§ 1.501(c)(15)–1 Mutual insurance companies or associations.

(a) Taxable years beginning after December 31, 1962. An insurance company or association described in section 501(c)(15) is exempt under section 501(a) if it is a mutual company or association (other than life or marine) or if it is a mutual interinsurer or reciprocal underwriter (other than life or marine) and if the gross amount received during the taxable year from the sum of the following items does not exceed $150,000:

1. The gross amount of income during the taxable year from:
   i. Interest (including tax-exempt interest and partially tax-exempt interest), as described in § 1.61–7. Interest shall be adjusted for amortization of premium and accrual of discount in accordance with the rules prescribed in section 822(d)(2) and the regulations thereunder.
   ii. Dividends, as described in § 1.61–9.
   iii. Rents and royalties, as described in § 1.61–8.
   iv. The entering into of any lease, mortgage, or other instrument or agreement from which the company may derive interest, rents, or royalties.
   v. The alteration or termination of any instrument or agreement described in subdivision (iv) of this subparagraph.

2. The gross income from any trade or business (other than an insurance business) carried on by the company or association, or by a partnership of which the company or association is a partner.

3. Premiums (including deposits and assessments).

(b) Taxable years beginning after December 31, 1954, and before January 1, 1963. An insurance company or association described in section 501(c)(15) and paragraph (a) of this section is exempt under section 501(a) if the gross amount received during the taxable year from the sum of the items described in paragraph (a) (1), (2), and (3) of this section does not exceed $75,000. (c) No double inclusion of income. In computing the gross income from any trade or business (other than an insurance business) carried on by the company or association, or by a partnership of which the company or association is a partner, any item described in section 822(b)(1) (A), (B), or (C) and paragraph (a)(1) of this section shall not be considered as gross income arising from the conduct of such trade or business, but shall be taken into account under section 822(b)(1) (A), (B), or (C) and paragraph (a)(1) of this section.

(d) Taxable years beginning after December 31, 1963, and before January 1, 1955. An insurance company or association described in section 501(c)(15) is exempt under section 501(a) if it is a mutual company or association (other than life or marine) or if it is a mutual interinsurer or reciprocal underwriter (other than life or marine) and if the gross amount received during the taxable year from the sum of the following items does not exceed $75,000:

1. The gross amount of income during the taxable year from—
   i. Interest (including tax-exempt interest and partially tax-exempt interest), as described in § 1.61–7. Interest shall be adjusted for amortization of premium and accrual of discount in accordance with the rules prescribed in section 822(d)(2) and § 1.822–3.
   ii. Dividends, as described in § 1.61–9.
   iii. Rents (but excluding royalties), as described in § 1.61–8.

2. Premiums (including deposits and assessments).

(e) Exclusion of capital gains. Gains from sales or exchanges of capital assets to the extent provided in subchapter P (section 1201 and following, relating to capital gains and losses), chapter 1 of the Code, shall be excluded from the amounts described in this section.

§ 1.501(c)(16)–1 Corporations organized to finance crop operations.

A corporation organized by farmers’ cooperative marketing or purchasing association, or the members thereof, for the purpose of financing the ordinary crop operations of such members or other producers is exempt, provided the marketing or purchasing
association is exempt under section 521 and the financing corporation is operated in conjunction with the marketing or purchasing association. The provisions of §1.521–1 relating to a reserve or surplus and to capital stock shall also apply to corporations coming under this section.

§ 1.501(c)(17)–1 Supplemental unemployment benefit trusts.

(a) Requirements for qualification. (1) A supplemental unemployment benefit trust may be exempt as an organization described in section 501(c)(17) if the requirements of subparagraphs (2) through (6) of this paragraph are satisfied.

(2) The trust is a valid, existing trust under local law and is evidenced by an executed written document.

(3) The trust is part of a written plan established and maintained by an employer, his employees, or both the employer and his employees, solely for the purpose of providing supplemental unemployment compensation benefits (as defined in section 501(c)(17)(D) and paragraph (b)(1) of §1.501(c)(17)–1).

(4) The trust is part of a plan which provides that the corpus and income of the trust cannot (in the taxable year, and at any time thereafter, before the satisfaction of all liabilities to employees covered by the plan) be used for, or diverted to, any purpose other than the providing of supplemental unemployment compensation benefits. Thus, if the plan provides for the payment of any benefits other than supplemental unemployment compensation benefits as defined in paragraph (b)(1) of §1.501(c)(17)–1.

(5) The trust is part of a plan which requires that benefits are determined according to objective standards. Thus, a plan may provide similarly situated employees with benefits which differ in kind and amount, but may not permit such benefits to be determined solely in the discretion of the trustees.

(b) Meaning of terms. The following terms are defined for purposes of section 501(c)(17):

(1) Supplemental unemployment compensation benefits. The term supplemental unemployment compensation benefits means only:

(i) Benefits paid to an employee because of his involuntary separation from the employment of the employer, whether or not such separation is temporary, but only when such separation is one resulting directly from a reduction in force, the discontinuance of a plant or operation, or other similar conditions; and

(ii) Sick and accident benefits subordinate to the benefits described in subdivision (i) of this subparagraph.

(2) Employee. The term employee means an individual whose status is that of an employee under the usual