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CHURCHES SHOULDN'T AUTOMATIC TAX EXEMPTIONS

BY <u>ROBERT REPINO</u>



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Every once in a while, a new scandal in the United States shines a spotlight on the tax-exempt status that relicountry. In 2019, a whistleblower **alerted the IRS** that the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints had staccounts that were originally intended for charitable purposes. The Church of Scientology's revenue and inverse even former President Donald Trump **questioned the legitimacy** of its tax-exempt status. There are numer institutions **abusing COVID-19 relief funds** that arguably should have never been available to them in the Church's scandals — from the **settlements** paid out to victims of child abuse to a pair of nuns **embezzling \$8**

immediately.

I admit that if you catch me on a bad day, I might join the chorus demanding that the government take aggres Catholic, I often contemplate how the law may have helped the Catholic Church **hide its crimes** against chil some common ground, my position simply is that religious institutions should have to earn the exemptions i nonprofits do. This means that they would have to show how much money they bring in and how they spend

No matter how diplomatically I phrase that proposal, the same objection arises every time: Sure, pastors like cash, but what about those smaller institutions serving less privileged communities? Wouldn't they be harm-rules?

Unfortunately, the short answer to that question is probably "yes." Any change in the law would probably hav effect on less wealthy institutions because that's the way our society is rigged. After all, in a 2019 report publi **admitted** that it often audited poor people because it's easier than going after the rich. I'm not thrilled at the investigating a smaller religious institution in a historically disadvantaged community while Osteen's lawyer

That said, I can't help but notice two premature and contradictory assumptions at work here. The first assum **multiple defenses of** the current law, is that, if the exemption were lifted, small institutions would end up o would be such a huge burden for them to demonstrate that they are legitimate nonprofits. Of course, defende "Okay, give us a chance to be transparent, and we'll show you that we collect our revenue fairly, and we spend that very often. Instead, supporters of the exemption immediately skip any pretense that religious organizat spend their money on their mission. At the very least, it should raise our eyebrows when an institution know their revenue and expenses are too complicated to report, especially when secular nonprofits serving those s somehow managed this feat.

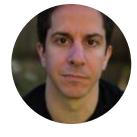
The second assumption is that smaller organizations are somehow "better" than Osteen's — that they're serve they're doing more charity work, and they're less abusive and less manipulative. I'm not prepared to assume very question that only transparency can answer. The complex issue of how much good religious institutions debate. So too is the simpler question of how much money goes into these organizations and what exactly con-

Imagine, for example, a network of churches that spends a million dollars a year on charitable activities. Propoint to that as evidence that the tax code is working. "Look at all that money!" they would say. "That's more But that million-dollar figure is worthless unless we know how much money the church collected. If they too charity work — a mere 2 percent of their revenue — looks less like a mission and more like a front.

This hypothetical is more common than most people realize. Legal scholar Chad J. Pomeroy notes in a 2019 *a Review* that megachurches on average spend less than a quarter of their income on missions and programs, w Church and the LDS Church — spending less than three percent. In a 2013 **article** from *Cardozo Law Review* argues that the law incentivizes the concentration of wealth with no accountability, both in large institutions dispute those findings, which is exactly why transparency is so badly needed.

Even some conservative Republicans have acknowledged this open secret. Back in 2007, Sen. Chuck Grassley

institution — religious or not — to hoard money with no oversight should be considered a structural injustice overreliance on religious institutions as charities discourages a more comprehensive system of direct aid and **entities**. (You know, the kind of social safety net that other stable democracies take for granted.) If an organize justice, yet continues to support this tax system, we must at least ask a few follow-up questions. The public di it might get ugly. We can either leave it to the angriest voices in the room, or we can work out a fair solution.



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Robert Repino is an editor of religious studies and history for Oxford University Press, and his essays have apper The Revealer, Flux, Tor.com, and the OUPBlog. He is also the author of several works of fiction, including <u>Mort(Contended)</u> <u>League of Ursus</u> (Quirk Books).

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People pass an offering plate during a church service. Photo credit: Bob Daemmrich via Reuters.

<u>A TAX CODE THAT ALLOWS ANY INSTITUTION — RELIGIOUS OR NOT —</u> WITH NO OVERSIGHT SHOULD BE CONSIDERED A STRUCTURAL INJUSTI

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