



DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE
1100 Commerce Street, MC 4920DAL
Dallas, TX 75242

TAX EXEMPT AND
GOVERNMENT ENTITIES
DIVISION

Number: **202110039**
Release Date: 3/12/2021

UIL: 501.07-00

Date: September 22, 2020

Taxpayer ID Number:

Form:

For Tax Period(s) Ending:

Person to Contact:

Identification Number:

Telephone Number:

Fax Number:

CERTIFIED MAIL – Return Receipt Requested
LAST DAY FOR FILING A PETITION WITH THE TAX COURT:

Dear :

This is a final determination that you do not qualify for exemption from federal income tax under Internal Revenue Code (IRC) Section 501(a) as an organization described in IRC Section 501(c)(7) for the tax periods above. Your determination letter dated February 18, 19XX is revoked.

Our adverse determination as to your exempt status was made for the following reasons:

You have not established that you are operated substantially for pleasure and recreation of your members or other non-profitable purposes and no part of the earnings inures to the benefit of private shareholder within the meaning of IRC Section 501(c)(7). You have made your recreational and social facilities available to the general public. You have exceeded the non-member income test for tax years ending December 31, 20XX and December 31, 20XX.

Organizations that are not exempt under IRC Section 501 generally are required to file federal income tax returns and pay tax, where applicable. For further instructions, forms, and information please visit www.irs.gov.

If you decide to contest this determination, you may file an action for declaratory judgment under the provisions of IRC Section 7428 in one of the following three venues: 1) United States Tax Court, 2) the United States Court of Federal Claims, or 3) the United States District Court for the

District of Columbia. A petition or complaint in one of these three courts must be filed within 90 days from the date this determination was mailed to you. Please contact the clerk of the appropriate court for rules and the appropriate forms for filing petitions for declaratory judgment by referring to the enclosed Publication 892. You may write to the courts at the following addresses:

United States Tax Court
400 Second Street, NW
Washington, DC 20217

U.S. Court of Federal Claims
717 Madison Place, NW
Washington, DC 20439

U. S. District Court for the District of Columbia
333 Constitution Ave., N.W.
Washington, DC 20001

Processing of income tax returns and assessments of any taxes due will not be delayed if you file a petition for declaratory judgment under IRC Section 7428.

You may be eligible for help from the Taxpayer Advocate Service (TAS). TAS is an independent organization within the IRS that can help protect your taxpayer rights. TAS can offer you help if your tax problem is causing a hardship, or you've tried but haven't been able to resolve your problem with the IRS. If you qualify for TAS assistance, which is always free, TAS will do everything possible to help you. Visit www.taxpayeradvocate.irs.gov or call 1-877-777-4778.

Taxpayer Advocate assistance can't be used as substitute for established IRS procedures, formal appeals processes, etc. The Taxpayer Advocate is not able to reverse legal or technically correct tax determination, nor extend the time fixed by law that you have to file a petition in Court. The Taxpayer Advocate can, however, see that a tax matter that may not have been resolved through normal channels gets prompt and proper handling.

You can get any of the forms or publications mentioned in this letter by calling 800-TAX-FORM (800-829-3676) or visiting our website at www.irs.gov/forms-pubs.

If you have any questions, you can contact the person listed at the top of this letter.

Sincerely,



Sean E. O'Reilly
Director, Exempt Organizations Examinations

Enclosures:
Publication 892



Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service
Tax Exempt and Government Entities

Date:
01/06/2020
Taxpayer ID number:

Form:

Tax periods ended:

Person to contact:

Name:
ID number:
Telephone:
Fax:
Address:

Manager's contact information

Name:
ID number:
Telephone:
Response due date:

CERTIFIED MAIL – Return Receipt Requested

Dear _____ :

Why you're receiving this letter

If you agree

If you haven't already, please sign the enclosed Form 6018, Consent to Proposed Action, and return it to the contact person shown at the top of this letter. We'll issue a final adverse letter determining that you aren't an organization described in IRC Section 501(c)(7) for the periods above.

If you disagree

1. Request a meeting or telephone conference with the manager shown at the top of this letter.
2. Send any information you want us to consider.
3. File a protest with the IRS Appeals Office. If you request a meeting with the manager or send additional information as stated in 1 and 2, above, you'll still be able to file a protest with IRS Appeals Office after the meeting or after we consider the information.

The IRS Appeals Office is independent of the Exempt Organizations division and resolves most disputes informally. If you file a protest, the auditing agent may ask you to sign a consent to extend the period of limitations for assessing tax. This is to allow the IRS Appeals Office enough time to consider your case. For your protest to be valid, it must contain certain specific information, including a statement of the facts, applicable law, and arguments in support of your position. For specific information needed for a valid protest, refer to Publication 892, How to Appeal an IRS Determination on Tax-Exempt Status.

Fast Track Mediation (FTM) referred to in Publication 3498, The Examination Process, generally doesn't apply now that we've issued this letter.

4. Request technical advice from the Office of Associate Chief Counsel (Tax Exempt Government Entities) if you feel the issue hasn't been addressed in published precedent or has been treated inconsistently by the IRS.

If you're considering requesting technical advice, contact the person shown at the top of this letter. If you disagree with the technical advice decision, you will be able to appeal to the IRS Appeals Office, as explained above. A decision made in a technical advice memorandum, however, generally is final and binding on Appeals.

If we don't hear from you

If you don't respond to this proposal within 30 calendar days from the date of this letter, we'll issue a final adverse determination letter.

