

(d) Political expenditure

For purposes of this section—

(1) In general

The term “political expenditure” means any amount paid or incurred by a section 501(c)(3) organization in any participation in, or intervention in (including the publication or distribution of statements), any political campaign on behalf of (or in opposition to) any candidate for public office.

(2) Certain other expenditures included

In the case of an organization which is formed primarily for purposes of promoting the candidacy (or prospective candidacy) of an individual for public office (or which is effectively controlled by a candidate or prospective candidate and which is availed of primarily for such purposes), the term “political expenditure” includes any of the following amounts paid or incurred by the organization:

(A) Amounts paid or incurred to such individual for speeches or other services.

(B) Travel expenses of such individual.

(C) Expenses of conducting polls, surveys, or other studies, or preparing papers or other materials, for use by such individual.

(D) Expenses of advertising, publicity, and fundraising for such individual.

(E) Any other expense which has the primary effect of promoting public recognition, or otherwise primarily accruing to the benefit, of such individual.

(e) Coordination with sections 4945 and 4958

If tax is imposed under this section with respect to any political expenditure, such expenditure shall not be treated as a taxable expenditure for purposes of section 4945 or an excess benefit for purposes of section 4958.

(f) Other definitions

For purposes of this section—

(1) Section 501(c)(3) organization

The term “section 501(c)(3) organization” means any organization which (without regard to any political expenditure) would be described in section 501(c)(3) and exempt from taxation under section 501(a).

(2) Organization manager

The term “organization manager” means—

(A) any officer, director, or trustee of the organization (or individual having powers or responsibilities similar to those of officers, directors, or trustees of the organization), and

(B) with respect to any expenditure, any employee of the organization having authority or responsibility with respect to such expenditure.

(3) Correction

The terms “correction” and “correct” mean, with respect to any political expenditure, recovering part or all of the expenditure to the extent recovery is possible, establishment of safeguards to prevent future political expenditures, and where full recovery is not possible, such additional corrective action as is prescribed by the Secretary by regulations.

(4) Taxable period

The term “taxable period” means, with respect to any political expenditure, the period beginning with the date on which the political expenditure occurs and ending on the earlier of—

(A) the date of mailing a notice of deficiency under section 6212 with respect to the tax imposed by subsection (a)(1), or

(B) the date on which tax imposed by subsection (a)(1) is assessed.

(Added Pub. L. 100-203, title X, §10712(a), Dec. 22, 1987, 101 Stat. 1330-465; amended Pub. L. 104-168, title XIII, §1311(c)(1), July 30, 1996, 110 Stat. 1478.)

AMENDMENTS

1996—Subsec. (e). Pub. L. 104-168 substituted “sections 4945 and 4958” for “section 4945” in heading and inserted “or an excess benefit for purposes of section 4958” before period at end of text.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1996 AMENDMENT

Pub. L. 104-168, title XIII, §1311(d)(1), (2), July 30, 1996, 110 Stat. 1478, provided that:

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The amendments made by this section [enacting section 4958 of this title and amending this section and sections 4963, 6213, 7422, and 7454 of this title] (other than subsection (b)) [amending section 501 of this title] shall apply to excess benefit transactions occurring on or after September 14, 1995.

“(2) BINDING CONTRACTS.—The amendments referred to in paragraph (1) shall not apply to any benefit arising from a transaction pursuant to any written contract which was binding on September 13, 1995, and at all times thereafter before such transaction occurred.”

EFFECTIVE DATE

Pub. L. 100-203, title X, §10712(d), Dec. 22, 1987, 101 Stat. 1330-468, provided that: “The amendments made by this section [enacting this section and amending sections 4962, 4963, 6213, 6501, 6503, 6684, 7422, and 7454 of this title] shall apply to taxable years beginning after the date of the enactment of this Act [Dec. 22, 1987].”

Subchapter D—Failure by Certain Charitable Organizations To Meet Certain Qualification Requirements

Sec. 4958.	Taxes on excess benefit transactions.
4959.	Taxes on failures by hospital organizations.

