Politics & the Pulpit

Board Fiduciary Duties & 2025 Legal Landscape

Navigating Tax Implications & Governance Responsibilities



What You'll Learn

- Political Activity Rules: What clergy and churches can/cannot do
- July 2025 Legal Changes: New regulations affecting tax-exempt status
- Board Fiduciary Duties: Legal responsibilities and liability exposure
- Compliance Framework: Protecting church and leadership
- Real-World Scenarios: How new laws impact operations



Legal Foundation: 501(c)(3) Tax-Exempt Status

- Tax Exemption Privilege: Churches exempt from federal income tax IF they meet IRS requirements
- Johnson Amendment (1954): Prohibits political campaign activity by tax-exempt organizations
- Quid Pro Quo: Exemption requires NO partisan political activity (candidate endorsement/opposition)
- Consequence of Violation: Loss of 501(c)(3) status, back taxes, penalties



Critical Distinction: Political Activity vs. Issue Advocacy

X PROHIBITED Political Activity

- Endorsing/opposing candidate
- Campaign contribution (money/in-kind)
 - Get-out-vote for specific candidate
 - Distribute partisan materials
 - Host candidate at pulpit

✓ ALLOWED Issue Advocacy

- Teach on biblical principles
- Discuss policy positions
- Educate on issues (non-partisan)
 - Encourage civic participation
- Host candidates (all candidates equally)



NEW in July 2025: IRS Regulatory Changes

- 1 Enhanced Reporting: Tax-exempt organizations must now report political activity engagement in annual filings
- ② Stricter Documentation: Churches must maintain detailed records of all potentially political communications
- ③ Board Oversight: Board must formally adopt policy on political activity and document approval
- 4 Increased Scrutiny: IRS has increased audit rate for organizations with unclear boundaries



Board of Trustees: Three Core Fiduciary Duties

- Duty of Care: Make informed decisions, attend meetings, ask questions, review financial statements
- Duty of Loyalty: Act in church's best interest, not personal/political interests; disclose conflicts
- Duty of Obedience: Ensure legal compliance, including tax law, employment law, fiduciary law

▲ WARNING: Breach of fiduciary duty can result in personal liability for board moves are

Personal Liability Exposure

- Individual Liability: Board members can be personally sued for fiduciary breaches
- **IRS Penalties:** Can be assessed to responsible individuals, not just organization
- Political Activity Violation: Board liable if church engages in prohibited political activity under their watch
- **D&O Insurance:** Directors and Officers liability insurance can protect (recommended)



Clergy Personal Political Speech Rights

- **Personal Capacity:** Clergy have same free speech rights as citizens in personal capacity
- OFF Church Property: Pastor CAN endorse candidate on personal social media, at home, outside church
- NOT in Church Role: Cannot use pulpit, church communications, or church authority for political endorsement
- Key Distinction: Personal speech protected; church-platform speech is NOT protected if partisan



Hosting Political Candidates: Compliance Rules

- ✓ ALLOWED: Invite ALL candidates equally to forum/debate (non-partisan event)
- ✓ ALLOWED: Candidates speaking on their own time (not church endorsement)
- ✓ ALLOWED: Candidate attends service AS CONGREGANT (not featured/endorsed)
- X PROHIBITED: Inviting only certain candidates, featuring one, endorsing their campaign

Best Practice: Board must pre-approve any candidate appearance

and ensure equal treatment policy



Ballot Measures: Slightly Different Rules

- Issue-Based Advocacy: Church CAN advocate for/against ballot measures (ballot propositions, referendums)
- Why Different: Issue advocacy ≠ candidate advocacy; less likely to appear as partisan
- Caveat: Must be genuinely issue-based, not proxy for candidate
- Board Oversight Critical: Ensure ballot advocacy stays issue-focused, not becoming candidate advocacy



NEW July 2025: Expanded Reporting Obligations

Schedule E (Form 990-N/990-EZ): Must now explicitly report ANY political activity engagement

Documentation Required: Church must maintain records showing how political activity line was determined

Board Policy Required: Board must formally adopt written policy addressing political activity boundaries

Attestation: Board must attest that policy was reviewed and understood by leadership



REQUIRED: Board Political Activity Policy

- Definition of prohibited partisan political activity
- Allowed issue advocacy (with examples)
- Clergy personal speech rights and boundaries
- Approval process for candidate events or advocacy
- Record-keeping requirementalicy Must Address:
- Consequence of violations



Board's Compliance Monitoring Role

- Review Communications: Periodically review church newsletters, social media, sermons for political content
- Annual Compliance Certification: Board certifies annually that political activity was within policy
- Staff Training: Ensure all staff understand what is/isn't allowed
- Documentation: Keep records of reviews, approvals, any concerns flagged



Scenario #1: Pastor Endorses Candidate from Pulpit

Situation: Pastor uses pulpit to endorse specific candidate for office

Consequences: Church loses 501(c)(3) status, owes back taxes, penalties

Board Liability: Board members individually liable if they failed to prevent/address

Prevention: Board policy, pastor training, monitoring of sermons



Scenario #2: Church Hosts Campaign Fundraiser

Situation: Church building rented for candidate fundraising event

Violations: In-kind contribution (facility use), campaign activity at church premises

Board Liability: Board liable for approving without proper safeguards

Compliance: Facility rental at fair market value, independent event (not church-affiliated)



Scenario #3: Church Advocates on Marriage Issue (ALLOWED)

• **Situation:** Church teaches biblical perspective on marriage, advocates for specific ballot measure on definition

Compliance: Issue-based advocacy, not candidate-based, no partisan campaign activity

Board Oversight: Review to confirm issue-focused, not proxy for candidate

Documentation: Record decision, rationale, how it fits within policy



NEW Documentation System Required

- Board Policy File: Adopted political activity policy, dated, signed
- **Board Minutes:** Document approval of policy, annual compliance review
- Communication Records: Copies of potentially political communications (sermons, newsletters, posts)
- Approval Log: Any candidate events or issue advocacy approval with rationale
- Compliance Certification: Annual board certification that church complied with policy



Board Training & & Accountability Framework

- Annual Training: All board members must understand political activity rules and church policy
- Role-Specific Training: Pastor, staff communications, facilities staff on appropriate vs. inappropriate activity
- Conflict of Interest: Board members with political affiliations must disclose and may recuse themselves
- Oversight Committee: Consider appointing compliance/governance committee to monitor



Board Action Plan (Implement in Next 90 Days)

Month 1: Engage attorney to draft Political Activity Policy

Month 2: Board reviews policy, discusses implications, votes on adoption

Month 3: Policy training for board, staff, pastor; establish documentation system

Ongoing: Annual compliance review, staff training, documentation maintenance



Key Takeaways

- ✓ Board has fiduciary duty to prevent political activity violations
- July 2025 rules require written policy and documentation
- ✓ Board members face personal liability if church violates
- ✓ Difference between issue advocacy (allowed) and candidate endorsement (prohibited) is critical
- ✓ Action needed now: Adopt policy, train leadership, establish documentation system

