



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

SEP 30 2013

VIA FIRST CLASS MAIL

Eric Klingemann

Georgetown, TX 78626

RE: MUR 6548

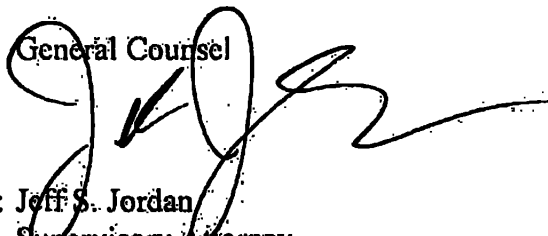
Dear Mr. Klingemann:

On April 11, 2012, the Federal Election Commission notified you of a complaint alleging violations of certain sections of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended (the "Act"). On September 24, 2013, the Commission found, on the basis of the information in the complaint, and information provided by you, that there is no reason to believe you violated the Act or underlying Commission regulations. Accordingly, the Commission closed its file in this matter.

Documents related to the case will be placed on the public record within 30 days. See Statement of Policy Regarding Disclosure of Closed Enforcement and Related Files, 68 Fed. Reg. 70,426 (Dec. 18, 2003) and Statement of Policy Regarding Placing First General Counsel's Reports on the Public Record, 74 Fed. Reg. 66,132 (Dec. 14, 2009). The Factual and Legal Analysis, which explains the Commission's finding, is enclosed for your information.

If you have any questions, please contact Ruth Heilizer, the attorney assigned to this matter, at (202) 694-1650.

Sincerely,

General Counsel  


BY: Jeff S. Jordan  
Supervisory Attorney  
Complaints Examination and  
Legal Administration

Enclosure  
Factual and Legal Analysis

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1 **FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION**

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3 **FACTUAL AND LEGAL ANALYSIS**

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5 **RESPONDENTS:** Eric for Texas Campaign  
6 David Oberg as treasurer  
7 Eric Klingemann

MUR 6548

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9 **I. INTRODUCTION**

10 This matter was generated by a Complaint filed by Hugh D. Shine alleging violations of  
11 the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended (the "Act"), by Respondents Eric for  
12 Texas Campaign and David Oberg in his official capacity as treasurer (the "Committee") and  
13 Eric Klingemann. After reviewing the record, the Commission dismissed the matter as to the  
14 Committee, and its treasurer in his official capacity, pursuant to its prosecutorial discretion.  
15 The Commission also found no reason to believe that Klingemann violated the Act or  
16 underlying Commission regulations, as alleged in the Complaint.

17 **II. FACTUAL AND LEGAL ANALYSIS**

18 **A. Factual Background**

19 The Complaint asserts that a Klingemann supporter circulated e-mails that included two  
20 flyers advertising a 25-gun raffle, the proceeds of which were intended to benefit the  
21 Committee.<sup>1</sup> Compl. at 1. The first flyer explains that a maximum of 250 raffle tickets would be  
22 sold, at \$100 per ticket and, beginning in "late spring 2012," one drawing per week would be  
23 held, with a weekly prize of one gun, for 25 weeks. *Id.*; *see also* Compl., Ex. 1. The flyer  
24 further states that raffle prizes were to be picked up at GUNS+ of Georgetown, Texas, which is  
25 listed as a sponsor, along with "Eric Klingemann for Congress." *Id.* The second flyer lists the 25

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<sup>1</sup> The Complaint includes the flyers, but not the e-mail.

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1 types of guns to be raffled off and includes the business logos for 21 different gun  
2 manufacturers. Compl. at 1; *see also* Compl., Ex. 2.

3 Observing that the Act and Commission regulations prohibit corporations from making  
4 contributions in connection with a Federal election, the Complaint maintains that the Committee  
5 may have received illegal corporate contributions. Compl. at 1-3. First, assuming that GUNS+  
6 is a corporation, the Complaint states that it is “unclear” how GUNS+ may have “sponsored” the  
7 rafflo and suggests that GUNS+ might have donated the firearms to the Committee at no cost.  
8 *Id.* Such a donation, the Complaint asserts, would constitute an illegal in-kind corporate  
9 contribution in violation of 2 U.S.C. § 441b(a) and 11 C.F.R. §§ 114.2(a), (d). Compl. at 1-2.<sup>2</sup>  
10 *Id.*

11 Second, the Complaint notes that corporations are generally prohibited from using  
12 corporate resources to facilitate the making of contributions to Federal political committees,  
13 including fundraising activities. *Id.* Accordingly, given that a corporation’s logo could  
14 potentially constitute a corporate resource, the Committee’s alleged inclusion of logos on the  
15 second flyer, as part of its fundraising, might constitute corporate facilitation, in violation of  
16 11 C.F.R. § 114.2(f). *Id.*

17 Finally, the Complaint maintains that, although the e-mails allegedly constituted “general  
18 public political advertising,” they failed to include (1) a disclaimer stating that the Committee

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<sup>2</sup> The Complaint appends the results of an internet search as to the value of the guns and claims that the firearms ranged in price from approximately \$176 to \$1,800, for an approximate total value of \$12,700. Compl. at 1; *see also id.*, Ex. 3.