PRIOR PROVISIONS

A prior subchapter D, consisting of sections 4961 to 4963 of this title, was redesignated subchapter E.

AMENDMENTS

2010—Pub. L. 111-148, title IX, §9007(b)(2), Mar. 23, 2010, 124 Stat. 857, added item 4959.

§ 4958. Taxes on excess benefit transactions**(a) Initial taxes****(1) On the disqualified person**

There is hereby imposed on each excess benefit transaction a tax equal to 25 percent of the excess benefit. The tax imposed by this paragraph shall be paid by any disqualified person referred to in subsection (f)(1) with respect to such transaction.

(2) On the management

In any case in which a tax is imposed by paragraph (1), there is hereby imposed on the

participation of any organization manager in the excess benefit transaction, knowing that it is such a transaction, a tax equal to 10 percent of the excess benefit, unless such participation is not willful and is due to reasonable cause. The tax imposed by this paragraph shall be paid by any organization manager who participated in the excess benefit transaction.

(b) Additional tax on the disqualified person

In any case in which an initial tax is imposed by subsection (a)(1) on an excess benefit transaction and the excess benefit involved in such transaction is not corrected within the taxable period, there is hereby imposed a tax equal to 200 percent of the excess benefit involved. The tax imposed by this subsection shall be paid by any disqualified person referred to in subsection (f)(1) with respect to such transaction.

(c) Excess benefit transaction; excess benefit

For purposes of this section—

(1) Excess benefit transaction

(A) In general

The term “excess benefit transaction” means any transaction in which an economic benefit is provided by an applicable tax-exempt organization directly or indirectly to or for the use of any disqualified person if the value of the economic benefit provided exceeds the value of the consideration (including the performance of services) received for providing such benefit. For purposes of the preceding sentence, an economic benefit shall not be treated as consideration for the performance of services unless such organization clearly indicated its intent to so treat such benefit.

(B) Excess benefit

The term “excess benefit” means the excess referred to in subparagraph (A).

(2) Special rules for donor advised funds

In the case of any donor advised fund (as defined in section 4966(d)(2))—

(A) the term “excess benefit transaction” includes any grant, loan, compensation, or other similar payment from such fund to a person described in subsection (f)(7) with respect to such fund, and

(B) the term “excess benefit” includes, with respect to any transaction described in subparagraph (A), the amount of any such grant, loan, compensation, or other similar payment.

(3) Special rules for supporting organizations

(A) In general

In the case of any organization described in section 509(a)(3)—

(i) the term “excess benefit transaction” includes—

(I) any grant, loan, compensation, or other similar payment provided by such organization to a person described in subparagraph (B), and

(II) any loan provided by such organization to a disqualified person (other than an organization described in subparagraph (C)(ii)), and

(ii) the term “excess benefit” includes, with respect to any transaction described in clause (i), the amount of any such grant, loan, compensation, or other similar payment.

(B) Person described

A person is described in this subparagraph if such person is—

(i) a substantial contributor to such organization,

(ii) a member of the family (determined under section 4958(f)(4)) of an individual described in clause (i), or

(iii) a 35-percent controlled entity (as defined in section 4958(f)(3) by substituting “persons described in clause (i) or (ii) of section 4958(c)(3)(B)” for “persons described in subparagraph (A) or (B) of paragraph (1)” in subparagraph (A)(i) thereof).

(C) Substantial contributor

For purposes of this paragraph—

(i) In general

The term “substantial contributor” means any person who contributed or bequeathed an aggregate amount of more than \$5,000 to the organization, if such amount is more than 2 percent of the total contributions and bequests received by the organization before the close of the taxable year of the organization in which the contribution or bequest is received by the organization from such person. In the case of a trust, such term also means the creator of the trust. Rules similar to the rules of subparagraphs (B) and (C) of section 507(d)(2) shall apply for purposes of this subparagraph.

