

Form

872-C

Consent Fixing Period of Limitation Upon Assessment of Tax Under Section 4940 of the Internal Revenue Code

OMB No. 1545-0056

(Revised 9-90)

Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service

(See instructions on reverse side.)

To be used with Form
1023. Submit in
duplicate.

Under section 6501(c)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code, and as part of a request filed with Form 1023 that the organization named below be treated as a publicly supported organization under section 170(b)(1)(A)(vi) or section 509(a)(2) during an advance ruling period,

NATIONAL REVIEW INSTITUTE

(Exact legal name of organization as shown in organizing document)

c/o Putney, Twombly, Hall & Hirson
36 West 44th Street

New York, New York 10036

(Number, street, city or town, state, and ZIP code)

and the District Director of
Internal Revenue, or
Assistant Commissioner
(Employee Plans and
Exempt Organizations)

Consent and agree that the period for assessing tax (imposed under section 4940 of the Code) for any of the 5 tax years in the advance ruling period will extend 8 years, 4 months, and 15 days beyond the end of the first tax year.

However, if a notice of deficiency in tax for any of these years is sent to the organization before the period expires, the time for making an assessment will be further extended by the number of days the assessment is prohibited, plus 60 days.

Ending date of first tax year July 31, 1991
(Month, day, and year)

Name of organization (as shown in organizing document)

National Review Institute

Date

10/1/91

Officer or trustee having authority to sign

Signature ▶ Thomas A. Bolan, Trustee

For IRS use only

District Director or Assistant Commissioner (Employee Plans and Exempt Organizations)

John E. Burke

Date

4/6/92

By ▶

Wayne Hardesty

Group manager

For Paperwork Reduction Act Notice, see page 1 of the Form 1023 Instructions.

National Review Institute

Donors may deduct contributions to you as provided in section 170 of the Code. Bequests, legacies, devises, transfers, or gifts to you or for your use are deductible for federal estate and gift tax purposes if they meet the applicable provisions of sections 2055, 2106, and 2522.

Donors (including private foundations) may rely on the advance ruling that you are not a private foundation until 90 days after your advance ruling period ends. If you submit the required information within the 90 days, donors may continue to rely on the advance ruling until we make a final determination of your foundation status. However, if notice that you will no longer be treated as the type of organization shown above is published in the Internal Revenue Bulletin, donors may not rely on this advance ruling after the date of such publication. Also, donors (other than private foundations) may not rely on the classification shown above if they were in part responsible for, or were aware of, the act that resulted in your loss of that classification, or if they acquired knowledge that the Internal Revenue Service had given notice that you would be removed from that classification. Private foundations may rely on the classification as long as you were not directly or indirectly controlled by them or by disqualified persons with respect to them. However, private foundations may not rely on the classification shown above if they acquired knowledge that the Internal Revenue Service had given notice that you would be removed from that classification.

If your sources of support, or your purposes, character, or method of operation change, please let your key district know so that office can consider the effect of the change on your exempt status and foundation status. In the case of an amended document or bylaws, please send a copy of the amended document or bylaws to your key district. Also, you should inform your key District Director of all changes in your name or address.

As of January 1, 1984, you are liable for taxes under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act (social security taxes) on remuneration of \$100 or more you pay to each of your employees during a calendar year. You are not liable for the tax imposed under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act (FUTA).

Organizations that are not private foundations are not subject to the excise taxes under Chapter 42 of the Code. However, you are not automatically exempt from other federal excise taxes. If you have any questions about excise, employment, or other federal taxes, please contact your key District Director.

National Review Institute

If you conduct fund-raising events such as benefit dinners, auctions, membership drives, etc., where something of value is received in return for contributions, you can help your donors avoid difficulties with their income tax returns by assisting them in determining the proper tax treatment of their contributions. To do this you should, in advance of the event, determine the fair market value of the benefit received and state it in your fund-raising materials such as solicitations, tickets, and receipts in such a way that your donors can determine how much is deductible and how much is not. To assist you in this, the Service has issued Publication 1391, Deductibility of Payments Made to Organizations Conducting Fund-Raising Events. You may obtain copies of Publication 1391 from your key district office.

