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LEGAL HOTSPOTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT FOR CHURCHES AND NONPROFITS - FIVE “TRAPDOORS” THAT WILL CLOSE YOUR MINISTRY

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Introduction - Chart of most common claims and cases of risk for churches and nonprofits

1. Good Governance

- a. Sound governance structure- Incorporation and Tax exemption separate concepts.
 - i. Compliance with federal and state requirements
 1. IRS-required policies: whistleblower, conflicts of interest, record retention;
 2. No private inurement or benefit;
 3. No political campaign activity;
 - ii. Majority of board unrelated, unpaid:

If closely controlled by a board of directors comprised of related persons, have to prove clearly that the organization meets requirements to show it is not operated for private interests. *See* Treas. Reg. 1.501(c)(3)-1(d)(1)(ii) and (iii) for examples. *See also Bubbling Well Church of Universal Love, Inc. v. Commissioner*, 74 T.C. 531 (1980) aff'd, 670 F.2d 104 (9th Cir. 1980): Tax Court denied tax exemption, since “church” was controlled by three family members.
 - iii. Corporate formalities
 1. No interlocking boards;
 2. No commingling of assets/accounts; and
 3. Leadership meetings.
- b. Seeking a §501(c)(3) singular/group formal determination for a church.
 - i. Benefits
 - ii. Negatives
 - iii. Group Exemption for Church Associations/Affiliates
- c. Asset Protection Structure options (often used for property, schools or other) -
 1. - As a SMNPLLC, if allowed under state law;
 2. Integrated Auxiliary or
 3. As a separate §501c3, or as a subsidiary/IA of parent nonprofit/church you must adhere to corporate formalities and act as a separate entity with leases service agreements and other legal connections to keep legally separate and sound.
 4. **Chart for reference on PowerPoint**

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2. Third Party Rental of Facilities

- a. What are the Benefits?
 - i. Engagement with Community
 - ii. Outward-facing Ministry
 - iii. Potential Source of Revenue
- b. What are the Risks?
 - i. Unwanted/Inconsistent Use
 - ii. Greater Liability Exposure
 - iii. Negative Tax Implications
- c. We want a bookstore, café – now what?
 - i. Unrelated Business Income and Tax – [Unrelated Business Income and Tax Primer](#)
 - ii. Community Engagement
 - iii. Property Taxes
- d. Schools Renting from Church Facilities.
 - i. Insurance
 1. *Burlington Ins. Co. v. NYC Transit Authority, et. al.* 29 N.Y.3d 313 (2017)
 - ii. Child Protection
 - iii. Indemnification
- e. You have space – what can you do with it.
 - i. Related vs. Unrelated activities
 - ii. Property tax exemption

3. IRS/Foreign Grants and Involvement

- a. Charitable Donations –Designated vs. Restricted *IRC §170*.
- b. Foreign Giving – Intent and Control.
 - i. *ESCO Corporation and Yasrebi and the Child Foundation*
 - ii. [Granting Money from a US Charity or Church to a Foreign Individual or NGO: Substantial Risks and Best Practices](#)
- c. Hidden Risk for Sponsoring R-1 Visa Applications.

4. Safety / Security for Churches

- a. Faith-based shooting deaths: Between 1999 and 2017, there have been 617 faith-based shooter deaths in the US. See [Violence in the Church article](#).
 - i. 2014 – 74 violent deaths in faith-based orgs.
 - ii. 2015 – 77 deaths;
 - iii. 2016 – 66 deaths; and
 - iv. 2017 – 118 deaths (92 not including Sutherland Springs).¹
- b. **General Rule:** Premises liability: Owner has to protect the patrons EXCEPT: unforeseeable, unreasonable risks (“remote and doubtful dangers”).
- c. Foreseeability of violent crime is based on numerous factors:
 - i. Whether criminal activity previously occurred on or near the property;
 - ii. How recently and how often
 - iii. How similar the conduct was to the conduct on the property
 - iv. What publicity was given to the occurrence so the church/landlord should have known.

¹ <https://www.churchlawandtax.com/blog/2018/march/violence-at-churches-in-2017.html>.