(ii) Exception

Such term shall not include—

(I) any organization described in paragraph (1), (2), or (4) of section 509(a), and

(II) any organization which is treated as described in such paragraph (2) by reason of the last sentence of section 509(a) and which is a supported organization (as defined in section 509(f)(3)) of the organization to which subparagraph (A) applies.

(4) Authority to include certain other private inurement

To the extent provided in regulations prescribed by the Secretary, the term “excess benefit transaction” includes any transaction in which the amount of any economic benefit provided to or for the use of a disqualified person is determined in whole or in part by the revenues of 1 or more activities of the organization but only if such transaction results in inurement not permitted under paragraph (3) or (4) of section 501(c), as the case may be. In the case of any such transaction, the excess benefit shall be the amount of the inurement not so permitted.

(d) Special rules

For purposes of this section—

(1) Joint and several liability

If more than 1 person is liable for any tax imposed by subsection (a) or subsection (b), all

such persons shall be jointly and severally liable for such tax.

(2) Limit for management

With respect to any 1 excess benefit transaction, the maximum amount of the tax imposed by subsection (a)(2) shall not exceed \$20,000.

(e) Applicable tax-exempt organization

For purposes of this subchapter, the term “applicable tax-exempt organization” means—

(1) any organization which (without regard to any excess benefit) would be described in paragraph (3), (4), or (29) of section 501(c) and exempt from tax under section 501(a), and

(2) any organization which was described in paragraph (1) at any time during the 5-year period ending on the date of the transaction.

Such term shall not include a private foundation (as defined in section 509(a)).

(f) Other definitions

For purposes of this section—

(1) Disqualified person

The term “disqualified person” means, with respect to any transaction—

(A) any person who was, at any time during the 5-year period ending on the date of such transaction, in a position to exercise substantial influence over the affairs of the organization,

(B) a member of the family of an individual described in subparagraph (A),

(C) a 35-percent controlled entity,

(D) any person who is described in subparagraph (A), (B), or (C) with respect to an organization described in section 509(a)(3) and organized and operated exclusively for the benefit of, to perform the functions of, or to carry out the purposes of the applicable tax-exempt organization.¹

(E) which involves a donor advised fund (as defined in section 4966(d)(2)), any person who is described in paragraph (7) with respect to such donor advised fund (as so defined), and

(F) which involves a sponsoring organization (as defined in section 4966(d)(1)), any person who is described in paragraph (8) with respect to such sponsoring organization (as so defined).

(2) Organization manager

The term “organization manager” means, with respect to any applicable tax-exempt organization, any officer, director, or trustee of such organization (or any individual having powers or responsibilities similar to those of officers, directors, or trustees of the organization).

(3) 35-percent controlled entity

(A) In general

The term “35-percent controlled entity” means—

(i) a corporation in which persons described in subparagraph (A) or (B) of paragraph (1) own more than 35 percent of the total combined voting power,

(ii) a partnership in which such persons own more than 35 percent of the profits interest, and

(iii) a trust or estate in which such persons own more than 35 percent of the beneficial interest.

(B) Constructive ownership rules

Rules similar to the rules of paragraphs (3) and (4) of section 4946(a) shall apply for purposes of this paragraph.

(4) Family members

The members of an individual’s family shall be determined under section 4946(d); except that such members also shall include the brothers and sisters (whether by the whole or half blood) of the individual and their spouses.

(5) Taxable period

The term “taxable period” means, with respect to any excess benefit transaction, the period beginning with the date on which the transaction occurs and ending on the earliest of—

(A) the date of mailing a notice of deficiency under section 6212 with respect to the tax imposed by subsection (a)(1), or

(B) the date on which the tax imposed by subsection (a)(1) is assessed.

(6) Correction

The terms “correction” and “correct” mean, with respect to any excess benefit transaction, undoing the excess benefit to the extent possible, and taking any additional measures necessary to place the organization in a financial position not worse than that in which it would be if the disqualified person were dealing under the highest fiduciary standards, except that in the case of any correction of an excess benefit transaction described in subsection (c)(2), no amount repaid in a manner prescribed by the Secretary may be held in any donor advised fund.

