UNDERSTANDING NONPROFIT AND FOR-PROFIT CULTURES

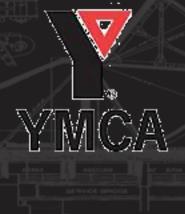




















What is a Nonprofit Organization?



- A 501(c) organization is a nonprofit organization in the federal law of the United States according to Internal Revenue Code Section 501(c) (26 U.S.C. § 501(c)) and is one of over 29 types of nonprofit organizations exempt from some federal income taxes.
- Many states refer to Section 501(c) for definitions of organizations exempt from state taxation as well.
- 501(c) organizations can receive unlimited contributions from individuals, corporations, and unions. However, contributions to certain types of 501(c) organizations are not tax deductible.





Types of Nonprofits

Туре	Description	Contributions Deductible?			
501(c)(1)	Corporations Organized under Act of Congress (including Federal Credit Unions)	Yes			
501(c)(2)	Title Holding Corporation For Exempt Organization	No			
501(c)(3)	Religious, Educational, Charitable, Scientific, Literary, Testing for Public Safety, to Foster National or International Amateur Sports Competition, or Prevention of Cruelty to Children or Animals Organizations	Yes **Most common type			
501(c)(4)	Civic Leagues, Social Welfare Organizations, and Local Associations of Employees	No, generally			
501(c)(5)	Labor, Agricultural, and Horticultural Organizations	No			
501(c)(6)	Business Leagues, Chambers of Commerce, Real Estate Boards, etc.	No			
501(c)(7)	Social and Recreational Clubs	No			
501(c)(8)	Social and Recreational Clubs	Yes			
501(c)(9)	Voluntary Employees Beneficiary Association	No			
501(c)(10)	Domestic Fraternal Societies and Associations	Yes			
501(c)(11)	Teachers' Retirement Fund Associations	No			
501(c)(12)	Benevolent Life Insurance Associations, Mutual Ditch or Irrigation Companies, Mutual or Cooperative Telephone Companies, etc.	No			
501(c)(13)	Cemetery Companies	Yes			
501(c)(14)	State-Chartered Credit Unions, Mutual Reserve Funds	No			



Types of Nonprofits



Туре	Description	Contributions Deductible?			
501(c)(15)	Mutual Insurance Companies or Associations	No			
501(c)(16)	Cooperative Organizations to Finance Crop Operations	No			
501(c)(17)	Supplemental Unemployment Benefit Trusts	No			
501(c)(18)	Employee Funded Pension Trust (created before June 25, 1959)	No			
501(c)(19)	Post or Organization of Past or Present Members of the Armed Forces	No, generally			
501(c)(21)	Black Lung Benefit Trusts	No			
501(c)(22)	Withdrawal Liability Payment Fund	No			
501(c)(23)	Veterans' Organization (created before 1880)	No, generally			
501(c)(25)	Title Holding Corporations or Trusts with Multiple Parent Corporations	No			
501(c)(26)	State-Sponsored Organization Providing Health Coverage for High-Risk Individuals	No			
501(c)(27)	State-Sponsored Workers' Compensation Reinsurance Organization	No			
501(c)(28)	National Railroad Retirement Investment Trust	No			
501(c)(29)	CO-OP health insurance issuers	No			



What Do Non-Profits Want?



- Mission fulfillment For Impact!
- Opportunity to expand its resources
- Respect: 2-way partnership not your ATM
- Community recognition
- Long term relationship





Common Myths About Non-Profits



- Non-profits are not accountable
- Non-profits are not businesses
- Non-profits cannot make a profit (It's not really not-for-profit, but instead = For impact)
- Non-profits can't lobby



https://www.guidestar.org/search 990 information on foundations

What it tells you:

- Size/operating budget of organization
- Total revenue and source of revenue
- Total expenses
- Cash reserves
- How much top employees make in salary

*Depending on how much the organization earns, the form may have limited information (lower earning) or very detailed info (higher earning)

