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FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION  
Washington, DC 20463

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October 3, 2007

**AGENDA ITEM**  
For Meeting of: 10-11-07

MEMORANDUM

TO: The Commission

FROM: Thomasenia P. Duncan *TPO*  
General Counsel

Rosemary C. Smith *RCS*  
Associate General Counsel

Ron Katwan *RK*  
Assistant General Counsel

Joshua S. Blume *JSB*  
Attorney

Subject: Draft AO 2007-16

Attached is a proposed draft of the subject advisory opinion. We request that this draft be placed on the agenda for October 11, 2007.

Attachment

1 ADVISORY OPINION 2007-16

2

**DRAFT**

3 Timothy W. Jenkins, Esq.  
4 O'Connor & Hannan, LLP  
5 Suite 500  
6 1666 K Street, N.W.  
7 Washington, D.C. 20006-2803

8

9

10 Dear Mr. Jenkins:

11 We are responding to your advisory opinion request on behalf of the American Kennel  
12 Club, Inc. ("AKC"), regarding whether, under the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as  
13 amended (the "Act"), and Commission regulations, AKC and its voting clubs<sup>1</sup> and accredited  
14 clubs<sup>2</sup> qualify as membership organizations, and whether they are affiliated with each other so  
15 that any prospective separate segregated fund ("SSF") that AKC forms may solicit the individual  
16 members of AKC's voting clubs and accredited clubs for contributions.

17 The Commission concludes that AKC and its voting clubs and accredited clubs are  
18 membership organizations and that both the voting clubs and the accredited clubs are affiliated  
19 with AKC. Therefore, any SSF established by AKC may solicit contributions from the  
20 individual members of AKC's affiliated voting clubs and accredited clubs.

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<sup>1</sup> Although you and AKC employ the term "member clubs" rather than "voting clubs" to designate those clubs within AKC that have voting rights through their ability to appoint delegates (see below), the Commission uses the latter term in order to avoid creating confusion with the term "member" as it occurs in Commission regulations.

<sup>2</sup> AKC actually employs the term "affiliates" to refer to the approximately 4,000 clubs you designate as "accredited." Your request uses the term "accredited" to avoid confusion with the term "affiliates" as it is used in Commission regulations. This advisory opinion adopts your terminology.

1

2 ***Background***

3 The facts presented in this advisory opinion are based on your letter and attachments  
4 received on August 10, 2007, e-mails received on August 20, 2007 and August 27, 2007, and a  
5 telephone call of September 13, 2007.

6 *1. Purpose and Structure of AKC*

7 AKC is a non-profit corporation, organized as a social welfare/civic organization  
8 pursuant to section 501(c)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code. It is the internationally recognized  
9 national kennel club of the United States. Its governing document is its Charter and Bylaws  
10 (“AKC Charter”). AKC’s purpose is “generally to do everything to advance the study, breeding,  
11 exhibiting, running and maintenance of purebred dogs.” AKC Charter, Art. III. To accomplish  
12 this purpose, AKC maintains a registry of over 150 recognized pure breeds of dogs and oversees  
13 more than 20,000 AKC-sanctioned dog events conducted annually.

14 AKC has no individual members, but is instead a “club of clubs.” *How to Form an AKC-*  
15 *Accredited Dog Club*. “About the AKC.” Beneath the level of AKC, there are roughly 600  
16 voting clubs and 4,000 accredited clubs. Voting clubs are clubs that have met AKC’s criteria for  
17 qualification to conduct AKC events and have held at least three AKC-licensed events in ten  
18 consecutive years. AKC Charter, Art. IV, Sec. 1; *How to Form an AKC-Accredited Dog Club*,  
19 Glossary, Def. of “Member.” Accredited clubs are clubs that have also met AKC’s criteria for  
20 qualification to conduct AKC events, but have either not held the required number of events or  
21 have held the required number of events but elected not to apply for “voting” status. Voting  
22 clubs have the right to designate a delegate to vote on the club’s behalf at AKC meetings and are  
23 required to pay modest annual dues. AKC Charter, Arts. V, VI. Accredited clubs neither have

1 voting representation nor an obligation to pay dues. Kennel clubs apply for accredited status to  
2 obtain AKC sponsorship for their dog shows. You represent that dog shows are the principal  
3 source of revenue for dog clubs. You also state that because events that are not sanctioned by  
4 AKC are of little interest to exhibitors, AKC sponsorship is crucial to the financial viability of a  
5 kennel club.

