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The Trust is a multiple employer trust established to enable public-agency employers to fund post-retirement employee benefits. Each participating employer must be a public agency that is a state, political subdivision of a state, or an entity the income of which is excludable from gross income under IRC section 115. The employer's governing body must authorize in writing the adoption of the Trust and the employer must execute the adoption agreement, which approves the Trust's administrator and provides that the agency adopts and agrees to be bound by the Trust Agreement. In the adoption agreement, the employer elects to fund obligations to provide benefits under a post-employment health care plan and contribute to a defined-benefit pension plan

maintained by the employer that is qualified under IRC section 401(a). The employer may elect to fund either or both obligations.

The Trust Agreement provides that assets are held by the Trust for the exclusive purpose of funding participating employers' benefit obligations and defraying the reasonable expenses of the Trust. The Trust's assets may not be used for any other purpose. Each employer's contributions to the Trust, together with any allocable investment earnings and losses, are held in a separate account for that employer. Assets allocated to satisfy an employer's health and welfare benefit obligation or the employer's pension obligation may only be used for purposes of satisfying that particular obligation. The assets held in an employer's account are not available to pay any obligations incurred by any other employer.

The employers appoint the Trustee and the Trust's administrator and may remove the Trustee or the administrator by a two-thirds vote of all employers. The employers may amend the Trust Agreement with the approval of two-thirds of all employers then participating in the Trust. The employers may terminate the Trust by unanimous agreement of all employers.

Upon termination of the Trust, any assets remaining in an employer's account, after satisfaction of benefit and the Trust's obligations are returned to the employer to the extent permitted by law and consistent with the requirements of IRC section 115.

LAW AND ANALYSIS

Issue 1 - IRC section 115(1)

IRC section 115(1) provides that gross income does not include income derived from any public utility or the exercise of any essential governmental function and accruing to a state or any political subdivision thereof.

Rev. Rul. 77-261, 1977-2 C.B. 45, holds that income generated by an investment fund that is established by a state to hold revenues in excess of the amounts needed to meet current expenses is excludable from gross income under IRC section 115(1), because such investment constitutes an essential governmental function. The ruling explains that the statutory exclusion is intended to extend not to the income of a state or municipality resulting from its own participation in activities, but rather to the income of an entity engaged in the operation of a public utility or the performance of some governmental function that accrues to either a state or political subdivision of a state. The ruling points out that it may be assumed that Congress did not desire in any way to restrict a state's participation in enterprises that might be useful in carrying out projects that are

desirable from the standpoint of a state government and that are within the ambit of a sovereign to conduct.

Rev. Rul. 90-74, 1990-2 C.B. 34, holds that the income of an organization formed, funded, and operated by political subdivisions to pool various risks (e.g., casualty, public liability, workers' compensation, and employees' health) is excludable from gross income under IRC section 115(1), because the organization is performing an essential governmental function. The revenue ruling states that the income of such an organization is excludable from gross income so long as private interests do not participate in the organization or benefit more than incidentally from the organization. The benefit to the employees of the insurance coverage obtained by the member political subdivisions was deemed incidental to the public benefit.

Through the Trust, participating public agency employers fund health and welfare and pension obligations for retired employees. Each of the Trust's participating employers is required to be a state, political subdivision of a state or an entity the income of which is excludable from gross income under IRC section 115. Providing health, welfare and pension benefits to current and former employees constitutes the performance of an essential government function within the meaning of IRC section 115(1). See Rev. Rul. 90-74 and Rev. Rul. 77-261.

The Trust's income accrues to its participating employers, all of which are political subdivisions of a state or entities the income of which is excludable from gross income under IRC section 115. No private interests will participate in, or benefit from, the operation of Trust, other than as providers of goods or services. The benefit to employees is incidental to the public benefit. See Rev. Rul. 90-74.

In no event, including dissolution, will the Trust's assets be distributed or revert to any entity that is not a state, a political subdivision of a state, or entity the income of which is excludable from its gross income by application of IRC section 115(1).

Issue 2- IRC section 6012(a)(4)

Section 301.7701-1(b) of the Procedure and Administration Regulations (Regulations) provides that the classification of organizations that are recognized as separate entities is determined under sections 301.7701-2, 301.7701-3, and 301.7701-4, unless a provision of the IRC provides for special treatment of that organization.

Section 301.7701-4(a) of the Regulations provides that, in general, an arrangement will be treated as if it can be shown that the purpose of the arrangement is to vest in trustees responsibility for the protection and conservation of property for beneficiaries who cannot share in the discharge of this responsibility and, therefore, are not associates in a joint enterprise for the conduct of business for profit.

The Trust enables public-agency employers to set aside funds to be used to satisfy each employer's separate pension and health and welfare benefit obligations. The Trustee is charged with the responsibility of the protection and conservation of the Trust property for the benefit of the beneficiaries of the Trust. The beneficiaries of the Trust cannot share in the discharge of the Trustee's responsibility for the protection and conservation of property and, therefore, are not associates in a joint enterprise for the conduct of business for profit. IRC section 6012(a)(4) provides that every trust having for the taxable year any taxable income or having gross income of \$600 or more, regardless of the amount of taxable income, shall make returns with respect to income taxes under Subtitle A.

Based solely on the facts and representations submitted by the Trust, we conclude that:

1. Because the income of the Trust derives from the exercise of an essential governmental function and will accrue to a state or a political subdivision thereof, the Trust's income is excludable from gross income under IRC section 115(1).
2. The Trust is classified as a trust within the meaning of IRC section 7701(a) and section 301.7701-4(a) of the Regulations. Because Trust's income is excludable from gross income under IRC section 115, the Trust is not required by IRC section 6012(a)(4) to file an annual income tax return.

Except as expressly provided herein, no opinion is expressed or implied concerning the tax consequences of any aspect of any transaction or item discussed or referenced in this letter. This ruling concerns only the federal tax treatment of the Trust's income and may not be cited or relied upon by any taxpayer, including the Trust, employers participating in the Trust, and any recipients of benefits paid under the terms of the Trust, as to any matter relating to the taxation of accident or health contributions or benefits.

This ruling is directed only to the taxpayer who requested it. IRC section 6110(k)(3) provides that it may not be used or cited as precedent.

In accordance with the Power of Attorney on file with this office, a copy of this letter is being sent to your authorized representative.

A copy of this letter must be attached to any income tax return to which it is relevant. Alternatively, taxpayers filing their returns electronically may satisfy this requirement by attaching a statement to their return that provides the date and control number of the letter ruling.

The rulings contained in this letter are based upon information and representations submitted by the taxpayer and accompanied by a penalty of perjury statement executed by an appropriate party. While this office has not verified any of the material submitted in support of the request for rulings, it is subject to verification on examination.

Sincerely,

Kenneth M. Griffin
Branch Chief, Exempt Organizations Branch 3
(Tax Exempt and Government Entities)