	ممم	Return of Organization Exempt F	Organization Exempt From Income Tax				OMB No 1545-0047			
Form %	Return of Organization Exempt From Income Tax Under section 501(c), 527, or 4947(a)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code (except black benefit trust or private foundation)						2012			
	positioned of the Tivessury amail Revenue Service The organization may have to use a copy of this return to satisfy state reporting requirements.						Open to Public Inspection			
A Fo	r the 2012	calendar year, or tax year beginning 01-01-2012 , 2012, and endi	ing 12-31-	2012						
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<u>≅</u>	_									
Activities & Governance										
*	2 Chec	eck this box 🔭 if the organization discontinued its operations or disposed of more than 25% of its net assets								
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8	l .	per of independent voting members of the governing body (Part VI,			🗅	4	7			
Ě	5 Total number of individuals employed in calendar year 2012 (Part V, line 2a)					5	17			
\$	6 Tota	number of volunteers (estimate if necessary)				6	40			
•	7a Tota	unrelated business revenue from Part VIII, column (C), line 12 .			[7a	0			
	b Net	nrelated business taxable income from Form 990-T, line 34			[7b	0			
				Pric	r Year	Ι	Current Year			
_	8 Co	ntributions and grants (Part VIII, line 1h)			5,68	1	674			
를	9 Pr	gram service revenue (Part VIII, line 2g)		222,224 0 33,558 261,463		4	784,365			
Ravenue	10 In	restment income (Part VIII, column (A), lines 3, 4, and 7d)				0	150			
<u> </u>		her revenue (Part VIII, column (A), lines 5, 6d, 8c, 9c, 10c, and 1				79,485				
		tal revenue—add lines 8 through 11 (must equal Part VIII, column)				3	864,674			
	13 Gr	ants and similar amounts paid (Part IX, column (A), lines 1–3 $$) .				0	0			
	14 Be	nefits paid to or for members (Part IX, column (A), line 4)				0	0			
\$		Salaries, other compensation, employee benefits (Part IX, column (A), lines 5–10)			68,18	9	238,106			

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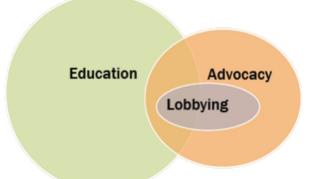
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Non-Profit Advocacy/Lobbying



- Public lands and non-profits have opportunities and needs that are affected by the choices of legislators and policy makers.
- 501 (c)(3) organizations <u>can</u> engage in education, advocacy, and lobbying (in limited quantities: 20% of a non-profit's \$ and time can go to lobbying) that furthers their charitable purpose
- Government employees may NOT engage in lobbying as part of their professional lives but can as private citizens**
 **(Caution: Be careful to avoid the appearance of impropriety.)





Benefits of Non-Profit Advocacy



- Enhance agency reputation
- Attract partners
- Support agency priorities
- Leverage federal funding with other sources and volunteers
- Inform public

NOTE: Local advocacy is very important! Elected officials pay more attention to what's shared in their media outlets than what's in the Washington Post or national news. New authorities rise from the constituents.



Non-Profit Advocacy/Lobbying



- Education: Providing unbiased info to the government or public
- -Ex: "The Corps legal decision to terminate cooperative joint management agreements affected operations of 8 coop associations, 34 parks and 4 visitor centers."
- <u>Advocacy</u>: Sharing info with legislators, executive branch or the public to **influence** them, but not a specific legislation or call to action
- -Ex: "The Corps really needs to have the ability and legal authority to have cooperative joint management agreements to benefit the public and its partners."
- <u>Lobbying</u>: Attempts to **influence specific** government decisions or actions. Reflects a viewpoint and is a call to action.
- Ex: "Please support /vote "Yes" on HR 4100 LOCAL Act and the S 2055 Corps of Engineers Cooperative Joint Management Restoration Act"



Partnering with For-Profit Organizations Corporate Giving Impact



- \$21.08 billion annually
 - 9 out of 10 companies match employee donations
 - ❖ 49% direct cash; 33% foundation cash; 18% non-cash
 - 3% to environmental causes and programs
- 81% have a corporate foundation
- □ 56% have formal paid-release time volunteer programs
- ☐ Corporate giving continues to rise
- ☐ Trends
 - More focused giving (cause and trust)
 - High priority on matching gift and employee engagement programs
 - International giving is on the rise (led by manufacturing companies)



What Do Corporations Give?



