

© 2018 Nonprofit Issues, Inc.  
Donald W. Kramer  
Editor and Publisher  
Lisa T. Chatburn  
Managing Editor

None of the materials included in *Nonprofit Issues*® should be deemed legal advice or should be acted upon without prior consultation with appropriate professional advisors. Don is an attorney with the Philadelphia, PA law firm of Montgomery, McCracken, Walker & Rhoads, LLP. Neither receipt of *Nonprofit Issues*® nor discussion of any article with its author or anyone associated with *Nonprofit Issues*® creates an attorney-client relationship between the recipient and any such person or Montgomery, McCracken, Walker & Rhoads, LLP. *Nonprofit Issues*® is published regularly by Nonprofit Issues, Inc. It is available (in electronic format) by subscription for \$129 per year for nonprofit organizations, and \$164 per year for others. Multi-year, group discounts and site licenses are also available.

*Nonprofit Issues*®  
P.O. Box 482  
Dresher, PA 19025-0482  
Phone (215) 542-7547  
1-888-NP-Issue  
Fax (215) 542-7548  
E-mail  
[info@nonprofitissues.com](mailto:info@nonprofitissues.com)  
[www.nonprofitissues.com](http://www.nonprofitissues.com)

## Charity CEO must pay excess benefit taxes

The Tax Court has imposed first and second tier excess benefit taxes on the CEO of The Association for Honest Attorneys, who used the organization's money for personal purchases over a three-year period. The total amount for the three-year period is more than \$88,000.

Joan Farr, (formerly known as Joan Heffington) was the CEO of the Association operating from her home. During the three years, she spent more than \$39,000 with vendors such as Dillard's, Walmart, Kwik Shop, Kohl's, Walgreens, Dillons, A&A Auto Salvage, T&S Tree Service and other real estate related firms. She filed the annual Form 990-N stating the organization was operational, but filed no tax returns showing income and expenditures.

She did not report any personal income from the organization on her personal income tax return, but claimed the expenditures were in lieu of compensation when the IRS inquired. The organization filed no employee tax information for those years and had no record of receiving loans from her.

The Court had no trouble agreeing with the IRS that Farr was a disqualified person because she was both CEO and a member of the board of directors. But it disregarded her testimony that the purchases were for a business purpose, or were compensation, or were repayments of loans she had made to the organization. It found her documentation "questionable, not reliable, not credible, and/or otherwise not persuasive." It said that she had failed to carry her burden of establishing error in the IRS's determinations of deficiencies.

Since it was not disputed that she had failed to "correct" the improper payments, it imposed the 200% penalty tax in addition to the first tier tax of 25% of the excess. (*Farr v. Commissioner*, T.C. Memo 2018-2, 1/9/18.)