

Organizational Procedures for The Church

This packet contains a set of documents
for use at an Introductory Conference.

Please preview this packet and
have it with you during the conference!

Remedies at Law

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Remedies at Law

G l e n S t o l l , D i r e c t o r a n d G e n e r a l C o u n s e l

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Organizational Procedures for the Church

Greetings in the Name of Jesus Christ and His Church:

Thank you for your interest in our firm and its service to the Church. It our pleasure to be of assistance to your personal ministry, your congregation, and other missionary needs.

The material accompanying this letter is called, "Organizational Procedures for the Church." It is used during our introductory conference, and will assist you in further understanding the unique and empowering position that belongs to every member of the body of Christ.

Please notice that the privacy and protection of this program is not just for the congregational fellowship or group evangelistic outreach. Great success has also been achieved in applying it to medical missionary work, literature evangelism, and even to the very small family and individual personal ministries. This can include parents raising their children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, retired couples living and sharing their faith on a fixed income, or single believers witnessing for Christ while going about their everyday lives.

Please check the "Calendar of Events" on our website, or call the office for times and locations of a free conference, or for how to listen to or participate in a telephone conference. We look forward to showing you how this mission plan can be successfully applied to meet your personal, congregational, or other organizational needs.

Sincerely,

Glen Stoll

Organization and Establishment of the Church

The historic system of establishing the legal basis for church fellowships and personal ministries has been promoted by the Family Defense League and Remedies at Law since 1990. These are pure church ministries utilizing the *Ministerial Trust and Corporation Sole*. They maintain a nontaxable “mandatory exception” status consistent with 26 USC 508(c)(1)(A) of the Internal Revenue Code as educational, medical, scientific, charitable, or other religious missions of the Church. Many invaluable services have been developed for those wishing to maintain a healthy separation and avoid entanglements with the State.

Separation of Church and State

While the State is not to involve itself in the affairs of the Church, the Church not only has the right, but a duty to keep the State or any other outside influence from being abusive. This level of *Religious Liberty* is better understood from the entire *First Amendment* to the *U.S. Constitution*, not just its *Establishment Clause*. This first article of the *Bill of Rights* begins with *Four Freedoms* that are commonly used to express our beliefs. In conclusion, it forbids any act prohibiting the pursuit of a peaceable remedy to redress grievances.

State Regulated Religious Organizations

Today most church ministries have allowed state corporations to regulate them and are operating under a 501(c)(3) tax exempt status. The same laws that regulate all other state corporations or unincorporated associations also regulate these State created religious corporations or associations. Unfortunately, that position compromises the authority that rightfully belongs to the Church and renders it indistinguishable from any other state created non-profit corporation or association.

Church Authority Supersedes the State

The Internal Revenue Code and many other laws acknowledge the independence of church ministries from state jurisdiction. A letter that we recently received from the Exempt Organizations Division of the Internal Revenue Service confirms this legal position. That letter references the Internal Revenue Code at 26 USC 508(c)(1)(A). It identifies the Church, its auxiliaries, conventions and associations as a mandatory exception from the need to apply for recognition of tax exemption under 501(c)(3).

Notification Not Required

The code clearly states that church ministries do not have the burden to notify the Internal Revenue Service for recognition of exemption or for maintaining their nontaxable status. 501(c)(3) organizations are strictly prohibited from any involvement or preaching on certain topics. When organized the way we recommend, the Church is not prohibited or restricted by that code from preaching or practicing its convictions.

No Burden of Proof

Anyone donating to a pure church ministry has advanced assurance from the U.S. Congress of the tax deductibility of their gift, without the need for any further authorization directly from the IRS itself. The Church does not have any burden of convincing State or Federal agencies that they are tax exempt. The Church is immune from taxation by its very nature.

Remedies at Law

THERE IS A REMEDY AT LAW FOR EVERY PROBLEM

Remedies at Law, a common law commercial and ecclesiastical law firm, represents and advises the Church, its members, and ministries without respect to denomination. All areas of practice are handled that involve Religious Liberty, Human Rights, or Personal Privacy and Protection.