## 6 *2. AKC Governance*

7 AKC is governed by a Board of Directors (the “Board”), consisting of 13 directors. AKC  
8 Charter, Art. VII, Sec. 1. The members of the Board are elected by the delegates at large. *Id.*  
9 Only delegates are eligible to serve as directors on the Board. *Id.* The Board appoints two of its  
10 members to serve as its principal officers – the Chairperson and the Vice-Chairperson. AKC  
11 Charter, Art. XI, Sec. 2.

12 The Board oversees the property and assets of AKC, reviews proposed amendments to  
13 the AKC Charter, and has final authority to construe the Rules Applying to Dog Shows (the “Dog  
14 Show Rules”) and to decide questions of pedigree and status of dogs and dog breeds. AKC  
15 Charter, Art. X. The Board is also empowered to create adjudicatory “trial boards” to rule on  
16 charges that any club, association, or person has engaged in conduct allegedly prejudicial to the  
17 best interests of purebred dogs, purebred dog events, or AKC. AKC Charter, Art. I, Sec. 14; *see*  
18 *also id.* Arts. XII, XIII. The Board has the power to impose penalties ranging from a reprimand  
19 or fine to suspension for life from all privileges of AKC for any such conduct. *Id.* Art. XV.

20 Clubs applying for membership must enclose a copy of their constitutions and bylaws, as  
21 well as their membership lists, for AKC review. AKC Charter, Art. IV, Sec. 2. The club’s  
22 constitution and bylaws must expressly announce certain purposes prescribed by the AKC  
23 Charter. *Id.* Secs. 2, 3. If the Board approves the applicant club for membership, then the

1 question is submitted to the delegates at large for voting. *Id.* Sec. 8. AKC acknowledges its  
2 acceptance of membership by sending the new voting club a letter, and by publishing its name in  
3 its publication, the Gazette. Once accepted, voting clubs have a continuing duty to submit  
4 proposed changes to their governing documents to the Board for approval and to apprise the  
5 Executive Secretary of the AKC of any changes in their officers. *Id.* Sec. 9. The AKC Charter  
6 also prescribes criteria for determining eligibility for the position of delegate and the Board has  
7 the authority to approve or disapprove a voting club's designation of a delegate. AKC Charter,  
8 Art. VI, Sec. 6; *see generally id.* Secs. 1-11. If the Board disapproves the designation, the  
9 question is remitted to the delegates at large for a vote. *Id.* Sec. 7. Delegates have sole authority  
10 to prescribe the Dog Show Rules. AKC Charter, Art. XIX (*see discussion, infra*). The Board  
11 has the authority to discipline any AKC "club, association or organization" that holds a dog show  
12 or event outside of the Dog Show Rules without AKC's express permission. AKC Charter, Art.  
13 XV, Sec. 4.

### 14 3. *Dog Show Rules*

15 The delegates of the voting clubs make and modify the Dog Show Rules. The Dog Show  
16 Rules provide for comprehensive supervision of every aspect of a dog show. Both voting and  
17 accredited clubs must apply to AKC for permission to hold a dog show and must adhere to the  
18 Dog Show Rules when staging dog shows. Dog Show Rules, Ch. 1, Secs. 3, 4; *see also* Dog  
19 Show Rules, Ch. 2, Secs. 9, 12 (non-member clubs). AKC enforces territorial and temporal  
20 limits on clubs seeking to hold dog shows. Dog Show Rules, Ch. 2, Secs. 3, 20. AKC also  
21 determines the breeds or varieties of dog that will be recognized as eligible to compete in shows  
22 and prescribes the types of awards that must be offered in certain situations. *Id.* Ch. 3. Judges,  
23 show superintendents, and show veterinarians must all be licensed or approved by AKC. *Id.*