(7) Donors and donor advisors

For purposes of paragraph (1)(E), a person is described in this paragraph if such person—

(A) is described in section 4966(d)(2)(A)(iii),

(B) is a member of the family of an individual described in subparagraph (A), or

(C) is a 35-percent controlled entity (as defined in paragraph (3) by substituting “persons described in subparagraph (A) or (B) of paragraph (7)” for “persons described in subparagraph (A) or (B) of paragraph (1)” in subparagraph (A)(i) thereof).

(8) Investment advisors

For purposes of paragraph (1)(F)—

(A) In general

A person is described in this paragraph if such person—

(i) is an investment advisor,

(ii) is a member of the family of an individual described in clause (i), or

(iii) is a 35-percent controlled entity (as defined in paragraph (3) by substituting “persons described in clause (i) or (ii) of paragraph (8)(A)” for “persons described in subparagraph (A) or (B) of paragraph (1)” in subparagraph (A)(i) thereof).

¹ So in original. The period probably should be a comma.

(B) Investment advisor defined

For purposes of subparagraph (A), the term “investment advisor” means, with respect to any sponsoring organization (as defined in section 4966(d)(1)), any person (other than an employee of such organization) compensated by such organization for managing the investment of, or providing investment advice with respect to, assets maintained in donor advised funds (as defined in section 4966(d)(2)) owned by such organization.

(Added Pub. L. 104-168, title XIII, §1311(a), July 30, 1996, 110 Stat. 1475; amended Pub. L. 109-280, title XII, §§1212(a)(3), 1232(a), (b), 1242(a), (b), Aug. 17, 2006, 120 Stat. 1074, 1098, 1099, 1104; Pub. L. 110-172, §3(i), Dec. 29, 2007, 121 Stat. 2475; Pub. L. 111-148, title I, §1322(h)(3), Mar. 23, 2010, 124 Stat. 192.)

CODIFICATION

Sections 1212(a)(3), 1232(a), (b), and 1242(a), (b) of Pub. L. 109-280, which directed the amendment of section 4958 without specifying the act to be amended, were executed to this section, which is section 4958 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, to reflect the probable intent of Congress. See 2006 Amendment notes below.

AMENDMENTS

2010—Subsec. (e)(1). Pub. L. 111-148 substituted “paragraph (3), (4), or (29)” for “paragraph (3) or (4)”.

2007—Subsec. (c)(3)(A)(i)(II). Pub. L. 110-172, §3(i)(1), substituted “subparagraph (C)(ii)” for “paragraph (1), (2), or (4) of section 509(a)”.

Subsec. (c)(3)(C)(ii). Pub. L. 110-172, §3(i)(2), reenacted heading without change and amended text generally. Prior to amendment, text read as follows: “Such term shall not include any organization described in paragraph (1), (2), or (4) of section 509(a).”

2006—Subsec. (c)(2). Pub. L. 109-280, §1232(b)(1), added par. (2). Former par. (2) redesignated (3). See Codification note above.

Subsec. (c)(3). Pub. L. 109-280, §1242(b), added par. (3). Former par. (3) redesignated (4). See Codification note above.

Pub. L. 109-280, §1232(b)(1), redesignated par. (2) as (3). See Codification note above.

Subsec. (c)(4). Pub. L. 109-280, §1242(b), redesignated par. (3) as (4). See Codification note above.

Subsec. (d)(2). Pub. L. 109-280, §1212(a)(3), substituted “\$20,000” for “\$10,000”. See Codification note above.

Subsec. (f)(1)(D). Pub. L. 109-280, §1242(a), added subpar. (D). Former subpar. (D) redesignated (E). See Codification note above.

Pub. L. 109-280, §1232(a)(1), added subpar. (D). See Codification note above.

Subsec. (f)(1)(E). Pub. L. 109-280, §1242(a), redesignated subpar. (D) as (E). Former subpar. (E) redesignated (F). See Codification note above.