Its mission is to offer remedies at law and provide an impenetrable means of defense against any attack on traditional church and family relationships. This mission is being accomplished by equipping the Church both individually and collectively. The vision is for all nations, kindreds, tongues and people to more fully understand and function within their God-appointed role of authority under the supreme jurisdiction and law of Jesus Christ.

POSITION STATEMENT

We believe in the full separation of church and state, and in being subject to the lawful powers of government. Governments exist for one reason, to promote commerce. Commerce is the essential activity of survival and for the enjoyment of life. In order to promote commerce, lawful government does only two things; create and regulate. It can only do what it is authorized to do, and it is only authorized to regulate what it has created.

Our purpose at Remedies at Law is to enhance the promotion of commerce by providing a non-profit-making legal service of the church with an educational mission. Founded in 1988 as the Family Defense League, we maintain our non-taxable status as a "mandatory exception" consistent with 508 (c)(1)(A) of the Internal Revenue Code. The Director and General Counsel of Remedies at Law is a corporation sole on file with the Secretary of State in Oklahoma. It was chartered in 1993 to manage the Family Defense League.

We also help to identify obligated parties and hold them accountable for breach of contract or wrongful interference with contractual obligation. Settlements on written, verbal, or implied contracts may be reached quickly by researching, developing, and implementing effective remedies at law.

- Any interference with the lawful use of a remedy is permission to create other remedies at law.
- It is better for ten guilty men to go free than for one innocent man to be punished.
- Government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed.
- Taxation without representation or just compensation is tyranny.
- We have no king but Christ.

Living Your Personal Ministry

Most people do not live by their faith alone, either because they do not believe it is possible, or they simply do not know how. A living faith is dependant upon knowing what is real. Before living out what you know to be real, you must first identify what that is.

We have a form called Declaration of Status that poses five identifying questions. The questions are progressive and lead to how decisions are made that direct the course of your life. The purpose of the final question is to help you realize that life-changing decisions need NOT be made by some politician, policeman, attorney, or judge.

Question number four on your Declaration of Status is intended to bring your religious beliefs to a political conclusion. In reality, there is no difference between your religion and your politics. They are both an expression of your deeply held convictions.

Without duty and responsibility to others, as asked in question number three, you have no just cause for liberty. If we each demand our own rights, independent of one another, we stand alone. As a threefold cord is not quickly broken (Ecc. 4:12); "United we stand, divided we fall." The strength of the musketeers was in their slogan, "All for one, and one for all."

The second question is designed to promote Christian Patriotism among believers; to claim citizenship in God's eternal Kingdom. Unbelievers will express their alliance to things carnal, to temporary systems and governments of the world in place of Christ. And finally, what you do is a direct result of who you are, which is the point of the first question on the Declaration of Status form.

Your Declaration of Status is actually a Profession of Faith expressed in a political sense. It is an announcement of your understanding, at the time you wrote it, of how you are to be living your personal ministry. It must be in your own words from the top of your head to the bottom of your heart. If you are ever called to give an answer for your faith on the spot, the source, terminology, and conclusion will need to be consistent with what you have written here.

Once you have announced your religious/political position in this way, you have actually identified your personal ministry. Your formal Profession of Faith will flow as a testimony of who you are in the full authority and political jurisdiction of Jesus Christ.

A gathering of two or more believers, in agreement with your calling, forms a lawfully established unincorporated association of pure trust. For this trust to have lawful standing to function in society, the association must assign a grant of beneficial interest and appoint a trustee. This trust agreement, when reduced to writing, becomes the written evidence of a Ministerial Trust through which you may manage your group or personal ministry under the jurisdictional authority of Jesus Christ and His Church.