- ☐ Funding
- ☐ In-kind goods and services
- □ Volunteers
- ☐ Industry expertise
- Promotion and communication







Why Do Corporations Give?

Social responsibility

- Care about the cause
- To be citizens, not just residents

Marketing

- Internal and external customers
- Employees involved in something "greater"
- Market share or competitive advantage

Public Relations

- Key leaders have tie to the cause
- Industry experience sharing
- Influence





Why Would Corporations Give to Corps Projects?



- Think broader than Corps... we provide access/network to:
 - Our friends groups and cooperating associations
 - Our established MOU partners
- Match between the land's needs and corporate interests
- Variety of volunteer opportunities
- Testing of products
- We manage areas that impact their industry
 - ❖ Tourism
 - Outdoor recreation
- Government connection
- Employee retention (lifestyle/community building)
- Past success trust











Where to Meet/Find Corporations

- □ Partners of current partners
- ☐ Chambers, economic development and civic groups
- Look at which corporations are within 100 miles of your project
- ☐ Internet NRM Gateway & corporations with common goals
- Current State partnerships with corporations
- ☐ Topical conferences/trainings (conservation, tourism...)







Exercise: What Non-Profits and For Profits are in Your Community?



- □ Take 10 minutes to jot down organizations that are within 50-100 miles of your project.
- Think outside the box like there is no box!
- Even organizations that seemingly have no connection to the Corps may have an interest in working with us.
- We will discuss some of the suggestions







How to Approach a Corporation or Non-Profit

- Research and understand the organization before approaching
 - What is their mission and future goals
 - Social responsibility and community engagement
 - Past giving
 - Bring friends that already have a relationship to the table
- □ Personal contact
 - Set up a meeting with foundation director or community outreach point of contact
 - ❖ First meeting is getting to know each other follow their lead based on interest
 - If mutual interest, set up second meeting and offer to bring proposal
- ☐ Simple, to the point partnership proposal
 - Don't lead with a bunch of policy and paperwork
 - Benefits to them and for the public (Corps)
 - What we can offer to the partnership and what we need
 - Plan for recognition and public relations

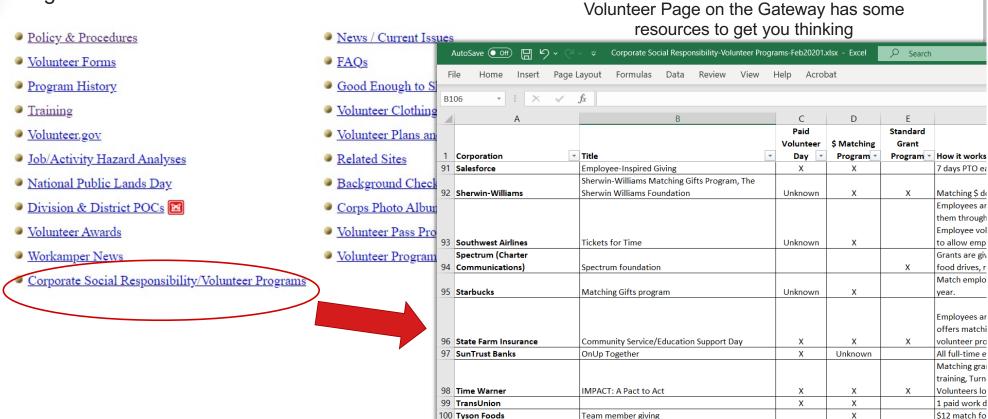


Corporate Social Responsibility



32 hours of p

Many corporations have a commitment to volunteerism or donating to causes important to the organization



101 Under Armour

Philanthropy



Questions?