1 Chs. 7, 9, 10. Finally, AKC sends an Executive Field Representative to most shows. *Rules,*  
2 *Policies and Guidelines for Conformation Dog Show Judges.* This field representative advises  
3 the show officials of AKC Dog Show Rules and consults with judges who have questions about  
4 which standards to apply. *Id.* The field representative is the final arbiter of all issues relating to  
5 the conduct of the show. *Id.*

#### 6 4. *Voting and Accredited Clubs*

7 Both voting clubs and accredited clubs have their own constitutions and bylaws. You  
8 have furnished a copy of the Constitution and Bylaws of the English Cocker Spaniel Club of  
9 America, Inc. (ECSCA) as a typical example of a voting club's organizational documents, and a  
10 copy of the constitution and bylaws of the Northern California Bearded Collie Fanciers  
11 (NCBCF) as a typical example of an accredited club's organizational documents.

12 Each voting club's bylaws provide that its delegate to AKC is also a member of its own  
13 Board of Directors as well as an officer of the club. *See, e.g.* ECSCA By-Laws, Art. IV, Secs. 1,  
14 2. Both bylaws contain provisions for names and purposes, degrees of membership, meetings,  
15 voting, and the designation of a board of directors and officers from the at-large membership.  
16 Both bylaws announce that their purpose is to conduct AKC-sanctioned dog shows or matches.  
17 ECSCA By-Laws, Art. I, Sec. 2(e); NCBCF Constitution, Art. I, Sec. 2(e). Both bylaws require  
18 as a condition of membership that the individual be in good standing with AKC and agree to  
19 abide by AKC Dog Show Rules. ECSCA By-Laws, Art. II, Secs. 1, 3; NCBCF By-Laws, Art. I,  
20 Secs. 1, 3. Both documents prescribe dues for most levels of membership. ECSCA By-Laws,  
21 Art. II, Sec. 2; NCBCF By-Laws, Art. I, Sec. 2. Both documents also provide that any member  
22 whose AKC privileges have been suspended will automatically be suspended from the privileges  
23 of the voting or accredited club for the same period of time. ECSCA By-Laws, Art. VII, Sec. 1;

1 NCBCF By-Laws, Art. VI, Sec. 1. As noted in the AKC Charter, any amendments to a voting  
2 club's constitution or bylaws must be approved by the AKC Board before they take effect. AKC  
3 Charter, Art. XX, Sec. 3; *see* ECSCA By-Laws, Art. VIII, Sec. 3. The amendments made by an  
4 accredited club to its constitution or bylaws become effective upon approval by the club itself  
5 and thus technically do not require the prior approval of AKC. *see*

6 [http://www.akc.org/about/dpts/club\\_relations\\_bylaws\\_faqs.cfm](http://www.akc.org/about/dpts/club_relations_bylaws_faqs.cfm) (Bylaw Amendments).

7 However, an accredited club is required to submit its amendments to AKC. If AKC disapproves  
8 of an amendment, continuation of the club's accredited status could be jeopardized. Thus, in  
9 practice, virtually all accredited clubs submit amendments for prior AKC approval.

10 The bylaws of voting and accredited clubs throughout AKC have a relatively uniform  
11 structure and substance because AKC furnishes applicant clubs with sample constitutions and  
12 bylaws, which the clubs in practice substantially follow. *See, e.g., Sample Constitution &*  
13 *Bylaws for All-Breed, Specialty, Obedience, Tracking and Group Clubs; Sample Constitution &*  
14 *Bylaws for a Specialty Club with Nationwide Membership.*

### 15 ***Questions Presented***

16 1. *Do AKC and its voting clubs and accredited clubs qualify as membership*  
17 *organizations?*

18 2. *If the answer to question 1 is "yes," then are AKC and its voting clubs and accredited*  
19 *clubs affiliated with each other such that any SSF that AKC forms may solicit the individual*  
20 *members of the voting and accredited clubs for contributions?*