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1 had paid for them and (2) a notice requesting contributors' names, addresses, occupations and  
2 names of employers. *See* 11 C.F.R. §§ 110.11(a) and (b)(1); *see also* 11 C.F.R. § 104.7(b).<sup>3</sup>

3 In his Response, candidate Klingemann asserts that the e-mails were distributed by a  
4 "private individual to a discrete list of recipients," and not by the Committee. Klingemann Resp.  
5 at 2-4. According to Klingemann, the Act and Commission regulations generally do not address  
6 internet communications. Specifically, Klingemann cites the Commission's *Campaign Guide for*  
7 *Congressional Candidates and Committees* at 139, n. 1, for the proposition that "the term general  
8 public political advertising," as found in 11 C.F.R. § 100.26, does not include any internet  
9 communication except for a communication placed for a fee on another person's website.  
10 Klingemann Resp. at 2. Nonetheless, in an effort to avoid "any semblance of impropriety,"  
11 Klingemann represents that the Committee will ask the private individual to remove the logos  
12 and include a disclaimer and a notice to contributors, as described above, in any subsequent  
13 e-mails. *Id.* at 3.<sup>4</sup>

14 Klingemann adds that his Committee had arranged to purchase firearms from GUNS+ at  
15 a "fair market price" to be used as raffle prizes. *Id.* According to Klingemann, the raffle had not  
16 occurred as of the date on which he filed his Response. *Id.* However, if and when the raffle  
17 occurs, Klingemann represents that the Committee will disclose the appropriate disbursements to  
18 GUNS+ on its financial disclosure reports. *Id.* In fact, after the Complaint and Responses in this  
19 matter were filed, the Committee filed a report entitled "Termination Report," covering the time

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<sup>3</sup> The Complaint also alleges that the e-mails failed to include information that may have been required by section 6113 of the Internal Revenue Code. Under 26 U.S.C. § 6113, certain tax-exempt organizations that are not eligible to receive tax deductible charitable contributions, and whose gross receipts normally exceed \$100,000, must disclose that contributions are not deductible for Federal income tax purposes as charitable contributions. Because the Commission has no jurisdiction over section 6113, the Commission did not address this allegation.

<sup>4</sup> Attached to Klingemann's Response are samples of the e-mails, as revised. *Id.*

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1 period from May 10, 2012, through June 7, 2012, which discloses an undated disbursement of  
2 \$5,645.24 to GUNS+. The disbursement's purpose is labeled as "product for gun raffle."

3 In a Response filed by the Committee's treasurer, he denies any corporate sponsorship of  
4 the raffle or any other illegal corporate support for the Klingemann campaign. Oberg Resp. at 1-  
5 4. Oberg also asserts that the raffle was never "advertised in any media, nor has it been a 'public  
6 communication' by the campaign" and states that the e-mails had been distributed to "friends and  
7 family." *Id.* at 2. The Klingemann supporter who sent the e-mail, William Kelberlau, also  
8 submitted a letter denying the Complaint's allegations. Kelberlau Letter at 1.<sup>5</sup> Kelberlau further  
9 states that the Complaint intentionally withheld attachments to the e-mails that requested raffle  
10 ticket purchasers' names, addresses, telephone numbers, and e-mail addresses. *Id.*

11 **B. Legal Analysis**

12 Disclaimers are not required on e-mails by "persons other than political committees."  
13 *Internet Communications*, 71 Fed. Reg. 18,589, 18,600-01 (April 12, 2006) (explanation and  
14 justification). And political committees are only required to include disclaimers on  
15 "substantially similar" e-mail communications exceeding 500 in number. *See* 11 C.F.R.  
16 § 110.11(a).

17 Based on the Complaint and Responses, there is little indication that Kelberlau's  
18 relationship with the Committee was anything more than that of a "campaign supporter" or  
19 "private citizen." Kelberlau Resp. at 1; Klingemann Resp. at 2. Nor does the record indicate  
20 how many e-mails Kelberlau sent. The Commission does not believe it would be an efficient use

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<sup>5</sup> Kelberlau does not appear to have received a salary or other disbursements from the Committee, as no disbursements to him exceeding \$200 have been itemized on Schedule B of the Committee's disclosure reports. In his Response, he described himself as a "campaign supporter" but signed the response as "Raffle and Signs Coordinator." Kelberlau Letter at 1-2.

1 of its resources to investigate the allegations set forth in the Complaint as to the e-mails from  
2 Kelberlau, including whether they were "electronic mail of more than 500 substantially similar  
3 communications . . . sent by a political committee" and, therefore, required a disclaimer.  
4 11 C.F.R. § 110.11(a)(1). Therefore, in furtherance of the Commission's priorities and relative  
5 to other matters pending on the Enforcement docket, the Commission exercises its prosecutorial  
6 discretion and dismisses this matter as to Eric for Texas Campaign and David Oberg in his  
7 official capacity as treasurer. *See Heckler v. Chaney*, 470 U.S. 821 (1985).

8 With respect to Mr. Klingemann, the record in this matter does not indicate violations by  
9 him as an individual. Therefore, the Commission finds no reason to believe that Eric  
10 Klingemann violated the Act or underlying Commission regulations, as alleged in the Complaint.  
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