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## ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION

of

### Epworth-in-the-Foothills Chapel, Inc.

#### Preamble

I, the undersigned, being a natural person of full age and a citizen of the United States, in order to form a corporation for the purposes hereinafter stated, under and pursuant to the provisions of the Idaho Nonprofit Corporation Act of the State of Idaho and the acts amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto, do hereby certify as follows:

#### ARTICLE I. NAME

The name of the Corporation is Epworth-in-the-Foothills Chapel, Inc.

#### ARTICLE II. PURPOSES

The purposes for which the Corporation is organized shall be or include the transaction of any or all lawful activity, including, but not limited to, the following:

- A. **A Church in the Wesleyan Holiness Tradition.** To be a Christian church which is theologically and substantively in accord with the Wesleyan holiness tradition which derives from the Wesleyan revival of the eighteenth century in Great Britain and John Wesley (1703-1791), and, therefore, to proclaim that Jesus Christ, by his grace received by believers through faith, offers to restore the image of God in them, to enable them to be freed from bondage to sin in this life;
- B. **Christian Worship.** To conduct, encourage and teach graceful Christian worship which centers upon the Word of God and the Christian sacraments, in the Wesleyan liturgical tradition;
- C. **Christian Witness.** To conduct, encourage and teach pre-evangelism and evangelism which convince the mind and prompt conversion and commitment of heart and life to Jesus Christ;
- D. **Christian Education.** To initiate and conduct educational programs in accord with Christian truth, as understood in accord with, first, the Holy Scriptures; second, the tradition of the Christian church; third, objective reason; and fourth, the corporate experience of Christian believers; and

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- E. Christian Service.** To serve those who are in danger, necessity, trouble, sorrow, need or any other adversity.

Therefore, the Corporation is formed as a religious corporation under Idaho law.

Notwithstanding any other provision of these Articles, this corporation is organized exclusively for charitable purposes within the meaning of section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Notwithstanding any other provision of these Articles, the corporation shall not carry on any other activities not permitted to be carried on (a) by a corporation exempt from federal income tax under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (or the corresponding provision of any future United States Internal Revenue law) or (b) by a corporation contributions to which are deductible under Section 170(c)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (or the corresponding provision of any future United States Internal Revenue law).

### **ARTICLE III. ARTICLES OF RELIGION**

#### **A. Adapted from John Wesley's Articles of Religion**

**1. Of Faith in the Holy Trinity.** There is but one living and true God, everlasting, without body, parts, or passions; of infinite power, wisdom, and goodness; the Maker and Preserver of all things both visible and invisible. And in unity of this Godhead there are three Persons of one substance, power, and eternity: the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit.

**2. Of the Word, or Son of God, Who Was Made Very Man.** The Son, who is the Word of the Father, the very and eternal God, of one substance with the Father, took man's nature in the womb of the blessed Virgin, so that two whole and perfect natures, that is to say, of God and of humankind, were joined together in one Person, never to be divided, whereof is one Christ, very God, and very man, who truly suffered, and was crucified, dead, and buried, to reconcile his Father to us, and to be a sacrifice, not only for original guilt, but also for actual sins of people.

**3. Of the Resurrection of Christ.** Christ did truly rise again from the dead, and took again his body, with all things appertaining to the perfection of human nature, wherewith he ascended into Heaven, and there remains until he returns to judge all people at the last day.

**4. Of the Holy Spirit.** The Holy Spirit, proceeding from the Father and the Son, is of one Substance, Majesty, and Glory, with the Father and the Son, very and eternal God.

**5. Of the Sufficiency of the Holy Scriptures for Salvation.** Holy Scripture, by which we mean the canonical books of the Old and New Testaments, contains all things necessary to salvation when interpreted in keeping with the continuing tradition of the church, so that

whatsoever is not read therein, or may not be proved thereby, is not required of any person, that it should be believed as an Article of the Faith, or be thought requisite or necessary to salvation.