### 21 ***Legal Analysis and Conclusions***

22 1. *Do AKC and its voting clubs and accredited Clubs qualify as membership*  
23 *organizations?*

1 Yes, AKC and its voting and accredited clubs are all membership organizations.

2 A corporation without capital stock qualifies as a membership organization if it meets six  
3 enumerated requirements and is composed of persons who qualify as members under  
4 Commission regulations. *See* 11 CFR 114.1(e)(1) (definition of membership organization); 11  
5 CFR 114.1(e)(2) (definition of member). *See also* 11 CFR 100.134(e) and (f). AKC and the vast  
6 majority of its voting and accredited clubs are non-profit corporations without capital stock.<sup>3</sup>

7 **a. AKC**

8 AKC meets the six enumerated requirements. First, AKC is composed partly of voting  
9 clubs vested with the power and authority to operate or administer the organization pursuant to  
10 the AKC Charter, as required by 11 CFR 114.1(e)(1)(i), by designating voting delegates, a subset  
11 of whom in turn operate and administer the organization as the Board of Directors. Second, the  
12 AKC Charter expressly states the requirements and qualifications for membership as required by  
13 11 CFR 114.1(e)(1)(ii). Third, AKC makes its Charter and Bylaws available to its members on  
14 its website and upon request, as required by 11 CFR 114.1(e)(1)(iii). Fourth, AKC expressly  
15 solicits membership as required by 11 CFR 114.1(e)(1)(iv), by advertising the benefits of AKC  
16 registration on its website, where it also provides guidance on how to form a new club and how  
17 to contact its club services division for more information. Fifth, AKC formally acknowledges  
18 the fact of membership by sending a letter to the voting club, and also by publishing the names  
19 of new voting clubs in its publication, the Gazette. This satisfies the requirement of  
20 acknowledgement of acceptance of membership by membership card or by publication of the  
21 member's name in a newsletter list as required by 11 CFR 114.1(e)(1)(v). Finally, the AKC

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<sup>3</sup> In a telephone conversation on September 13, 2007, you indicated that a small minority of voting and/or accredited clubs that were formed before 1947 might be for-profit corporations. To the extent that is the case, these individual clubs would not qualify as member organizations under the Commission's rules.



1 Charter shows that it is not organized primarily for the purpose of influencing Federal elections,  
2 as required by 11 CFR 114.1(e)(1)(vi), but rather for the purpose of ensuring the purity of  
3 specific breeds of dogs, of improving these dog breeds, and of promoting the fitness of the dogs.

4 AKC is composed of persons that are “members” under Commission regulations at 11  
5 CFR 114.1(e)(2). The voting clubs are members because they: (1) satisfy the membership  
6 requirements set forth in the AKC Charter; (2) affirmatively accept invitations to become  
7 members; and (3) pay annual dues of a predetermined amount as specified in Art. V, Sec. 2 of  
8 the AKC Charter. 11 CFR 114.1(e)(2)(ii). Accredited clubs, in contrast, are not “members” of  
9 AKC under Commission regulations.

#### 10 **b. Voting Clubs and Accredited Clubs**

11 Both the voting clubs and the accredited clubs meet all six requirements for being a  
12 membership organization. First, the voting and accredited clubs have organizational structures  
13 similar to AKC’s, with the Board of Directors and the officers being comprised of persons from  
14 the membership at large, as required by 11 CFR 114.1(e)(1)(i). Second, the club constitutions  
15 expressly state the requirements for membership, as required by 11 CFR 114.1(e)(1)(ii). Third,  
16 the voting and accredited clubs expressly solicit membership, as required by 11 CFR  
17 114.1(e)(1)(iii). Fourth, the clubs make their governing documents available to their members  
18 via website or by request, as required by 11 CFR 114.1(e)(1)(iv). Fifth, the voting and  
19 accredited clubs formally acknowledge the fact of membership by membership card or by  
20 publication of the member’s name in a newsletter list, as required by 11 CFR 114.1(e)(1)(v).  
21 Finally, the club constitutions show that these entities are not organized primarily for the purpose  
22 of influencing Federal elections, a requirement of 11 CFR 114.1(e)(1)(vi), but instead for the

1 purpose of ensuring the purity of specific breeds of dogs, of improving these dog breeds, and of  
2 promoting the fitness of the dogs.

