

Internal Revenue Service
District Director

Department of the Treasury

Post Office Box 1680, GPO
Brooklyn, NY 11202

Date: DEC 21 1990

Person to Contact:
[REDACTED]

Contact Telephone Number:
[REDACTED]

Refer Reply to:
[REDACTED]

CERTIFIED MAIL

Dear Applicant:

We have considered your application for tax-exempt status under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

The evidence presented disclosed that you were formed as an association on [REDACTED] in [REDACTED].

The purpose for which your association was created is to provide the paid firefighters of your firehouse with the basic condiments, crockery, and other accouterments to maintain a normal housing arrangement within a permanent firehouse.

Your only activity consists of equipping the living and kitchen arrangements within the firehouse for the sole benefit of the firefighters.

According to the financial information submitted in the application, your only support comes from membership dues.

Section 501(c)(3) of the Code provides, in part, for the exemption from Federal income tax of organizations organized and operated exclusively for charitable, religious, scientific or educational purposes, no part of the net earnings of which inures to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual.

In order to qualify under IRC 501(c)(3), an organization must be both "organized" and "operated" exclusively for one or more purposes specified in that section. If the organization fails to meet either the organizational test or the operational test, it is not exempt. (Regs. 1.501(c)(3)-1(a)(1)). The organizational test relates to the rules for governing an organization and the purposes stated in its articles of organization. The operational test relates to the organization's activities.

Section 1.501(c)(3)-1(b)(1) of the regulations provides that an organization is organized exclusively for one or more exempt purposes only when its charter or other creating document limits the purposes of such organization to one or more exempt purposes and does not expressly empower the organization to engage, otherwise than as an insubstantial part of its activities, in activities which in themselves are not in furtherance of one or more exempt purposes.

Section 1.501(c)(3)-1(b)(4) of the Regulations states that "an organization is not organized exclusively for one or more exempt purposes unless its assets are dedicated to an exempt purpose. An organization's assets will be considered dedicated to an exempt purpose, for example, if upon dissolution, such assets would, by reason of a provision in the organization's articles or by operation of law, be distributed for one or more exempt purposes, or to the Federal government, or to a State or local government, for a public purpose, or would be distributed by a court to another organization to be used in such manner as in the judgment of the court will best accomplish the general purposes for which the dissolved organization was organized. However, an organization does not meet the organizational test if its articles or the law of the State in which it was created provide that its assets would, upon dissolution, be distributed to its members or shareholders."

Section 1.501(c)(3)-1(c)(1) of the Regulations states that if more than an insubstantial part of an organization's activities is not in furtherance of exempt purposes, the organization will not be regarded as exempt.

In Better Business Bureau v. U.S., 326 U.S. 279 (1945), the Supreme Court stated that the presence of even a single, non-exempt purpose, if more than insubstantial in nature, will defeat exemption under Section 501(c)(3) of the Code, regardless of the manner or importance of the truly exempt purposes.

Section 1.501(c)(3)-1(d)(1)(ii) of the Regulations provides, in part, that an organization is not organized or operated exclusively for one or more of the purposes mentioned in section 501(c)(3) of the Code unless it serves a public rather than a private interest. An organization may not be exempt if it is operated for the benefit of private individuals.

Section 1.501(c)(3)-1(d)(2) of the Regulations provides that the term "charitable" includes relief of the poor and distressed, advancement of education and science and the promotion of social welfare designed to accomplish any of the above purposes.

In Revenue Ruling 71-99, 1971-1 C.B. 151, a nonprofit organization formed to provide food and drink to fireman, policeman, and other authorized personnel at the scene of major disasters qualifies for exemption under section 501(c)(3) of the Code.

Unlike the organization described in Revenue Ruling 71-99, your organization does not assist fireman to perform their duties more efficiently during emergency conditions, thereby accomplishing a purpose beneficial to the entire community. Your organization has not demonstrated that its activities are lessening the burdens of government. Your organization is merely a cooperative entity whose purchases (benefits) inure directly to its membership. Any community benefit is incidental to the private interests served.

In addition, your Articles of Association fail to limit the organization to one or more exempt purposes within the purview of section 501(c)(3) of the Code. Also, your Articles do not contain a dissolution provision dedicating your assets to an exempt purpose. Therefore, you do not meet the organizational test requirements of section 1.501(c)(3)-1(b) of the Regulations.

Accordingly, we conclude that you do not meet the requirements for exempt status under section 501(c)(3) of the Code and propose to deny your request for exemption under that section.

You are required to file a taxable return Form 1120 or 1041 with the District Director of Internal Revenue Service. Please send the return to the Internal Revenue Service, P.O. Box 1680, General Post Office, Brooklyn, NY 11202.

Contributions made to you are not deductible by the donors as charitable contributions as defined in section 170(c) of the Code.

If you do not agree with this determination, you may request a Conference with the Regional Director of Appeals by protesting in accordance with the enclosed instructions within 30 days.

Protests submitted which do not contain all the documentation stated in the instructions will be returned for completion.

If we do not hear from you within that time this determination will be considered final and the appropriate State Officials will be notified.

If you do not protest this proposed determination in a timely manner, it will be considered by the Internal Revenue Service as a failure to exhaust available administrative remedies. Section 7428(b)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code provides in part that "A declaratory judgment or decree under this section shall not be issued in any proceeding unless the Tax Court, the Claims Court, or the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia determines that the organization involved has exhausted administrative remedies available to it within the Internal Revenue Service."

Sincerely yours,

A solid black rectangular redaction box covering the signature of the District Director.

District Director

Enclosure: Publication 892