In the heading of this letter we have indicated whether you must file Form 990, Return of Organization Exempt from Income Tax. If Yes is indicated, you are required to file Form 990 only if your gross receipts each year are normally more than \$25,000. If your gross receipts each year are not normally more than \$25,000, we ask that you establish that you are not required to file Form 990 by completing Part I of that Form for your first year. Thereafter, you will not be required to file a return until your gross receipts exceed the \$25,000 minimum. For guidance in determining if your gross receipts are "normally" not more than the \$25,000 limit, see the instructions for the Form 990. If a return is required, it must be filed by the 15th day of the fifth month after the end of your annual accounting period. A penalty of \$10 a day is charged when a return is filed late, unless there is reasonable cause for the delay. The maximum penalty charged cannot exceed \$5,000 or 5 percent of your gross receipts for the year, whichever is less. This penalty may also be charged if a return is not complete, so please be sure your return is complete before you file it.

You are required to make your annual return available for public inspection for three years after the return is due. You are also required to make available a copy of your exemption application, and supporting documents, and this exemption letter. Failure to make these documents available for public inspection may subject you to a penalty of \$10 per day for each day there is a failure to comply (up to a maximum of \$5,000 in the case of an annual return). See Internal Revenue Service Notice 88-120, 1988-2 C.B. 454, for additional information.

You are not required to file federal income tax returns unless you are subject to the tax on unrelated business income under section 511 of the Code. If you are subject to this tax, you must file an income tax return on Form 990-T, Exempt

National Review Institute

Organization Business Income Tax Return. In this letter we are not determining whether any of your present or proposed activities are unrelated trade or business as defined in section 513 of the Code.

You need an employer identification number even if you have no employees. Please use that number on all returns you file and in all correspondence with the Internal Revenue Service.

We are informing your key District Director of this ruling. Because this letter could help resolve any questions about your exempt status and foundation status, you should keep it in your permanent records.

If you have any questions about this ruling, please contact the person whose name and telephone number are shown in the heading of this letter. For other matters, including questions concerning reporting requirements, please contact your key District Director.

Sincerely,

Jeanne S. Gessay

Jeanne S. Gessay
Chief, Exempt Organizations
Rulings Branch 2

Enclosure:
Form 872-C

AUG 10 '98 04:46PM

P.2

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE
DISTRICT DIRECTOR
G.P.O. BOX 1680
BROOKLYN, NY 11202

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Date:
01 APR 1996

NATIONAL REVIEW INSTITUTE
521 FIFTH AVE. 10TH FLOOR
NEW YORK, NY 10175

Employer Identification Number:

13-3649537

Case Number:

115360001

Contact Person:

G. JONES

Contact Telephone Number:

(718) 488-2982

Addendum Applies:

No

Dear Applicant:

Based on the information you recently submitted, we have classified your organization as one that is not a private foundation within the meaning of section 509(a) of the Internal Revenue Code because you are described in sections 509(a)(1) and 170(b)(1)(A)(vi).

Your exempt status under section 501(a) of the Internal Revenue Code as an organization described in 501(c)(3) is still in effect.

This classification is based on the assumption that your operations will continue as you have stated. If your sources of support, or your purposes, character, or method of operation change, please let us know so we can consider the effect of the change on your exempt status and foundation status.

This supersedes our letter dated November 22, 1995.

Grantors and contributors may rely on this determination unless the Internal Revenue Service publishes notice to the contrary. However, if you lose your section 509(a)(1) status, a grantor or contributor may not rely on this determination if he or she was in part responsible for, or was aware of, the act or failure to act, or the substantial or material change on the part of the organization that resulted in your loss of such status, or if he or she acquired knowledge that the Internal Revenue Service had given notice that you would no longer be classified as a section 509(a)(1) organization.

As of January 1, 1984, you are liable for taxes under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act (social security taxes) on remuneration of \$100 or more you pay to each of your employees during a calendar year. You are not liable for the tax imposed under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act (FUTA).

You are required to file Form 990 only if your gross receipts each year are normally more than \$25,000. For guidance in determining whether your gross receipts are "normally" more than \$25,000, see the instructions for Form 990. If a return is required, it must be filed by the 15th day of the fifth month after the end of your annual accounting period. A penalty of \$10 a day is charged when a return is filed late, unless there is reasonable cause for the delay. However, the maximum penalty charged cannot exceed \$5,000 or 5 percent of your gross receipts for the year, whichever is less. This penalty may also be charged if a return is not complete, so please be sure your return is complete before you file it.

Letter 1078 (DO/CG)

AUG 10 '98 04:46PM

P.3

-2-

NATIONAL REVIEW INSTITUTE

If we have indicated in the heading of this letter that an addendum applies, the addendum enclosed is an integral part of this letter.

Because this letter could help resolve any questions about your private foundation status, you should keep it in your permanent records.

If you have any questions, please contact the person whose name and telephone number are shown above.

Sincerely yours,



Herbert J. Huff
District Director

Letter 1078 (DO/CG)