3 The voting and accredited clubs are composed of persons who are “members” under  
4 Commission regulations at 11 CFR 114.1(e)(2). These persons are members of the voting and  
5 accredited clubs because they: (1) satisfy membership requirements set forth in the bylaws of the  
6 voting and accredited clubs; (2) affirmatively accept invitations to become members; and (3) pay  
7 annual dues of a predetermined amount as specified in the clubs’ bylaws. *See, e.g.*, ECSCA By-  
8 Laws, Art. II, Sec. 2; NCBCF By-Laws, Art. I, Sec. 2.

9 *2. If the answer to question 1 is “yes,” then are AKC and its voting clubs and accredited*  
10 *clubs affiliated with each other such that any SSF that AKC forms may solicit the individual*  
11 *members of the voting clubs and accredited clubs for contributions?*

12 Yes, AKC and its voting clubs and accredited clubs are affiliated with each other.  
13 Therefore, AKC or any SSF it forms may solicit the individual members of the voting clubs and  
14 accredited clubs for contributions to the SSF.

15 **a. Solicitation**

16 The Act and Commission regulations provide that a membership organization or its SSF  
17 may solicit its individual members for contributions to the SSF. 2 U.S.C. 441b(b)(4)(C); 11 CFR  
18 114.7(a). When a membership organization has several levels, including, for example, national,  
19 regional, state and/or local affiliates, then a member of any entity or affiliate within the multi-  
20 level structure automatically qualifies as a member of all affiliates. 11 CFR 114.1(e)(5). In  
21 addition, a membership organization or its SSF may solicit the individual members of the  
22 membership organization’s affiliates. *See* Advisory Opinion 2005-03 (ACOG).

1 AKC is an organization consisting of several levels. Two of these levels are relevant to  
2 this request. The first level is AKC itself. The second level is comprised of the voting and  
3 accredited clubs. Thus, to determine whether an SSF formed by AKC may solicit the individual  
4 members of the voting clubs and the accredited clubs, the Commission must ascertain whether  
5 these clubs are affiliates of AKC.

6 **b. Affiliation**

7 Commission regulations identify organizations that are *per se* affiliated. These include  
8 organizations that are established, financed, maintained, or controlled by a single corporation  
9 and/or its subsidiaries, or by the same person or group of persons. 11 CFR 100.5(g)(3)(i) and  
10 (v). Neither AKC, nor the voting clubs and accredited clubs, owns any portion of the others, and  
11 thus none of them is a subsidiary of either of the others. Moreover, AKC and the voting clubs  
12 and accredited clubs are not established, financed, maintained, or controlled by the same person  
13 or group of persons. Finally, organizations established by a membership organization, including  
14 related State and local entities of the organization, are *per se* affiliated. 11 CFR 100.5(g)(3)(iv).  
15 AKC and its voting clubs and accredited clubs, however, do not appear to have a typical multi-  
16 tier federated structure or have sufficient structural aspects of the type that would fall within 11  
17 CFR 100.5(g)(3)(iv) because the voting and accredited clubs are not State or local chapters or  
18 entities within AKC. Therefore, AKC and its voting clubs and accredited clubs are not *per se*  
19 affiliated.

20 In the absence of *per se* affiliation, Commission regulations provide for an examination  
21 of various factors in the context of the overall relationship to determine whether one sponsoring  
22 organization has established, financed, maintained, or controlled the other sponsoring  
23 organization. 11 CFR 100.5(g)(4)(i) and (ii)(A)-(J). These ten circumstantial factors do not

1 constitute an exhaustive list and other factors may be considered. *See* Advisory Opinion 2004-  
2 41 (CUNA Mutual). Three of these factors are relevant to your request and are discussed below.