Contacting the Taxpayer Advocate Office is a taxpayer right

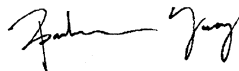
The Taxpayer Advocate Service (TAS) is an independent organization within the IRS that can help protect your taxpayer rights. TAS can offer you help if your tax problem is causing a hardship, or you've tried but haven't been able to resolve your problem with the IRS. If you qualify for TAS assistance, which is always free, TAS will do everything possible to help you. Visit www.taxpayeradvocate.irs.gov or call 877-777-4778.

Additional information

You can get any of the forms and publications mentioned in this letter by visiting our website at www.irs.gov/forms-pubs or by calling 800-TAX-FORM (800-829-3676).

If you have questions, you can contact the person shown at the top of this letter.

Sincerely,



for Maria Hooke
Director, Exempt Organizations Examinations

Enclosures:

Form 6018

Form 886-A

Form 4621-A

Pub. 3498

Pub. 892

Form 886-A (May 2017)	Department of the Treasury – Internal Revenue Service Explanations of Items	Schedule number or exhibit
Name of taxpayer	Tax Identification Number (<i>last 4 digits</i>)	Year/Period ended 20XX-20XX

ISSUE

Whether (“ ”) continues to qualify for tax exemption under Internal Revenue Code (IRC) § 501(c)(7)?

FACTS

is exempt as an organization described in IRC § 501(c)(7) to provide social, recreational and other activities to its members.

The club is open for both members and non-members for events, which includes matches, range, a , and did not separate income between members and non-members.

also conducts educational activities such as , CPR training, Jr. Rifle Club, and First Shoot. These activities are open to the public.

files Forms 990 & 990-T annually. On Form 990-T, reports unrelated business taxable income (“UBTI”).

reported dividend income of \$ on its 20XX Form 990-T. When reviewing the investment statements, we found that the \$ was the dividend income from only one of two investment accounts. We found that had received dividends of \$0 in the second account.

In 20XX, total income from sources outside membership was calculated to be \$0. This figure includes an estimate of \$0 in nonmember raffle income (0% of total raffle income); as indicated above, did not separate member and nonmember income. Total Income was \$0. Using these figures, received 0.00% of its income from sources outside its membership in 20XX.

reported dividend income of \$0 on its 20XX Form 990-T. When we compared this figure to investment statements, we confirmed that, similar to 20XX, had only reported the dividend income from one of its two accounts. We found that had received \$0 in dividends from the second investment account.

In 20XX, total income from outside membership was calculated to be \$0. Total income was \$0. Using these figures, received 0.0-% of its income from sources outside its membership in 20XX.

Form 886-A (May 2017)	Department of the Treasury – Internal Revenue Service Explanations of Items	Schedule number or exhibit
Name of taxpayer	Tax Identification Number (<i>last 4 digits</i>)	Year/Period ended 20XX-20XX

LAW

IRC § 501(c)(7) exempts from federal income tax clubs organized for pleasure, recreation, and other non-profitable purposes, substantially all of the activities of which are for such purposes and not part of the net earnings of which inures to the benefit of any private shareholder.

Section 1.501(c)(7) of the Regulations provides that, in general, the exemption extends to social and recreation clubs supported solely by membership fees, dues and assessments. However, a club that engages in a business, such as making its social and recreational facilities open to the general public, is not organized and operated exclusively for pleasure, recreation and other non-profitable purposes, and is not exempt under section 501(a).

Prior to its amendment in 1976, IRC § 501(c)(7) required that social clubs be operated exclusively for pleasure, recreation and other non-profitable purposes. Public Law 94-568 amended the “exclusive” provision to read “substantially” in order to allow an IRC § 501(c)(7) organization to receive up to 35 percent of its gross receipts, including investment income, from sources outside its membership without losing its tax exempt status. The Committee Reports for Public Law 94-568 (Senate Report No. 94-1318 2d Session, 1976-2 C.B. 597) further states;

(a) Within the 35 percent amount, not more than 15 percent of the gross receipts should be derived from the use of a social club’s facilities or services by the general public. This means that an exempt social club may receive up to 35 percent of its gross receipts from a combination of investment income and receipts from non-members, so long as the latter do not represent more than 15 percent of total receipts.

(b) Thus, a social club may receive investment income up to the full 35 percent of its gross receipts if no income is derived from non-members’ use of club facilities.

Revenue Ruling 66-149 holds a social club as not exempt as an organization described in IRC § 501(c)(7) where it derives a substantial part of its income from non-member sources.

Revenue Ruling 60-324 states by making its social facilities available to the general public the club cannot be treated as being operated exclusively for pleasure, recreation or other non-profitable purposes.

GOVERNMENT’S POSITION

does not qualify for exemption as a social club described in IRC §501(c)(7).

exceeded the 35% threshold for income outside its membership, as outlined in Public Law 94-568, on a recurring basis during tax years ending December 31, 20XX and December 31, 20XX.

Form 886-A (May 2017)	Department of the Treasury – Internal Revenue Service Explanations of Items	Schedule number or exhibit
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Accordingly, it is proposed that tax exempt status be revoked for full tax year-end 12/31/20XX and 12/31/20XX.

CONCLUSION

no longer qualifies for exemption under IRC § 501(c)(7) because its income has exceeded the 35% threshold on a continuing basis. Therefore, it is proposed that exempt status under IRC § 501(c)(7) of the Code be revoked for tax years 12/31/20XX and 12/31/20XX.