



Advisory Opinions: AO 2011-19 Corporation May Establish Program to Transmit its Customers' Funds to Political Committees

A corporation may establish a program in which it will transmit contributions from its customers to political committees when directed to do so by its customers. The corporation may also create a searchable database of political committees for its customers' use, provide its customers with additional information about the political committees, sell advertising space to political committees on its website and permit political committees to post a "badge" on their websites. These proposed activities would not require the corporation to file reports with the Federal Election Commission.

Background

GivingSphere is a California corporation that offers Internet- and mobile-based platforms to help individuals make donations to charitable, civic, faith-based and educational organizations ("groups other than political committees"). GivingSphere would like to include federal political committees — including candidates' authorized committees, political party committees, nonconnected committees and leadership PACs — as organizations that customers can choose to support financially.

GivingSphere's customers can obtain funds to use as donations and contributions in two ways: (1) by making purchases from affiliated merchants who agree to rebate a portion of the purchase price; and (2) by transferring the customer's own funds to the customer's GivingSphere account. Customers accumulate these rebates by purchasing goods from merchants participating in the GivingSphere affiliates program. A customer can accumulate rebates by shopping directly at a participating merchant's website or through the GivingSphere e-Retail Virtual Shopping Mall. After a customer makes a purchase from a participating merchant, the merchant will transfer a portion of the customer's payment back to GivingSphere. GivingSphere will in turn place all of these rebated funds under the customer's control.

GivingSphere will segregate funds under its control from the funds controlled by its customers. The customer-owned account, from which a customer may make a contribution to a political committee, will contain:

- Rebated funds (but only after the customer has agreed to treat the rebate as income for tax purposes); and
- Personal funds that the customer has transferred to GivingSphere for the purpose of making contributions or donations.

GivingSphere's customers may use the GivingSphere search capabilities to find political committees to which they might wish to contribute. GivingSphere will include in its database all active political committees registered with the Commission.

Once a customer selects causes to support, GivingSphere will allocate the customer's rebates among those causes, as directed by the customer. Before GivingSphere processes a customer's contribution to a political committee, the customer must provide his or her name, address, occupation and the name of the customer's employer. Each customer will also be required to certify that the customer is an individual who is a United States citizen or a permanent resident; the customer is not a government contractor; and any money (including any sums from a rebate) used to make a contribution has been earned from payments made from the customer's own personal funds. GivingSphere will transfer customer-designated contributions to political committees within ten days, with the contributor's identifying information and acknowledgment of certification.

In addition to transmitting funds to political committees, GivingSphere will also establish an "affiliates program," in which third party entities agree to place a GivingSphere "badge" on a relevant portion of their websites that encourages viewers to join GivingSphere. The third parties, including political committees, will post the badge on their websites without paying an up-front fee. If a viewer clicks on the badge and joins GivingSphere, GivingSphere will pay, from its corporate account, the entity that posted the badge a small percentage of future transactions that result from the customer joining GivingSphere. GivingSphere proposes to modify its payments under its affiliates program for political committees that post a badge. GivingSphere will not make a payment to a political committee, but, instead, will allocate the sum to the customer.

Analysis

GivingSphere first asked whether it could follow a customer's instruction to transmit the customer's rebates to political committees. The Commission determined that GivingSphere may follow its customers' instructions to transfer some or all of the customers' rebates to federal political committees. Neither the rebates provided to the customer, nor GivingSphere's services in transmitting its customers' contributions to political committees, would constitute impermissible corporate contributions by GivingSphere.

To reach this conclusion, the Commission first focused on whether the funds transmitted to political committees would be GivingSphere's funds or the funds of GivingSphere's customers. GivingSphere will only transfer those funds from the customer-owned account, and only when directed to do so by the customer. Moreover, GivingSphere's customers will be able to direct their funds to any political committee or group other than a political committee. Therefore, the Commission concluded that the rebates that GivingSphere will transmit to political committees will be the property of GivingSphere's customers, and not the property of GivingSphere. The Commission next determined that GivingSphere's services in transmitting its customers' contributions to political committees would not constitute a corporate in-kind contribution by GivingSphere, because GivingSphere will provide a service only to its individual customers, and not to the recipient political committees. Merchants participating in GivingSphere's affiliate program will rebate the same amounts to all GivingSphere customers, regardless of whether the customers use the rebates as political contributions. GivingSphere intends to charge a commercially reasonable fee when its customers make purchases from affiliated merchants regardless of how the customers ultimately dispose of their rebates. Therefore, the Commission concludes that the rebates will be offered to customers in the ordinary course of GivingSphere's business.