6. **Of the Old Testament.** The Old Testament is not contrary to the New; for both in the Old and New Testaments everlasting life is offered to all people by Christ, who, being both God and human, is the only Mediator between God and human beings. Wherefore, they are not to be heard, who feign that the old Fathers did look only for transitory promises. Although the law given from God by Moses, as touching ceremonies and rites, does not bind Christians, nor ought the civil precepts thereof of necessity to be received in any land, yet notwithstanding, no Christian whatsoever is free from the obedience of the commandments which are called Moral.

7. **Of Original or Birth Sin.** Original Sin is not the result of any person's choice, decision or action, but it is the corruption of the nature of every person, that naturally is engendered in the offspring of Adam, whereby humankind is very far gone from original righteousness, and of its own nature inclined to evil, and that continually.

8. **Of Free Will.** The condition of humankind after the fall of Adam is such that it cannot turn and prepare itself by its own natural strength and works to faith, and calling upon God. Wherefore, we have no power to do good works pleasant and acceptable to God, without the prevenient grace of God by Christ enabling us beforehand to have goodwill, and working with us, when we have that goodwill.

9. **Of the Justification of Persons.** We are accounted righteous before God, only for the merit of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ, by faith, and not for our own works or deservings. Wherefore, that we are justified by faith only, is a most wholesome doctrine, and very full of comfort.

10. **Of Good Works.** Although good works, which are the fruits of faith and follow after justification, cannot put away our sins or satisfy the severity of God's judgment, yet are they pleasing and acceptable to God in Christ, and spring out of a true and lively faith, insomuch that by them a lively faith may be as evidently known, as a tree may be discerned by its fruit.

11. **Of Sin After Justification.** Not every sin willingly committed after justification is the sin against the Holy Spirit, and unpardonable. Wherefore the grant of repentance is not to be denied to such as fall into sin, after justification. After we have received the Holy Spirit, we may depart from grace given, and fall into sin, and by the grace of God rise again, and amend our lives. And therefore they are to be condemned who say they can no more sin as long as they live here, or deny the place of forgiveness to such as truly repent.

12. **Of the Church.** The visible Church of Christ is a congregation which the pure Word of God is preached, and the Sacraments duly administered according to Christ's ordinance, in all those things that of necessity are requisite to the same.

13. **Of Speaking in a Known Tongue.** Public prayer, preaching and administration of the sacraments in the church should be in a known tongue.

**14. Of the Sacraments.** Sacraments ordained by Christ are not badges or tokens of Christian persons' profession; but rather they are certain signs of grace and God's goodwill towards us, by the which he does work invisibly in us, and does not only quicken, but also strengthens and confirms our faith in him. There are two sacraments ordained of Christ our Lord in the Gospel; that is to say, Baptism, and the Supper of the Lord.

**15. Of Baptism.** Baptism is not only a sign of profession, and mark of difference, whereby Christians are distinguished from others that are not baptized; but it is also a sign of regeneration, or the new birth. The baptism of young children is to be retained in the church, as a corporate expression of the doctrine of prevenient grace.

**16. Of the Lord's Supper.** The Supper of the Lord is not only a sign of the love that Christians ought to have among themselves one to another, but rather is a sacrament of our redemption by Christ's death. Inasmuch, that to such as rightly, worthily, and with faith receive the same, the bread which we break is a partaking of the body of Christ; and likewise the cup of blessing is a partaking of the blood of Christ. The body of Christ is given, taken, and eaten in the supper, only after a heavenly and spiritual manner. And the means whereby the body of Christ is received and eaten in the supper, is faith.

**17. Of the One Oblation of Christ, Finished Upon the Cross.** The offering of Christ once made, is that perfect redemption, propitiation, and satisfaction for all the sins of the whole world, both original and actual; and there is none other satisfaction for sin but that alone.

**18. Of the Rites and Ceremonies of Churches.** It is not necessary that rites and ceremonies should in all places be the same, or exactly alike; for they have been always different, and may be changed according to the diversity of countries, times, and customs, so that nothing be ordained against God's word.

**19. Of Christians' Goods.** The riches and goods of Christians are not common as touching the right, title and possession of the same. Notwithstanding, everyone ought, of such things as he or she possesses, liberally to give alms to the poor according to his or her ability.

