

## APPENDIX 6K

### Revenue Ruling 74-17—IRC Section 501(c)(4) Status Denied to Condominium Association

#### Cross Reference Data

##### Topical

Condominium association  
Exempt organizations  
Form 990

##### Citation

IRC Sections—501(c)(4)—2J, 528—2K  
Cases—*Rancho Santa Fe Association v. U.S.A.*—4Q  
—*Flat Top Lake Association v. U.S.A.*—4E  
—*Commissioner v. Lake Forest, Inc.*—4C  
—*Lake Petersburg Association v. Commissioner*—4J  
—*Portland Golf Club v. U.S.*—4A  
Regulations Section—1.337(d)-4—5G  
Revenue Rulings—69-280—6F, 72-102—6I, 74-99—6L, 75-286—6O, 75-386—6R, 80-63—6X  
Private Letter Rulings—200706014—7BZ, 200720026—7CA  
GCM—34219—8A, 35440—8C, 35570—8D, 38629—8I

##### Summary

**The condominium association in Rev. Rul. 74-17 was incorporated for the purpose of providing services to its homeowners. It cannot qualify for exemption of tax under IRC Sec. 501(c)(4) because it is operated primarily for the private benefit of its members. Any benefits to the community are not sufficient to meet the requirement that an organization be operated primarily for the common good and general welfare of the people of the community.**

IRC Section 501(c)(4) Status Denied to Condominium Association

**Revenue Ruling 74-17**, 1974-1 CB 130, (Jan. 1, 1974)

Section 501.—EXEMPTION FROM TAX ON CORPORATIONS, CERTAIN TRUSTS, ETC. 26 CFR 1.501(c)(4)-1: Civic organizations and local associations of employees. Condominium housing association.—**An organization formed by the unit owners of a condominium housing project to provide for the management, maintenance, and care of the common areas of the project, as defined by State statute, with membership assessments paid by the unit owners does not qualify for exemption under section 501(c)(4) of the Code.**

[Text]

Advice has been requested whether the nonprofit organization described below qualifies for exemption from Federal income tax under section 501(c)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954.

The organization is an association that was formed by the unit owners of a condominium housing project and is operated to provide for the management, maintenance, and care of the common areas of the project. Its income is from membership assessments and its disbursements are for normal operating expenses.

A condominium is defined by statute in the state in which the organization is located as an estate in real property consisting of an undivided interest in common in a portion of a parcel of real property together with separate interest in space in a residential, industrial, or commercial building on such real property, such as an apartment, office, or store. The statute provides that the owner of a condominium unit individually owns the interior surfaces of the perimeter walls, floors, ceilings, windows, and doors of his unit.

The statute further provides that the common areas of the condominium property are owned by the unit owners as tenants in common, in equal shares, one for each unit. It lists the following elements as common areas of condominium property: bearing walls, columns, floors, central heating, central refrigeration, and central air conditioning equipment, reservoirs, tanks, pumps, and other central services, pipes, ducts, flues, chutes, conducts, wires, and other utility installation, wherever located, except the outlets thereof when located within the unit. This statutory definition implicitly includes common areas normally forming a part of a residential development such as streets, sidewalks, parks, and open areas.

The statute also imposes a requirement on the owner of the project to make and record a declaration of project restrictions and servitudes prior to the conveyance of any condominium therein, such restrictions to bind all owners of condominiums in the project. The statute states that such servitudes may provide for the management of the project by either the condominium owners, a board of directors elected by the owners, or a management agent elected by the owners or the board or named in the declaration.

Section 501(c)(4) of the Code provides for the exemption from Federal income tax of civic leagues or organizations not organized for profit but operated exclusively for the promotion of social welfare.

Section 1.501(c)(3)-1(a)(2)(i) of the Income Tax Regulations provides that an organization is operated exclusively for the promotion of social welfare if it is primarily engaged in promoting in some way the common good and general welfare of the people of the community. An organization embraced within this section is one which is operated primarily for the purpose of bringing about civic betterments and social improvements.

In *Commissioner v. Lake Forest, Inc.*, 305 F.2d 814 (4th Cir. 1962), the court held that a cooperative housing corporation was not exempt as a social welfare organization under section 501(c)(4) of the Code since its activities were of the nature of an economic and private cooperative undertaking.

**Rev. Rul. 65-201, 1962-5 C.B. 170, holds that a cooperative organization operating and maintaining a housing development and providing housing facilities does not qualify for exemption from Federal income tax under section 501(c)(12), or any other provision of the Code.<sup>a</sup>**

Rev. Rul. 69-280, 1969-1 C.B. 152, holds that a nonprofit organization formed to provide maintenance of exterior walls and roofs of members' homes in a development is not exempt from Federal income tax under section 501(c)(4) of the Code.

By virtue of the essential nature and structure of a condominium system of ownership, the rights, duties, privileges, and immunities of the members of an association of unit owners in a condominium property derive from, and are established by, statutory and contractual provisions and are inextricably and compulsorily tied to the owner's acquisition and enjoyment of his property in the condominium. In addition, condominium ownership necessarily involves ownership in common by all condominium unit owners of a great many so-called common areas, the maintenance and care of which necessarily constitutes the provision of private benefits for the unit owners.

**Since the organization's activities are for the private benefit of its members, it cannot be said to be operated exclusively for the promotion of social welfare. Accordingly, it does not qualify for exemption from Federal income tax under section 501(c)(4) of the Code.<sup>b</sup>**

#### **Notes:**

- <sup>a</sup> Rev. Rul. 65-201 (Appendix 6B) has been interpreted by the IRS to mean that cooperative associations cannot qualify for exemption under IRC Sec. 528 (Appendix 2K), and, therefore, cannot file Form 1120-H.
- <sup>b</sup> Condominium associations generally cannot qualify for exemption from tax under IRC Sec. 501(c)(4) (Appendix 2J).