

## The Church Hates Freedom So Much It Embraces Slavery

For the Shepherds, you might want to have your Attorney and CPA look into these things; seek legal and financial advice, and have them start here:  
**You were exempted before you started...! Title 26 § 508 Page 1485**

- <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/USCODE-2011-title26/pdf/USCODE-2011-title26-subtitleA-chap1-subchapF-partII-sec508.pdf>
- **508(c)(1)(A) = Free Church (Automatic)**
- 501(c)(3) = State Church (Voluntary Slavery)
- See IRS Publication 557 “Tax Exempt Status of Your Organization”
- <https://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/p557.pdf>

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- [https://www.irs.gov/irm/part7/irm\\_07-025-003](https://www.irs.gov/irm/part7/irm_07-025-003)

**§ 508. Special rules with respect to section 501(c)(3) organizations (c) Exceptions**

**(1) Mandatory exceptions** Subsections (a) and (b) shall not apply to— **(A)** churches, their integrated auxiliaries, and conventions or associations of churches

- If you are inked as a 501(c)(3), the government owns your establishment;
- The direct violation\* of separation of church and state laws means your church is operating illegally because of your (boards) signature;
- Because of this \*illegal formation the government has the power to shut down a church because of illegal operation;

C'mon Pastor Pay Attention  
You're Getting Over-Ruled by the Enemy

## For the Sheep!

- “Disallowed Exemption” during IRS Audit if you don’t have a receipt.
- A donor can deduct a charitable contribution of \$250 or more only if the donor has a **written acknowledgment** from the charitable organization. The donor must get the acknowledgment by the earlier of:
  - The date the donor files the original return for the year the contribution is made, or the due date, including extensions, for filing the return. The donor is responsible for requesting and obtaining the written acknowledgment from the donee. A charitable organization that receives a payment made as a contribution is treated as the donee organization for this purpose even if the organization (according to the donor’s instructions or otherwise) distributes the amount received to one or more charities.
- **Written acknowledgment** — Detailed rules for contemporaneous written acknowledgments are contained in Section 170(f)(8) of the Internal Revenue Code and Section 1.170A-13(f) of the Income Tax Regulations. The “low-cost article” rules are in Code Section 513(h)(2). **written disclosure** — Detailed rules for written disclosure statements are contained in Code Section 6115 and I.T. Regulations Section 1.6115-1. The penalty rules are contained in Code Section 6714.

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- <https://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/p1771.pdf>
- § 508 enables churches to speak out politically (etc.) and not pay taxes.
- Pastor got tricked by government!

Most churches have “**volunteered**” to Section 501(c)(3) which requires charities to fill out IRS Form 1023 and 1024 in order to be considered for a Tax Exemption, whereas they were already exempted under 508(c)(1)(A). This single action **voluntarily** subjects “**the church**” to **ensorship** of some political and social issues, and a host of other problems associated with “government ownership”.

Now Big Brother can control politics and endorsement!

That Takes Romans 13 to a Whole New Level!

**§ 508. Special rules with respect to section 501(c)(3)** organizations (a) New organizations must notify Secretary that they are applying for recognition of section 501(c)(3) status **Except** as provided in subsection (c), an organization organized after October 9, 1969, shall not be treated as an organization described in section 501(c)(3)— (1) unless it has given notice to the Secretary in such manner as the Secretary may by regulations prescribe, that it is applying for recognition of such status, or (2) for any period before the giving of such notice, if such notice is given after the time prescribed by the Secretary by regulations for giving notice under this subsection. (b) Presumption that organizations are private foundations Except as provided in subsection (c), any organization (including an organization in existence on October 9, 1969) which is described in section 501(c)(3) and which does not notify the Secretary, at such time and in such manner as the Secretary may by regulations prescribe, that it is not a private foundation shall be presumed to be a private foundation. **(c) Exceptions** (1) Mandatory exceptions Subsections (a) and (b) shall not apply to— **(A) churches**, their integrated auxiliaries, and conventions or associations of churches, or (B) any organization which is not a private foundation (as defined in section 509(a)) and the gross receipts of which in each taxable year are normally not more than \$5,000.

Key Note: Before you dissolve your 501(c)(3), make sure to check the dissolution rules!  
This part reminds me of the game of pickle.

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**IRS Publication 557 Some organizations are not required to file Form 1023**. These include: **Churches**, interchurch organizations of local units of a church, conventions or associations of churches, or integrated auxiliaries of a church, such as a men's or women's organization, religious school, mission society, or youth group. These organizations are **exempt automatically** if they meet the requirements of section 501(c)(3).

## **Upheld** too

Universal Life Church v. Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the Tax Court stated: Section 508(c) exempts various organizations, including churches from the notification requirements of section 508(a).

Taylor v. Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the United States Tax Court agreed: Under section 508(c)(1) of the tax code churches do not have to apply for tax exempt status and are considered automatically exempt.