Lobbying by Fraternal Foundations Advance Your Charitable Mission and Protect Your Tax-Exempt Status

North American Interfraternity Conference Foundation May 22, 2013



Why Lobby?

- Preserve charitable tax deduction
- Increase funding for student financial aid
- Enact Collegiate Housing and Infrastructure Act
- Protect freedom of association
- Advance your organization's charitable agenda
- Provide leadership development opportunities for your students
- And more . . .



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Overview

| Lobbying or Legislative Activities | Political Campaign Activities | Nonpartisan Study, Research and Analysis; Assistance to a Governmental Body; Examination of Broad Social, Economic and Similar Problems |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| No substantial part of the organization's activities may consist of carrying on of propaganda or otherwise attempting to influence legislation | Prohibited, so organization may not intervene on behalf of or against a candidate for public office | Unlimited |
| | Certain voter registration drives permissible | |



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Two Types of Lobbying

(1) Direct Lobbying for or against *specific* legislation or ballot measure, and

(2) Grassroots or Indirect Lobbying for or against *specific* legislation or ballot measure ("call to action")

Members ≠ General public



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What is NOT Lobbying

- Nonpartisan analysis, study, or research
- Responses to written requests for assistance from a legislative body or committee
- Narrow "self-defense" exception for appearances or communications that might impact the organization's existence, powers, or duties
- Internal communications between bona fide members of an organization
- Judicial communication, executive, and administrative communication, to the extent that the individual is not involved in the formulation of the legislation
- Examinations of broad social, economic, or other similar problems
- Action in personal capacity





Measuring Lobbying – Alternate Tests

Insubstantial Part Test

- facts and circumstances
- violation = 5% excise taxes on all lobbying expenditures and revocation of tax-exempt status
- 501(h) Expenditure Test
 - elect by filing Form 5768
 - violation = 25% excise tax on excess
 expenditures (revocation only if exceed limit by 50% averaged over four-year period)



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501(h) Expenditure Test

- Overall limit based on "exempt purpose expenditures"
 - 20% of first \$500,000
 - +15% of next \$500,000
 - +10% of next \$500,000
 - +5% of remaining
- \$1 million overall cap
- 25% grassroots lobbying sublimit
- N/A to churches and affiliates

Funding Student Lobbying

- Funding student participation in lobbying activities:
 - Grants to fraternity pursuant to written agreement, or
 - Direct reimbursement/payment of expenses
- In aggregate, lobbying conducted and funded by the organization must be insubstantial



Lobbying by Private Foundations

- Distinguish public charity rules
- Lobbying by private foundations is generally prohibited
- Fraternal "foundations" are not private foundations





Political Campaign Activity

- Neither public charities nor private foundations may engage in political campaigns
- However, individual directors and officers may participate in political campaigns in their personal capacities
- Professional staff must use particular caution
- Adopt board resolution to clarify

Questions? Concerns?

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