3 In addition, the Commission discusses another fact relevant to this affiliation analysis.

4 *1. Affiliation Factor (B): Whether a sponsoring organization or committee has the*  
5 *authority or ability to direct or participate in the governance of another sponsoring*  
6 *organization or committee through provisions of constitutions, bylaws, contracts or other*  
7 *rules, or through formal or informal practices or procedures. 11 CFR 100.5(g)(4)(ii)(B).*  
8

9 AKC and the voting clubs exercise reciprocal rights of participation in the governance of  
10 the other. The voting clubs exercise rights of participation in the governance of AKC primarily  
11 through the delegates appointed by the member clubs to represent them. The delegates establish  
12 AKC's policy by voting on amendments to the AKC Charter and on the Dog Show Rules, which  
13 are central to AKC's mission. AKC, in turn, exercises rights of participation in the governance  
14 of the voting clubs. AKC has the authority to review and approve the voting club's  
15 organizational documents and any proposed amendments to them before they may take effect.  
16 Moreover, AKC has the authority to discipline voting clubs and their individual members for  
17 conduct prejudicial to the best interests of purebred dogs, purebred dog events, or AKC. The  
18 AKC Board also has the authority to approve or disapprove a voting club's designation of a  
19 delegate. Finally, through the Dog Show Rules, AKC governs all aspects of voting clubs' dog  
20 shows and sets geographic boundaries within which clubs may hold their shows. AKC field  
21 representatives are generally present at voting club exhibitions to ensure compliance with the  
22 Dog Show Rules.

23 Although the accredited clubs do not satisfy AKC's requirements for membership, do not  
24 have voting delegates and therefore do not participate in the governance of AKC as a whole, and  
25 are therefore not "members" of AKC under the Commission's regulations, individuals who are  
26 members of the accredited club need not have rights and obligations with respect to AKC in

1 order for the accredited club to be affiliated with AKC. *See* Advisory Opinion 1999-40  
2 (NRECA) (a member of any entity or affiliate within a multi-level structure automatically  
3 qualifies as a member of all affiliates even if members of a lower-level affiliate may not have  
4 rights and obligations with respect to the highest level). Moreover, AKC participates in the  
5 governance and operations of the accredited clubs. As with voting clubs, AKC has the authority  
6 to discipline accredited clubs and their individual members for conduct prejudicial to the best  
7 interests of purebred dogs, purebred dog events, or AKC. In addition, AKC governs all aspects  
8 of an accredited clubs' dog shows, sets geographic boundaries within which clubs may hold their  
9 shows, and dispatches field representatives to ensure compliance with the Dog Show Rules.

10 Further, AKC furnishes both voting and accredited clubs with prototype constitutions and  
11 bylaws that both voting clubs and accredited clubs, in practice, follow substantially. The voting  
12 club constitution and bylaws must also recite specific purposes specified in the AKC Charter.  
13 Finally, the voting club must submit its organizational documents and its membership list to  
14 AKC before it is accepted for membership. In addition, AKC reviews and approves the  
15 organizational documents and membership lists of both voting and accredited clubs to determine  
16 whether the clubs are eligible for membership or accreditation. Once a club's organizational  
17 documents are approved, AKC has effective veto power over any proposed amendments.  
18 Consequently, this factor points toward a conclusion of affiliation between AKC and both the  
19 voting clubs and accredited clubs.

20 *2. Affiliation Factor (C): Whether a sponsoring organization or committee has the*  
21 *authority or ability to hire, appoint, demote or otherwise control the officers, or other*  
22 *decisionmaking employees or members of another sponsoring organization or committee.*  
23 11 CFR 100.5(g)(4)(ii)(C).  
24

25 AKC and the voting clubs each exercise some authority to hire, appoint, demote, or  
26 otherwise control the officers or other decisionmaking employees of the other. The voting clubs'

1 delegates appoint the Board of Directors of AKC. These directors must themselves be voting  
2 club delegates. The Board, in turn, appoints AKC's officers. Furthermore, AKC reviews the  
3 membership lists submitted by clubs applying for membership as a condition for becoming a  
4 voting club. AKC also has the authority to strip any person, including officers and directors of  
5 the voting and accredited clubs, of the privileges of association with AKC. Thus, this factor as  
6 well points toward a conclusion of affiliation between AKC and both the voting clubs and  
7 accredited clubs.