DECLARATION OF STATUS

- 1) Who am I, with respect to my position and function in life? I am:

- 2) With whom or what are my loyalties aligned? I pledge allegiance to:

- 3) Under that pledge, what is the purpose of my mission? My duties and responsibilities are:

- 4) Therefore, what jurisdictional authority am I under? My commission comes from:

- 5) How are decisions made that direct the course of my life? I trust in:

I, the undersigned, to the best of my knowledge and belief, declare the foregoing to be true, correct and certain, materially complete, relevant to my current status and not misleading.

Date

Signature

(Print Name Below Signature)

Mail c/o:

The Mandatory Exception Rule of INTERNAL REVENUE CODE 26 USC 508(c)(1)(A)

Remedies at Law © 2000

An *exception* is a rule that limits the extent of a more general rule which, because of its generality, would otherwise be unjust and improper. For example, it is a general rule that an organization shall be taxable unless it applies for recognition of exemption; the rule that church organizations need not apply for or obtain recognition as a 501(c)(3) tax exempt organization to be treated with nontaxable status, is the exception. The church is immune from taxation by its very nature.

Sec. 508. Special rules with respect to section 501(c)(3) organizations

(c)(1) Mandatory exceptions -- Subsection (a) shall not apply to -

(A) churches, their integrated auxiliaries, and conventions or associations of churches

Subsection (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.

An *exemption* is a privilege which dispenses with the general rule. Such a privilege grants certain special treatment to some persons that would not have had a common right to receive it otherwise. An example of this privilege may be found in the United States Tax Code where certain secularly chartered corporations or state resident organizations may apply for and, if recognized, be exempt from taxation. A notice, ruling, or determination letter serves as evidence of such recognition.

Sec. 501. Exemption from tax on corporations, certain trusts, etc.

(a) Exemption from taxation -- An organization described in subsection (c) shall be exempt from taxation under this subtitle unless such exemption is denied under section 502 or 503.

(b) Tax on unrelated business income and certain other activities -- An organization exempt from taxation under subsection (a) shall be subject to tax to the extent provided in parts II, III, and VI of this subchapter, but (notwithstanding parts II, III, and VI of this subchapter) shall be considered an organization exempt from income taxes for the purpose of any law which refers to organizations exempt from income taxes.

(c) List of exempt organizations -- The following organizations are referred to in subsection (a):

(3) Corporations, and any community chest, fund, or foundation, organized and operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, testing for public safety, literary, or educational purposes, or to foster national or international amateur sports competition (but only if no part of its activities involve the provision of athletic facilities or equipment), or for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals, no part of the net earnings of which inures to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual, no substantial part of the activities of which is carrying on propaganda, or otherwise attempting, to influence legislation (except as otherwise provided in subsection (h)), and which does not participate in, or intervene in (including the publishing or distributing of statements), any political campaign on behalf of (or in opposition to) any candidate for public office.

What is a Corporation Sole?

By Glen Stoll, Director and General Counsel of Remedies at Law

The first known Corporation Sole was established by the Church of England in the year 1448. At that point in history the Church of England had not broken its ties with the Church of Rome. The King of England had not yet been dubbed "the Defender of the Faith," and Martin Luther had not posted his 95 Theses on the door of the Castle church at Wittenberg.

More than 200 years earlier King John granted that great charter, the Magna Charta, containing principles upon which the English judicial system is based. It established the rule of English common law which provided due process for any "freeman. . . by the lawful judgment of his peers, or by the law of the land." Equal protection was acknowledged by stating, "We will sell to no man, we will not deny to any man, either justice or right."

But as the State assumed the authority of the Church, force was used to compel matters of religious conscience. Without the support of the State, the Church was left to depend upon the power of reason and belief. Ecclesiastical Law was referred to as the "Canons of the Church" in order to avoid the use of the word "law." The ownership of real property was eventually held by the Church, apart from the control of the State, through the establishment of a corporation sole.