## **B. Other**

**20. The Mission of the Church.** The mission of the Church in the world is to continue the redemptive work of Christ in the power of the Spirit through holy worship, holy living, evangelism, discipleship, and service.

**21. Freedom from the Dominion of Sin.** Through the cleansing, abiding and indwelling presence of the Holy Spirit, God, by his grace through our faith in his Son Jesus Christ, enables Christians to be made free from the dominion and bondage of sin and to be empowered for life and service in righteousness and purity of heart.

**22. Growth in Grace.** Righteousness and purity of heart must be consciously nurtured, and careful attention must be given to the means of grace and to the processes of spiritual development and improvement in Christlikeness of character and personality.

#### **ARTICLE IV. INITIAL DIRECTORS**

The names and addresses of the persons who are to serve as the initial directors of the Corporation are as follows:

<b>Director</b>	<b>Address</b>
Stephen Barton	11808 Chinden Boulevard, Boise, Idaho 83714
William E. Barrett	2616 South Hilton Street, Boise, Idaho 83705
Del Beukelman	448 West Bird Avenue, Nampa, Idaho 83686
Stanley D. Crow	3776 La Fontana Way, Boise, Idaho 83702
Lois Lindbloom	8927 West Landmark Court, Boise, Idaho 83704
Esther Wesche	11080 West Hinsdale, Boise, Idaho 83713
Lilburn Wesche	11080 West Hinsdale, Boise, Idaho 83713
Sheila Ross	1214 Colorado Avenue, Boise, Idaho 83706

#### **ARTICLE V. REGISTERED OFFICE AND AGENT**

The address of the initial registered office of the Corporation shall be 3776 La Fontana Way, Boise, Idaho 83702-1531. The name of the registered agent of the Corporation at that address is Stanley D. Crow.

#### **ARTICLE VI. INCORPORATOR**

The name and address of the incorporator are as follows: Stanley D. Crow, 3776 La Fontana Way, Boise, Idaho 83702-1531.

#### **ARTICLE VII. MEMBERS**

The Corporation will have members.

#### **ARTICLE VIII. DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS ON DISSOLUTION**

All property of the Corporation shall irrevocably be dedicated to the purposes of the Corporation as set forth in these Articles of Incorporation and the Corporation's Bylaws. In the event at any time any proceeding or action is instituted or undertaken to dissolve the Corporation, all property of the Corporation which remains after all debts, obligations and liabilities of the Corporation have been paid and discharged or provided for, upon such a dissolution, shall be

transferred, conveyed, paid over and delivered to such organization which is then exempt from taxation under the provisions of Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and its Regulations as they then exist (or under the successor provisions thereto) and which is designated for that purpose by the Board of Directors of the Corporation.

#### ARTICLE IX. LIABILITY OF DIRECTORS

No director of the Corporation shall have any personal liability to the Corporation or to any one or more or all of its members for monetary damages for breach of fiduciary duty as a director, except that the foregoing does not eliminate or limit the liability of a director: (a) For any breach of the director's duty of loyalty to the Corporation or its members; (b) for acts or omissions not in good faith or which involve intentional misconduct or a knowing violation of law; (c) for any transaction from which the director derived an improper personal benefit; and (d) for any act as to which applicable law prohibits such elimination or limitation of liability. Subject to the foregoing, the Corporation shall have the power to indemnify any person and to advance expenses incurred or to be incurred by such person in defending a civil, criminal, administrative or investigative action, suit or proceeding threatened or commenced by reason of the fact that said person is or was a director, officer, employee or agent of the Corporation, or is or was serving at the request of the Corporation as a director, officer, employee or agent of another corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust or other enterprise or entity. Any such indemnification or advancement of expenses shall not be deemed to be exclusive of any other rights to which such person may be entitled under any Bylaw, agreement, vote of members or disinterested directors or otherwise, both as to action in such person's official capacity and as to action in another capacity while holding such office. Any indemnification or expenses so granted or paid by the Corporation shall, unless otherwise provided when authorized or ratified, continue as to the person who has ceased to be a director, officer, employee or agent and shall inure to the benefit of the heirs and personal representative of such a person.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 14<sup>th</sup> day of December, 1999.

  
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Stanley D. Crow