- v. *Richard Hammar has addressed the topics of foreseeability and security in various pieces for Church Law & Tax, including “[Failed Shooter Prevention and Fault](#),” “[A Church’s Knowledge and Liability](#),” and “[Can Technology Help Prevent Crime and Violence at Church?](#)”*
- d. Cases
 - i. *Lopez v. McDonald’s Corp.*, 193 Cal. App. 3d 495 (1987). Gunman entered, opened fire immediately, killed 21. Court found store didn’t have a duty to protect, because the likelihood of the assault was SO remote and unexpected that it was not reasonably foreseeable. The Lopez court considered that in the “setting of modern life,” including the crimes committed in the vicinity of McDonalds, did not make a “once-in-a-lifetime” massacre reasonably foreseeable. *Id.* at 509-10. Motion for summary judgment was granted.
 - ii. *Contrast: Axelrod v. Cinemark Holdings, Inc.*, 65 F. Supp. 3d 1093, 1098–1100 (D. Colo. 2014). The Aurora, CO, theater was sued after the shooter James Holmes killed a dozen people in the theater. He had left the movie theater through a side door, which he propped open, and then re-entered through the side door with body armor and weapons and started killing movie-goers. The judge examined the same question as in *Lopez*, but distinguished *Lopez*. However, the judge reasoned that what was so unlikely given the setting of modern life in 1984 was not the same as what would be unlikely in 2012. Among other things that the theatre may or should have been aware of, the judge noted that mass shooting and killings had been on the rise recently. (noting there were 31 mass shooting incidents between the *Lopez* and *Axelrod* incidents).
- e. Upshot: look at the “setting of modern life,” including information and warnings published by the government (Federal, state, and local), historical incidents of violence (i.e. shootings at a YWAM base and church in 2007, the 2015 Charleston Church shooting, 2017 Sutherland Springs Church shooting), and the trends in the neighborhood. You cannot be willfully ignorant; you must examine the factors that would be reasonably known to you that may impact incidents of violent crime.
- f. Developing a Security Plan
 - i. Guns or No Guns: Check state statutes in regard to carry and conceal carry laws on church property.
 - ii. Preparing Congregation, Staff, and Volunteers
 - iii. Drafting a Written Policy
 - iv. Identifying a Safety/Security Team
- g. See articles, “[Protecting your church in Troubled times: Guide to church security protocols](#)” and “[Five Steps to Building an Effective Safety Team](#)” *contact Simms Showers for article.*

5. Child Protection

- a. [Protecting Young Victims from Sexual Abuse and Safe Sport Authorization Act of 2017.](#)
 - i. General Purpose of Act.
 - ii. Impact on Religious Schools and Non-profits that engage in youth sports.
- b. **Child Protection Policies and Procedures**
 - i. Sexual abuse of minors is one of the most common civil claims against churches in U.S. courts. Why?

1. Vulnerability of the Church.
2. Litigious environment.
- ii. Recent Large Verdicts that destroyed the church and ministry
 1. *Mirlis v. Greer*, 952 F3d 36 (2nd Cir 2020) affirmed 21.7 million verdict against a private Jewish school;
 2. *C.A. v School District*, 2019 WL 1649637 (Cal App. 2019) public school liable for child abuse due to inadequate reference checks and 9 other reasons.
 3. *Doe v. Apostolic Assembly* (W.D. Texas 2020) church and board could be sued for punitive damages and personal liability due to gross negligence;
 4. *Doe v. BSA Corp.*, 147 A.3d 104 (Conn 2016) \$7 million award for 3 incidents of sexual assault on 10-year-old by Boy Scout leader
- iii. Impact of Child Sexual Abuse Claim.
- iv. Four Key Steps in Child Protection:
 1. What steps taken to **SCREEN** its child/youth workers?
 2. What steps taken to **TRAIN** child/youth workers to understand the nature of child abuse and grooming, identify, and prevent child abuse and properly respond?
 3. What steps taken to **SUPERVISE AND STRUCTURALLY SAFEGUARD** child/youth workers?
 4. What steps taken to develop clear and effective process of **INVESTIGATING AND REPORTING** child abuse?
- v. Worker Selection/Screening:
 1. Require all workers (both paid and volunteer) to use a written application;
 2. ALWAYS verify ALL information provided (including references);
 3. Require background check (criminal and child abuse) with waiver and release by applicant;
 4. Address and answer irregularities;
 5. Keep applicants and all information confidential.
- vi. Structural Safeguards – Written Policies and Procedures:
 1. Written policies for child/youth worker interactions;
 2. Training/Education for child/youth worker on these policies and how to identify behavior and physical indicators of child abuse.
 3. What to do about Small Groups and Child Abuse Protection, “**Protecting Children in Church Small Group Settings**”
- vii. Investigation and Reporting:
 1. Written policy and procedure to report suspected child abuse both by the worker and by others;
 2. Know your State’s Mandatory/Permissive Reporting Requirements and Exceptions.
- viii. Impact of COVID-19 on Conducting Youth Ministry
 1. Transitioning Structural Safeguards to Virtual World;
 2. Assumption of Risk Waivers-Releases.
 3. See article, “**Conducting Youth/Children Ministry in a Digital Age**” (republished by CT and ECFA)
- ix. Relevant Cases:

1. *Allen v. Zion Baptist Church*, 328 Ga. App. 208 (2014). Church found to negligently hire a volunteer who molested a minor when it failed to contact the volunteer's references;
 2. *J. v. Victory Tabernacle Baptist Church*, 236 Va. 206 (1988). Negligent hiring is an exception to the charitable immunity doctrine and employer should conduct reasonable due diligence to avoid an "employment situation involving an unreasonable risk of harm to others." Id. at 211 (citations omitted).
- x. **Evangelical Council for Abuse Prevention (ECAP)**-huge step forward with gold standards and best practices (like ECFA for financial issues) for prevention of child abuse and certification. <https://abuseprevention.org/>

6. **Integration of Sex offenders into your church or ministry**

- a. Currently, over 800,000 registered sex offenders in the US.²
- b. Criminal Recidivism Statistics:
 - i. National Average – 74% recidivism after 4 years³;
 - ii. Bible Study and Worship during Incarceration – 30% recidivism after 4 years;
 - iii. Bible Study and Worship + Inclusion in Church upon Release – 10% recidivism after 4 years.⁴
- c. 3 Types of Sex Offender and Corresponding Risk.
- d. Correct Type of Church to Undertake Assimilation.
- e. Policy and Process for Potential Assimilation – “Seven Link Chain”
- f. Legal Implications:
 - i. Research your state's laws on restricted areas/places where registered sex offenders may be present –*See State v. Fryou*, 780 S.E.2d 152 (NC 2015). NC state law prohibits registered sex offenders from being within 300 ft. of any location primarily intended for use, care, or supervision of minors even if location is not primarily intended for it;
 - ii. Research your state's laws limiting an offender's employment/volunteer opportunities and/or notice requirements;
 - iii. Know offender's probation/parole limitations - *State v. McCormick*, 213 P3d 32 (Wash. 2009).
 - iv. See article, "**Successful Church Assimilation of Sex Offenders**"

7. **Tax-Exemption Compliance, Finances, and Crypto Currency**

- a. Churches are automatically 501(c)(3) without having to file Form 1023 and get official approval. [IRS Publication 1828](#).
 - i. Some seek formal determination for other benefits
 - ii. Still have to pay employment taxes. File Form 941
- b. Accountability
 - i. Examples of nonprofits gone wrong
 - ii. Consider systems and standards of ECFA

² <https://www.parentsformeganslaw.org/public/meganReportCard.html>

³ Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Justice

⁴ Institute of Prison Ministries

- c. What is cryptocurrency? Cryptocurrency = “a digital currency in which transactions are verified and records maintained by a decentralized system using cryptography, rather than by a centralized authority.” See *IRS Notice 2014-21* and IRS FAQs.
- d. Why would it impact Churches or Nonprofits?
 - i. IRS Regulations allow donations of cryptocurrency to have advantages over selling the asset and donating the proceeds. “If you donate virtual currency to a charitable organization described in Internal Revenue Code Section 170(c), you will not recognize income, gain, or loss from the donation.” – IRS FAQs associated with IRS Notice 2014-21 <https://www.irs.gov/individuals/international-taxpayers/frequently-asked-questions-on-virtual-currency-transactions>
 - ii. If a long-term capital gain the donor also gets a deduction for the fair market value of the asset at the time of its transfer.
 - 1. Your charitable contribution deduction is generally equal to the fair market value of the virtual currency at the time of the donation if you have held the virtual currency for more than one year. If you have held the virtual currency for one year or less at the time of the donation, your deduction is the lesser of your basis in the virtual currency or the virtual currency’s fair market value at the time of the contribution.- <https://www.irs.gov/individuals/international-taxpayers/frequently-asked-questions-on-virtual-currency-transactions>
- e. How are Cryptocurrencies regulated?
 - i. IRS regulations treat Cryptocurrency as “property” not currency.
 - ii. Is cryptocurrency a commodity (regulated by the Commodities Futures Trading Commission), a security (regulated by the Securities and Exchange Commission), or a new category?
 - iii. *SEC v. Howey Co.*, 328 U.S. 293 (1946) – test for security.
 - iv. Ironically both the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission is attempting to regulate it as a commodity and the SEC is attempting to regulate it as a security.
 - 1. https://www.cftc.gov/sites/default/files/2019-12/oceo_bitcoinbasics0218.pdf
 - 2. *SEC v. Ripple Labs, Inc.*, No 20-cv-10832 (S.D.N.Y, pending) – SEC attempting to enforce securities regulations on new cryptocurrencies.
 - v. The ultimate ruling on this will impact its use. Does not affect the tax benefit of donating directly to nonprofit at this point. Will impact the rules you have to follow in reporting once settled.
- f. Obligations under Form 8282 and 8283
- g. Third-party processors
- h. Unrelated Business Income Tax
- i. Fiduciary risks of speculative investing nonprofit assets.

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