An unincorporated church ministry constitutes a pure Ministerial Trust, such as a local mission or family assembly. This is the only true authority that may grant a charter for the creation of an ecclesiastical Corporation Sole. The Articles of Incorporation and Charter must be registered with the Church before notice of its existence can be given. A filing with the Secretary of State or county recorder provides notice to the public at large and to the State in general that a given corporation sole is the exclusive overseer of the unincorporated ministry that created it.

Just as there is only one office, there can be only one office holder at any given point in time. Thus, the word "sole" meaning singular. That single office is incorporated into the body of Christ to serve the unincorporated ministry. The corporation sole is historically Christian in its function and structure and is exempt from federal, state or local license or tax by its very nature.

THE CORPORATION SOLE

The King of England
The Bishop of the Church of Rome
The Director and General Counsel
of Remedies at Law

THE OVERSEER

The King
The Bishop
The Director and
General Counsel

THE MINISTRY

England
The Church of Rome
Remedies at Law

The following are definitions from Black's Law Dictionary (6th Edition):

The Church is the religious society founded and established by Jesus Christ, to receive, preserve, and propagate His doctrines and ordinances. **A Church** is a body or community of Christians, united under one form of government by the profession of the same faith and the observance of the same ritual and ceremonies. **A Mission** is an establishment of churches, schools and relief depots through which are taught the principles of Christianity, the afflicted cared for, and the needy supplied.

What is a Corporation Sole: Remedies at Law © 9/4/98 (Rev. 3/31/03)

Remedies at Law is a private law firm founded in 1988 as the Family Defense League. The Director and General Counsel of Remedies at Law maintains its nontaxable status as a charitable, educational, religious corporation sole of the Church, consistent with 508 (c)(1)(A) of the Internal Revenue Code with respect to 501(c)(3), and has its charter on file with the Secretary of State in Oklahoma.

Non-profit Comparison Chart

501(c)(3) Tax Exempt Privilege

Non-profit; Not-for-profit State Organization

508(c)(1)(A) Mandatory Exception

Non-taxable; Not for State Profit Organization

JURISDICTION (*Authority of Law*)

Federal Status; State Resident

Regulated by Statute

Secular, State Religious Organization

Status is Given and Taken Away
at the Discretion of the State

Foreign Status; Church Resident

Regulated Privately

Separation of Church and State

Status is Established and Surrendered
by Informed Consent or Default

BENEFITS (*Gain or Profit*)

Charitable, Educational, Scientific,
Medical, or Religious Purpose for the
Benefit of the State and General Public

Benevolent Cause Subject to
Changing Legislative Mandate

Limited Fund-raising Capabilities

Charitable, Educational, Scientific,
Medical, or Religious Purpose for the
Benefit of the Church and Public at Large

Benevolent Cause Subject to a
Stated Ministerial Purpose

Unrestricted Fund-raising Capabilities

PRIVILEGES (*Grant of Entitlement*)

Created by Statutory Grant of Privilege

Required to Collect and Pay Sales,
Employment, and Other Taxes

Qualified to Issue Tax Deductible
Receipts for Donations

Created under Private Contract

Not Authorized to Collect or Pay
Any Secular Government Taxes

Qualified to Issue Tax Deductible
Receipts for Donations

IMMUNITIES (*Relief from Duty*)

Burden of Proof is on the Organization
to establish and maintain its status

No Property Tax is Assessed if Owned by
and Used Exclusively for the Organization

Burden of Proof on IRS or Other
Agency to disprove this status

No Property Tax is Assessed if Owned by
and Used Exclusively for the Organization



TAX EXEMPT AND
GOVERNMENT ENTITIES
DIVISION

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20224

SEP 19 2001

Mr.

Renton, WA 98056

Dear Mr.

This is in response to your inquiry to President Bush, which was forwarded to this office for a response. You are concerned that a church gives up its First Amendment rights by incorporating and becoming a 501(c)(3) organization.

