

The most common types of nonprofit corporations established in California are public benefit corporations, mutual benefit corporations, and religious corporations. Below is a list of local, state, and federal requirements that may apply to these organizations.

AT THE STATE AND FEDERAL LEVEL:

- **California Secretary of State (SOS) Filing** – Nonprofit corporations must file with the Secretary of State.
 - SOS Forms: <http://www.sos.ca.gov/business/be/forms.htm>
- **Taxes** – The California Tax Service Center provides tax information for nonprofit corporations. There you will find information from the Board of Equalization, the Employment Development Department, the Franchise Tax Board, and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS).
 - Specific info about **Sales and Use Tax, State Property Tax, State Payroll Taxes, California Income Tax, and Federal Income and Payroll Tax** for Nonprofit/Exempt Organizations:
<https://www.ftb.ca.gov/file/business/types/charities-nonprofits/index.html>
- **Sales & Use Tax** – If you will be selling tangible property, consult the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration (CDTFA) for a Seller's Permit. You may also qualify for a Resale Certificate. *Note: These activities were formerly administered by the Board of Equalization (BOE).*
 - Seller's Permit info: <http://www.cdtfa.ca.gov/services/permits-licenses.htm>
 - Nonprofit Sales & Use Tax Guide: <http://www.cdtfa.ca.gov/industry/nonprofit-organizations.htm>
- **Donation Reporting** - Once your nonprofit corporation receives donations, you must file an Initial Registration Form CT-1 within 30 days with the Office of the Attorney General. Click the links below for additional information from the Office of the Attorney General:
 - <https://oag.ca.gov/sites/all/files/agweb/pdfs/charities/charitable/ct1-form.pdf>
 - <https://oag.ca.gov/charities>
 - <https://oag.ca.gov/charities/contacts/initial-reg>
- **For Employers** – If your business will have employees, be advised of the following:
 - **Wages, Hours, & Working Conditions** – Businesses with employees must comply with laws establishing minimum standards for wages, hours, and working conditions. Consult the California Department of Industrial Relations website at <http://www.dir.ca.gov/dlse/dlse.html>.
 - **Worker's Compensation** – Businesses with employees must maintain Worker's Compensation Insurance coverage. Consult the California Department of Industrial Relations website at <http://www.dir.ca.gov/dwc/employer.htm>.
 - **Employment Development Department (EDD) Registration** – An employer is required to file a Registration Form within 15 days after paying more than \$100 in wages to one or more employees. Please consult the California EDD website at http://www.edd.ca.gov/Payroll_Taxes/Am_I_Required_to_Register_as_an_Employer.htm#business_subject.
 - **Federal Employer Identification Number (EIN)** – Employers with employees, business partnerships, and corporations, must obtain a Federal EIN from the IRS. Businesses can obtain appropriate federal income tax forms from this location. Please consult the IRS website at [http://www.irs.gov/Businesses/Small-Businesses-&Self-Employed/Apply-for-an-Employer-Identification-Number-\(EIN\)-Online](http://www.irs.gov/Businesses/Small-Businesses-&Self-Employed/Apply-for-an-Employer-Identification-Number-(EIN)-Online)

AT THE LOCAL LEVEL:

- **Business License** – Most local governments require a business license (or business tax registration). If your business will be located in an incorporated city, contact the city. If your business will be located in an unincorporated area, contact the county.
- **Zoning** – Whether yours will be a home-based business or will occupy commercial space, consult your local planning department to be sure your business activities are permitted. If your business will be located in an incorporated city, contact the city. If your business will be located in an unincorporated area, contact the county.
- **Fictitious Business Name** – A Fictitious Business Name or Doing Business As (DBA) statement is required when: the business name does not include the surname of the individual owner(s) and each of the partners; the business name suggests the existence of additional owners; or the nature of the business is not clearly evident by the name of the business. This is always obtained from the county in which a business is located.
- **Small Business Development Center** – You can also check in with your local Small Business Development Center (SBDC) as well. The SBDCs provide assistance to small businesses starting or growing and offer free advice and consulting. To find an SBDC closest to you, click this link and enter your zip code: <http://americassbdc.org/home/find-your-sbdc/>, they may be better equipped to advise you on local requirements.
- **Charitable Solicitation Requirements** – Many California cities and counties have passed charitable solicitation ordinances to protect their citizens against fraudulent solicitation. These ordinances may require charities and charitable fundraisers to register, certify their tax exempt status, obtain a license to solicit, and file accountings of fundraising proceeds. Most California counties and large cities maintain a charitable solicitation licensing office. It may be a separate department or part of the police or sheriff's department. For city and county contact information, see this link: <http://business.ca.gov/StartaBusiness/StartaNonprofitCorporation.aspx>.

ONLINE PERMIT ASSISTANCE TOOL:



You can use our online permit assistance tool, **CalGOLD** (www.calgold.ca.gov), to identify local, state, and federal permit information for businesses. The online tool provides webpage links, application forms, and contact information for the various agencies that administer and issue these permits. For permits and registrations administered by the State of California, CalGOLD also includes a Forms and Fee Finder with direct links to applications and fee information. Once at the website, input your city and type of business. If your business is not listed, you can select "General Business Information" for a list of general requirements.

CONSIDERATIONS:

This Quick Start Guide is only one source of information among the many sources that are available to you. You may wish to consider multiple sources in order to make an informed decision. You are solely responsible for making a decision about how to form and create your business. You are responsible for determining whether the information you obtain through your use of this Guide is suitable for your purposes.

Although we go to great lengths to make sure our information is accurate and useful, we recommend you consult a lawyer if you want legal advice or any other individual or service provider for specific guidance. We offer this for informational purposes only.

PROP 65:

Proposition 65, officially known as the Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986, requires businesses to provide a clear and reasonable warning before knowingly and intentionally exposing anyone to chemicals that are known to state to cause cancer or birth defects or other reproductive harm. It is important to know that a product that receives certification from the United States Food and Drug Administration, or another federal agency or state agency, is not necessarily exempt from California requirements for chemical exposure warnings. Businesses should be aware of the levels of harmful chemicals in their products and of applicable Proposition 65 requirements. For more information on Proposition 65 and how to comply with its requirements, please visit <https://oehha.ca.gov/proposition-65>