8 *3. Affiliation Factor (I): Whether a sponsoring organization or committee or its agent*  
9 *had an active or significant role in the formation of another sponsoring organization or*  
10 *committee. 11 CFR 100.5(g)(4)(ii)(I).*  
11

12 AKC takes an active role in the formation of voting clubs and accredited clubs by  
13 establishing the requirements a club must satisfy to attain the status of voting club or accredited  
14 club. As the discussion of Affiliation Factor (B) indicates, both voting clubs and accredited  
15 clubs substantially follow prototype constitutions and bylaws provided by AKC. In addition,  
16 AKC reviews and approves the organizational documents and membership lists of both voting  
17 clubs and accredited clubs to determine whether the clubs are eligible for membership or  
18 accreditation. For these reasons, Affiliation Factor (I) also points toward a conclusion of  
19 affiliation between AKC and both the voting clubs and accredited clubs.

20 *4. Intent of Individual Members of Voting and Accredited Clubs to Join the AKC*

21 The Commission noted in its Explanation and Justification for its final rules regarding the  
22 Definition of "Member" of a Membership Organization that "a person who joins one tier of a  
23 multi-tiered organization clearly demonstrates an intention to associate with the entire  
24 organization." 64 FR 41266, 41271 (July 30, 1999). Such intent is evident here as well. The  
25 principal reason for groups seeking to become voting or accredited clubs of AKC is that

1 association with AKC allows them to conduct AKC-approved dog shows and to enjoy the  
2 prestige that the sponsorship of AKC confers on an event. Without that AKC sponsorship, the  
3 voting and accredited clubs would be deprived of substantial revenue from exhibitors. It is this  
4 reason that also motivates clubs to subordinate practically all aspects of their dog shows to the  
5 direction of AKC. In this sense, the individual's primary purpose in joining voting or accredited  
6 clubs of AKC is to be associated with AKC as a whole.

### 7 *5. Conclusion to Affiliation Analysis*

8         The application of the relevant factors establishes that AKC and the voting clubs are  
9 affiliated because AKC and the voting clubs exercise reciprocal rights of participation in the  
10 governance of each other. Moreover, AKC assumes a significant role in the formation of the  
11 voting clubs and the individual's primary purpose in joining a voting club is to be associated  
12 with AKC.

13         With respect to affiliation between AKC and the accredited clubs, the Commission  
14 concludes that the fact that AKC participates in the governance of the accredited clubs and has a  
15 significant role in the formation of the accredited clubs, coupled with the fact that the  
16 individual's primary purpose in joining an accredited club is to be associated with AKC,  
17 outweighs the absence of influence or control over AKC through voting rights. *See, e.g.,*  
18 *Advisory Opinion 1995-12 (Independent Bankers)* (concluding that the right of one sponsoring  
19 organization, or a collection of organizations, to vote on the affairs or on the officers of the other,  
20 is not a *sine qua non* of affiliation if other indications of a close and ongoing relationship are  
21 present).

1           Because the Commission has concluded that the voting clubs and accredited clubs are  
2 affiliates of AKC, AKC or any SSF it forms may solicit all of the individual members of its  
3 voting clubs and accredited clubs for contributions to such an SSF.

4           The Commission expresses no opinion regarding any tax ramifications of the  
5 proposed activity because this question is not within the Commission's jurisdiction.

6           This response constitutes an advisory opinion concerning the application of the Act and  
7 Commission regulations to the specific transaction or activity set forth in your request. *See* 2  
8 U.S.C. 437f. The Commission emphasizes that, if there is a change in any of the facts or  
9 assumptions presented, and such facts or assumptions are material to a conclusion presented in  
10 this advisory opinion, then the requestor may not rely on that conclusion as support for its  
11 proposed activity. All cited advisory opinions are available on the Commission's website at  
12 <http://saos.nictusa.com/saos/searchao>.

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Sincerely,

Robert D. Lenhard  
Chairman