Section 501(a) of the Internal Revenue Code (the Code) provides exemption from federal income tax for organizations described in section 501(c). Section 501(c)(3) describes organizations that are organized and operated exclusively for listed purposes, including religious purposes. An entity need not be incorporated under State law to be considered an organization for purposes of tax exemption -- trusts and unincorporated associations are also considered organizations.

Section 508 of the Code provides special rules applicable to section 501(c)(3) organizations. Section 508(a) provides that new organizations must give notice that they are applying for recognition of exemption. Such notice is given by filing with the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) a completed Form 1023, *Application for Recognition of Exemption*. However, under section 508(c)(1)(A), churches are excepted from the notice requirement.

Many organizations not required to file a Form 1023 exemption application choose to do so anyway, for one or more reasons. By receiving formal recognition of exemption from the IRS the organization will have a letter available that may help them satisfy requirements for exemption from state or local taxes, including real estate property taxes. In addition, preferred postal rates or exemption from certain federal excise taxes may be available to recognized section 501(c)(3) organizations. Also, recognition of exemption allows potential donors to have advance assurance of the deductibility of their contributions to the organization.

I hope the above information is helpful. If you have any questions, please contact Wayne Hardesty (ID #50-03031) at (202) 283-8976.

Sincerely,

for
Joseph J. Urban
Acting Director, Exempt Organizations
Technical Guidance & Quality Assurance

Revised Code of Washington Acknowledgment of Church Authority

RCW 24.12.010 Corporations sole--Church and religious societies. Any person, being the bishop, overseer or presiding elder of any church or religious denomination in this state, may, in conformity with the constitution, canons, rules, regulations or discipline of such church or denomination, become a corporation sole, in the manner prescribed in this chapter, as nearly as may be; and, thereupon, said bishop, overseer or presiding elder, as the case may be, together with his successors in office or position, by his official designation, shall be held and deemed to be a body corporate, with all the rights and powers prescribed in the case of corporations aggregate; and with all the privileges provided by law for religious corporations. [1915 c 79 ° 1; RRS ° 3884.]

RCW 24.12.020 Corporate powers. Every corporation sole shall, for the purpose of the trust, have power to contract in the same manner and to the same extent as a natural person, and may sue and be sued, and may defend in all courts and places, in all matters and proceedings whatever, and shall have authority to borrow money and give promissory notes therefor, and to secure the payment of the same by mortgage or other lien upon property, real and personal; to buy, sell, lease, mortgage and in every way deal in real and personal property in the same manner as a natural person may, and without the order of any court; to receive bequests and devises for its own use or upon trusts, to the same extent as natural persons may; and to appoint attorneys in fact. [1915 c 79 ° 2; RRS ° 3885.]

RCW 24.12.030 Filing articles--Property held in trust. Articles of incorporation shall be filed in like manner as provided by law for corporations aggregate, and therein shall be set forth the facts authorizing such incorporation, and declare the manner in which any vacancy occurring in the incumbency of such bishop, overseer or presiding elder, as the case may be, is required by the constitution, canons, rules, regulations or discipline of such church or denomination to be filled, which statement shall be verified by affidavit, and for proof of the appointment or election of such bishop, overseer or presiding elder, as the case may be, or any succeeding incumbent of such corporation, it shall be sufficient to file with the secretary of state the original or a copy of his commission, or certificate, or letters of election or appointment, duly attested: PROVIDED, All property held in such official capacity by such bishop, overseer or presiding elder, as the case may be, shall be in trust for the use, purpose, benefit and behoof of his religious denomination, society or church. [1981 c 302 ° 10; 1915 c 79 ° 3; RRS ° 3886.]

RCW 36.18.010 Auditor's fees. County auditors or recording officers shall collect the following fees for their official services: For recording instruments, for the first page eight and one-half by fourteen inches or less, five dollars; for each additional page eight and one-half by fourteen inches or less, one dollar; the fee for recording multiple transactions contained in one instrument will be calculated individually for each transaction requiring separate indexing as required under RCW 65.04.050;...

