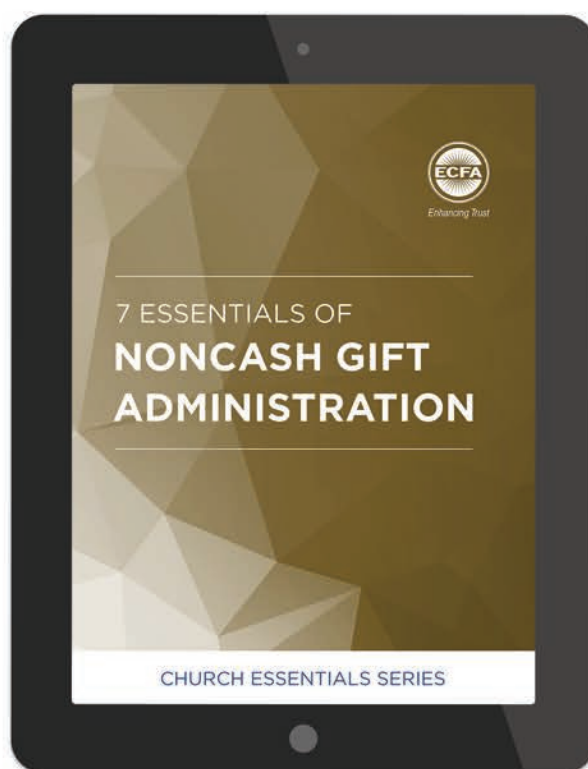
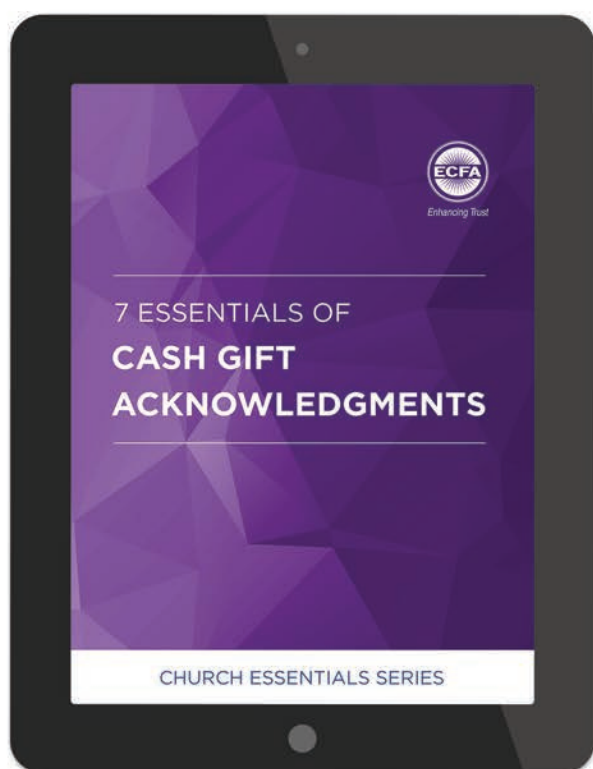
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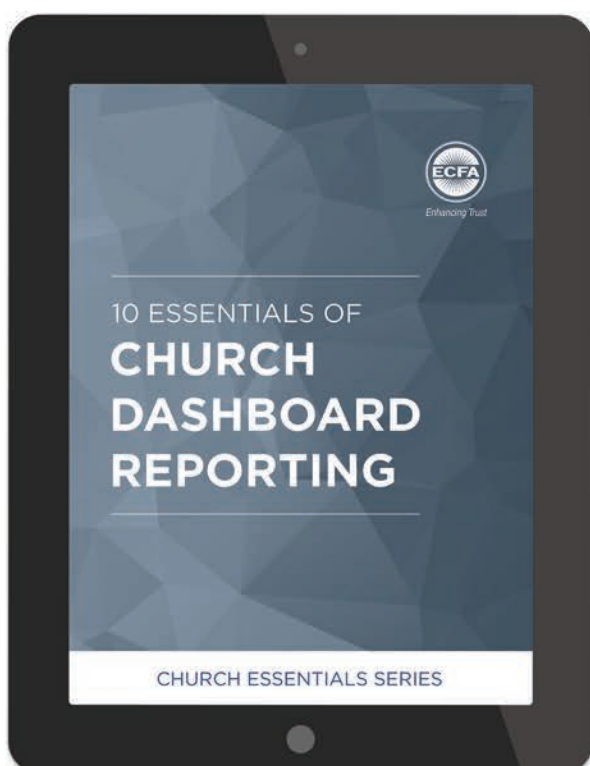
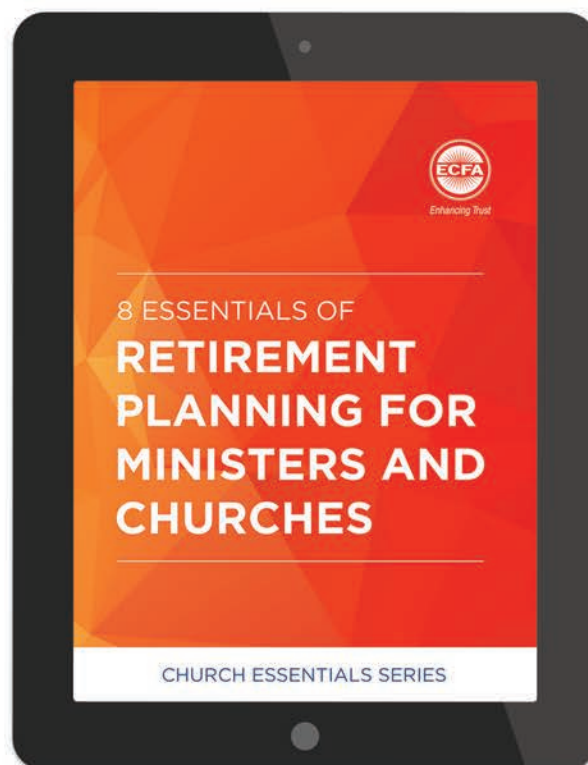