Pub. L. 109-280, §1232(a)(1), added subpar. (E). See Codification note above.

Subsec. (f)(1)(F). Pub. L. 109-280, §1242(a), redesignated subpar. (E) as (F). See Codification note above.

Subsec. (f)(6). Pub. L. 109-280, §1232(b)(2), inserted “, except that in the case of any correction of an excess benefit transaction described in subsection (c)(2), no amount repaid in a manner prescribed by the Secretary may be held in any donor advised fund” after “standards”. See Codification note above.

Subsec. (f)(7), (8). Pub. L. 109-280, §1232(a)(2), added pars. (7) and (8). See Codification note above.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 2007 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 110-172 effective as if included in the provisions of the Pension Protection Act of 2006, Pub. L. 109-280, to which such amendment relates, see section 3(j) of Pub. L. 110-172, set out as a note under section 170 of this title.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 2006 AMENDMENT

Amendment by section 1212(a)(3) of Pub. L. 109-280 applicable to taxable years beginning after Aug. 17, 2006, see section 1212(f) of Pub. L. 109-280, set out as a note under section 4941 of this title.

Pub. L. 109-280, title XII, §1232(c), Aug. 17, 2006, 120 Stat. 1099, provided that: “The amendments made by this section [amending this section] shall apply to transactions occurring after the date of the enactment of this Act [Aug. 17, 2006].”

Pub. L. 109-280, title XII, §1242(c), Aug. 17, 2006, 120 Stat. 1105, provided that:

“(1) SUBSECTION (a).—The amendments made by subsection (a) [amending this section] shall apply to transactions occurring after the date of the enactment of this Act [Aug. 17, 2006].

“(2) SUBSECTION (b).—The amendments made by subsection (a) [probably should be “subsection (b)”, amending this section] shall apply to transactions occurring after July 25, 2006.”

EFFECTIVE DATE

Section applicable to excess benefit transactions occurring on or after Sept. 14, 1995, and not applicable to any benefit arising from a transaction pursuant to any written contract which was binding on Sept. 13, 1995, and at all times thereafter before such transaction occurred, see section 1311(d)(1), (2) of Pub. L. 104-168, set out as an Effective Date of 1996 Amendment note under section 4955 of this title.

§ 4959. Taxes on failures by hospital organizations

If a hospital organization to which section 501(r) applies fails to meet the requirement of section 501(r)(3) for any taxable year, there is imposed on the organization a tax equal to \$50,000.

(Added Pub. L. 111-148, title IX, §9007(b)(1), Mar. 23, 2010, 124 Stat. 857.)

EFFECTIVE DATE

Section applicable to failures occurring after Mar. 23, 2010, see section 9007(f)(3) of Pub. L. 111-148, set out as an Effective Date of 2010 Amendment note under section 501 of this title.

Subchapter E—Abatement of First and Second Tier Taxes in Certain Cases

Sec. 4961.	Abatement of second tier taxes where there is correction.
4962.	Abatement of first tier taxes in certain cases.
4963.	Definitions.

AMENDMENTS

1996—Pub. L. 104-168, title XIII, §1311(a), July 30, 1996, 110 Stat. 1475, redesignated former subchapter D as E.

1987—Pub. L. 100-203, title X, §10712(a), (b)(5), Dec. 22, 1987, 101 Stat. 1330-465, 1330-467, redesignated former subchapter C as D, and struck out “private foundation” before “first tier taxes” in item 4962.

1984—Pub. L. 98-369, div. A, title III, §305(b)(1), (2), July 18, 1984, 98 Stat. 783, substituted “Abatement of First and Second Tier Taxes in Certain Cases” for “Abatement of Second Tier Taxes Where There Is Correction During Correction Period” in the subchapter heading, added item 4962, and renumbered former item 4962 as 4963.

§ 4961. Abatement of second tier taxes where there is correction

(a) General rule

If any taxable event is corrected during the correction period for such event, then any sec-