RCW 65.04.080 Entries when instruments offered for record. When any instrument, paper, or notice, authorized or required by law to be filed or recorded, is deposited in or electronically transmitted to the county auditor's office for filing or record, that officer must indorse upon the same the time when it was received, noting the year, month, day, hour and minute of its reception, and note that the document was received by electronic transmission, and must file, or file and record the same without delay, together with the acknowledgments, proofs, and certificates written or printed upon or annexed to the same, with the plats, surveys, schedules and other papers thereto annexed, in the order and as of the time when the same was received for filing or record, and must note on the instrument filed, or at the foot of the record the exact time of its reception, and the name of the person at whose request it was filed or filed and recorded: PROVIDED, That the county auditor shall not be required to accept for filing, or filing and recording, any instrument unless there appear upon the face thereof, the name and nature of the instrument offered for filing, or filing and recording, as the case may be. [1996 c 229 ° 4; 1985 c 44 ° 18; 1927 c 187 ° 1; Code 1881 ° 2731; 1869 p 313 ° 19; RRS ° 10606.]

RCW 65.04.110 Liability of auditor for damages. If any county auditor to whom an instrument, proved or acknowledged according to law, or any paper or notice which may by law be recorded is delivered or electronically transmitted for record: (1) Neglects or refuses to record such instrument, paper or notice, within a reasonable time after receiving the same; or (2) records any instruments, papers or notices untruly, or in any other manner than as directed in this chapter; or, (3) neglects or refuses to keep in his or her office such indexes as are required by *this act, or to make the proper entries therein; or, (4) neglects or refuses to make the searches and to give the certificate required by *this act; or if such searches or certificate are incomplete and defective in any important particular affecting the property in respect to which the search is requested; or, (5) alters, changes, or obliterates any records deposited in his or her office, or inserts any new matter therein; he or she is liable to the party aggrieved for the amount of damage which may be occasioned thereby. However, if the name or names and address hand printed, printed, or typewritten on any instrument, proved or acknowledged according to law, or on any paper or notice which may by law be filed or recorded, is or are incorrect, or misspelled or not the true name or names of the party or parties appearing thereon, the county auditor shall not, by reason of such fact, be liable for any loss or damage resulting therefrom. [1996 c 229 ° 6; 1965 c 134 ° 1; Code 1881 ° 2734; RRS ° 10609.]

Financial Principles of the Church

"The love of money is the root of all kinds of evil." 1 Tim. 6:10 (ASV)

Nothing flows through our hands more rapidly or unpredictably than money. It is the most common cause of marital strife, divorce, and many other difficulties with family, friends, and business. It effects and reflects upon every area of our being; our physical, mental, emotional, and spiritual condition is greatly impacted and often measured by money.

How conservatively or liberally each of us handle our financial affairs may vary, yet every believer is a steward of God's trust and must understand and follow the basic Biblical guidelines outlined below. The successful operation of a Ministerial Trust depends on faithful adherence to these sound financial stewardship principles. Violation of these principles will likely compromise the integrity of the ministry and may constitute mismanagement, malpractice, misappropriation of funds, or embezzlement.

1. Understand Stewardship *"Study to show thyself approved." 2 Tim. 2:15 (Webster)*

Every true believer is a minister; an executive officer of a ministry commissioned by God (Col. 4:17). As a minister of God, you do not own anything. The *Manager* of a Ministerial Trust is merely an agent of its trustee and serves as the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the ministry. *Assistant Managers*, also agents of the trustee, aid the *Manager* in administrative duties as delegated by the *Manager*. Such delegation of authority, however, does not supersede the line of succession established by the original Trust Agreement.

Other managing agent positions are *Traveling Missionary Evangelists* and *Overseer/Directors* of the corporation sole trustees. Even when appointed for life, managing agents maintain their positions only through faithful performance of duty. These high-level administrative positions require careful due diligence. Faithful stewards always keep assets and liabilities separated. Strict conservative economy will assure a sufficient debt-free increase for the charitable, educational, scientific, and religious purpose of the ministry.