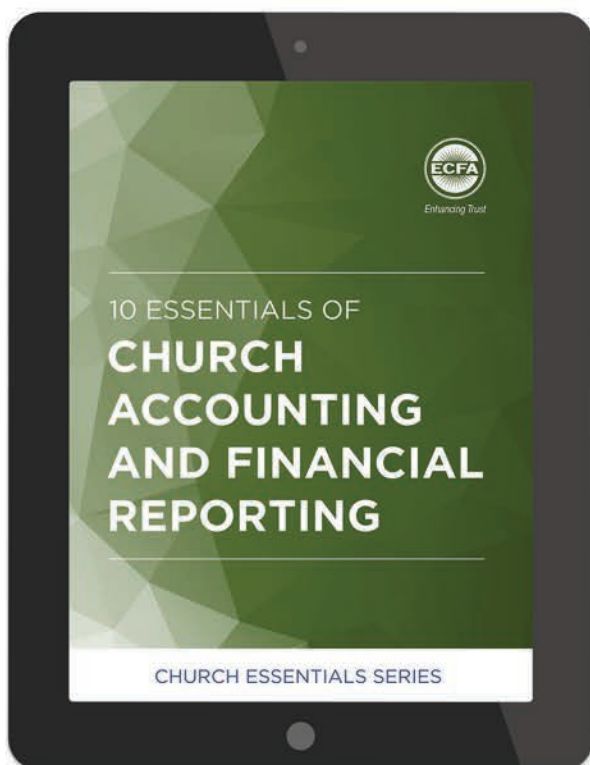
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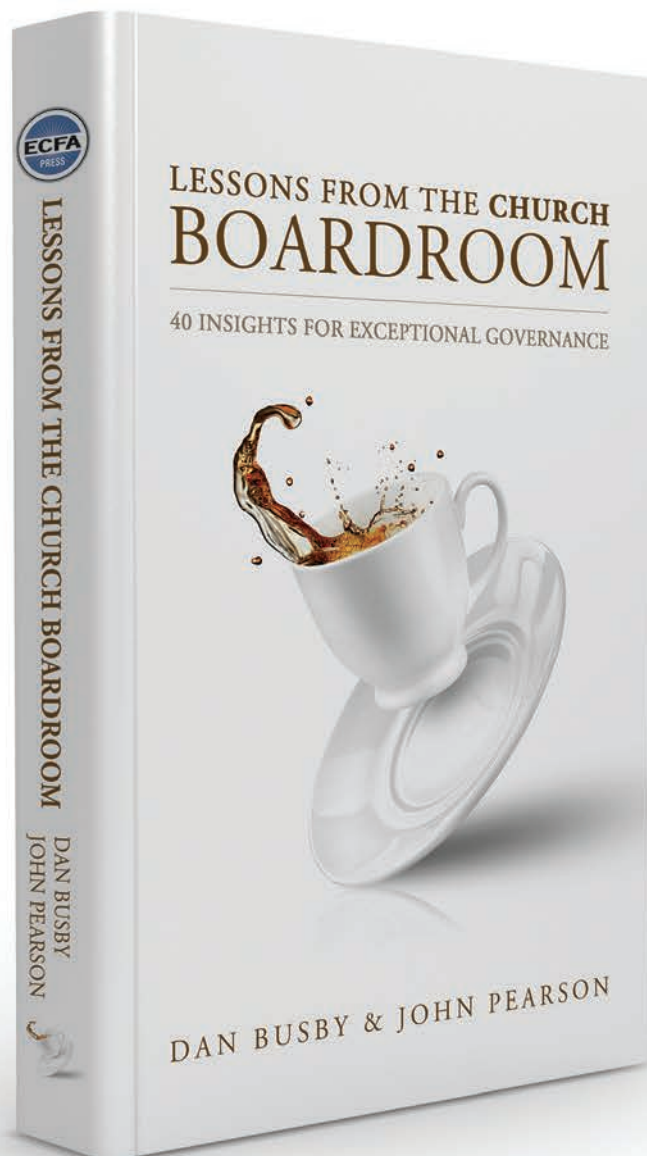
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