2. Remain Debt Free *"The borrower is servant to the lender." Prov. 22:7*

The Ministerial Trust is not to go into debt under any circumstances. Debt is simply owing more than you can pay. If you have the money, or some other means to make a fair exchange without a lingering obligation, then pay it. If you do not have adequate funds or other valuable consideration to exchange, then don't make the purchase. That would be a debt. A loan or a pledge may be made if it is backed by uncommitted security as collateral. That is not a debt, it is an investment. Over-commitment on collateral is called pound breach and is a crime.

A Promissory Note or Performance Contract, with terms acceptable to both parties and supported by sufficient security to satisfy the exchange, is a form of just compensation, and not debt. The terms of the note, contract, or agreement must be consistent with all other principles of faithful stewardship. Any form of exchange involves a contract, whether written, verbal, or implied. A contract is an agreement where one party gains at the advantage of another. Fraud is where one party gains at the loss of another by using trickery or deceit. A Ministerial Trust may not engage in fraud.

3. Show an Increase *"Behold, I have gained beside them five talents more." Matt. 25:20*

In the parable of the ten talents, two of the servants increased their money by 100% while the third servant did nothing with his. He didn't even try. Because of their wise investments, the two were entrusted with even greater gain, position, and influence. The one with no increase at all was stripped of what little he had and cast out.

Change is inevitable, but growth is optional. If we do not grow consistent with the changes around us, we will automatically decrease by comparison. No decision is a decision to do nothing. Do not bury the resources that are available to you. Put them to work wisely for the increase of the Church to the advancement of the work of God that it may be said of you, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant. . . enter into the joy of thy lord." Matt. 25:21.

4. Be Charitable *"Let all your things be done with charity." 1 Cor. 16:14*

"The Lord loveth a cheerful giver." 2 Cor. 9:6. "It is more blessed to give than to receive." Acts 20:35.

"Ye cannot serve God and mammon (trust in money as God)." Matt. 6:24. "In tithes and offerings. . . ye have robbed me. . ." Mal. 3:8, 9. "Let him that stole steal no more. . . give to him that needeth." Eph. 4:28. If God can give through you, He can give to you.

"Come, ye blessed of my Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world: For I was an hungered, and ye gave me meat: I was thirsty, and ye gave me drink: I was a stranger, and ye took me in: Naked, and ye clothed me: I was sick, and ye visited me: I was in prison, and ye came unto me. . . Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me." Matt. 25:34-36, 40.

With every financial transaction all *Elements of Commerce* shall be followed and not one of the *Reasons an Agreement May Be Void* should exist.

Essential Elements of Commerce

1. **Grace** (extra time)
allowing more than is deserved
2. **Mercy** (relief from judgement)
requiring less than what is just
3. **Clean Hands Doctrine**
avoid the appearance of evil
4. **Fair Business Practice**
fair play and reliability
5. **Just Compensation** (win/win)
equitable consideration
6. **Full Disclosure** (discovery)
materially complete information
7. **Equal Protection of the Law**
due process for all
8. **Duty of Care** (due diligence)
fiduciary duty to check it out
9. **Good Faith Action** (relevance)
bonafide signature

Reasons an Agreement May Be Null & Void

1. **Under Duress**
unwelcome outside pressure
2. **Coercion** (torture)
to force or compel against one's will
3. **Intimidation** (implied threat)
sufficient cause to fear lawlessness
4. **Threat** (groundless warning)
an unreasonable ultimatum
5. **Fraud** (win/lose) while using trickery or deceit
one party gains at the loss of another
6. **Lack of Informed Consent** (being mislead)
lies, half-truths, innuendos, info. withheld
7. **Under the Age of Majority** (not of legal age)
any minor not yet emancipated
8. **Otherwise Incompetent**
while drunk, insane, retarded, or asleep
9. **Undue Influence** (wrongful interference)
any unwarranted imposition

Levels of Coverage

Level 1 - (foundation or endowment) Asset Trust: _____

for holding assets and issuing grants or other disbursements; conducts no other activity of any kind

- Personal Property [Personal Furnishings]*
- Business Property [Business Equipment]*
- Real Estate [Managing Agent Housing]*
- Bank Account for the Managing Agent(s)

Level 2 - (ministries or mission) Liability Trust: _____

for engaging in a primary purpose or fund raising activity; receives and disburses only as necessary

- Ministerial Purpose [One Type of Ministry]**
- Business Activity [One Type of Business]**
- Real Estate [Renting or Leasing]
- Bank Account for Ministry and/or Business

Level 3 - (enterprises or industries) Contracting Trusts: _____

for any other type of missionary activity or business venture; one major category of activity per trust

- Contracts [As Contractor or Contracting Party]
- Receiving Grants or Debt Free Secured Loans
- Investing or No Debt Secured Lending
- Renting or Leasing of Equipment***
- Bank Account for this Special Purpose

Level 4 - (group, company, institute, etc.) Additional Trusts: _____

for further needs if more diversification becomes necessary; or adding members to a group ministry

- Independent Contracting [Regular Work]
- Subcontracting [Temporary Jobs]
- Outside Contracting [Consultants]
- Vehicles [Activity is Liability]***
- Bank Accounts for Additional Needs

* Lower priced Land Trusts are available for multiple ownerships of real estate and other property.

** Each type of ministry or business should have its own Liability Trust. Example: a real estate venture and a beauty salon would not use the same trust. Likewise a healthcare facility and a literature distribution center would need to have their own trusts.

*** Each Managing Agent is a member of RTF Fleet Management and Telecommunication services.

NON-DISCLOSURE AGREEMENT

Non-compete and Non-circumvention

Each of the undersigned parties have disclosed, or may yet disclose to one another, certain confidential information or trade secrets. Said parties hereby agree that further disclosure of such information or secrets to others shall only be made in conformity with this agreement. The parties may make limited disclosure to others, but only upon the approval of all parties, or on a reasonable "need to know" basis to agents or consultants, and shall protect such disclosure with additional Non-disclosure Agreements and due diligence. This obligation of non-disclosure shall terminate when and if the information or secret becomes publicly known through no fault of the party receiving disclosure and thereby loses its status as confidential.

As to any information that a party claims is confidential, and has been reduced to writing prior to disclosure, the same shall be conspicuously marked as "confidential," "not to be disclosed," or with a copyright, trademark, or other clear indication of its status. If the disclosed information is not in written form, for example, a physical device, verbal instruction or consultation, the parties shall deem all information to be confidential, unless so indicated otherwise. The parties agree to return all confidential tangible material provided by the other party upon reasonable request.

Each party further agrees that they shall not make, cause, or allow to have made, any contact with, deal with, or otherwise be involved in any transaction with any person, institution, trust, corporation, organization, firm, company, or individual representative thereof, that was introduced or made known by the other party or associate, without written permission from the introducing party. This agreement is to be applied to any and all transactions involving the parties, including, but not limited to, subsequent, followup, repeat, extended, or renegotiated transactions, as well as the initial transaction, regardless of the outcome.

Notwithstanding, the spirit in which the parties are entering this agreement is one of mutual trust and confidence and in reliance on each other to do what is fair and equitable. The foregoing is acknowledged on this ____ day of _____ in the year of our Lord _____ at _____, _____, to be the free and voluntary act and deed of each of the undersigned for the uses and purposes herein mentioned.

Signature: _____
Glen Stoll, Director and General Counsel of
Remedies at Law
9115 - 236th Street SW, Suite B
Edmonds, Washington 98026
Phone: 425.673.7762

Signature: _____
Print Name: _____
Mail c/o: _____

Phone: _____

Signature: _____
Print Name: _____
Mail c/o: _____

Phone: _____

Signature: _____
Print Name: _____
Mail c/o: _____

Phone: _____