GivingSphere also asked if it could provide its customers with a search engine and database identifying federal candidates, national political parties and other federal political committees using information obtained from reports filed with the Commission. Political

committees must file certain reports with the Commission, which the Commission makes public. Information obtained from FEC reports generally may not be used or sold for commercial purposes. 2 U.S.C. §438(a)(4); 11 CFR 104.15(a). The Commission has previously concluded in a number of advisory opinions that this prohibition serves to prevent information about individual contributors from being sold or used for commercial purposes. The Commission, however, has allowed the sale or use of the name and address of political committees for commercial purposes. See [AOs 2004-24 \(NPG Software\)](#), [1989-19 \(Johnson\)](#) and [1980-101 \(Weinberger\)](#). The information that GivingSphere seeks to use concerns political committees, rather than individual contributors, and therefore GivingSphere may use the information for its proposed database.

GivingSphere additionally proposed to supplement the names of candidates and committees in its database with basic factual information, such as the office being sought; the election cycle; party affiliation, age, occupation or incumbency status; and a website link. GivingSphere does not intend to provide content that advocates for the election or defeat of any candidate, or that promotes, attacks, supports or opposes any candidate, political party or political committee. The Federal Election Campaign Act (the Act) and Commission regulations do not address whether a commercial entity may provide to its customers in the regular course of business the type of information that GivingSphere proposes to provide to its customers. But, as noted above, the Commission found that GivingSphere may forward contributions to candidates and political committees as a service to its customers and provide its customers with a database that identifies the candidates and political committees to which they may choose to make contributions. The Commission found that GivingSphere's proposal to include basic factual information about candidates and political committees appears to be a corollary of this activity.

GivingSphere asked if it must file reports with the Commission. GivingSphere is not a political committee, and therefore is not subject to the reporting requirements for political committees. GivingSphere indicates that it will not make express advocacy communications or electioneering communications, and, therefore, its proposal would not implicate the reporting requirements for persons making such communications. 11 CFR 100.16; 100.29. Thus, GivingSphere's proposed activities would not subject it to any reporting requirements under the Act or Commission regulations.

GivingSphere also asked if it could sell political committees ad space on its website. The Commission determined that GivingSphere could sell ad space because it plans to charge the "usual and normal charge," as determined by the market value of comparable online advertising. So long as GivingSphere makes ad space available to political candidates and committees on the same terms and conditions as other advertisers, the sale of ad space would not constitute a contribution to the political committee advertisers.

Finally, GivingSphere asked if it could permit political committees to post a GivingSphere "badge" on their websites. The Commission concluded that GivingSphere may undertake this activity because GivingSphere's proposal represents a commercially reasonable transaction made in the ordinary course of business, and because any contributions made from funds rebated by GivingSphere to its customers will be those of GivingSphere's customers.

The Act and Commission regulations permit corporations to offer affinity programs, where (1) the corporations and political committees enter into commercially reasonable transactions in which the political committees pay the usual and normal charge for any services provided by the corporations; and (2) the amounts contributed to the political committees


via rebates, rewards or remittances are from the customers' funds and not from the corporation's funds.

GivingSphere will allow political committees to use its badge without paying GivingSphere an up-front fee. In return, any political committee that posts a GivingSphere badge on its website will provide marketing services to GivingSphere, which may increase GivingSphere's revenue. Therefore, as in [AO 2010-06 \(Famos\)](#), GivingSphere's proposal represents a commercially reasonable transaction made in the ordinary course of business. In addition, the Commission found that any revenues from the badges program that GivingSphere's customers may direct Giving Sphere to transmit to political committees will be offered to GivingSphere's customers in the ordinary course of business and will be the property of GivingSphere's customers, rather than GivingSphere.

Date Issued: November 18, 2011; Length: 13 pages.

(Posted: December 1, 2011; By: Isaac Baker)

Resources:


- [Advisory Opinion 2011-19](#) [PDF; 13 pages]
- [Commission's consideration of AOR 2011-19](#) 
- [Brochure: Sale and Use of Campaign Information](#)
- [Brochure: Internet Communications and Activity](#)

Advisory Opinions: Alternative Disposition of AOR 2011-23

On December 1, 2011, the Commission considered, but was unable to approve a response by the required four votes, an advisory opinion request from American Crossroads regarding the application of the Act and FEC regulations on coordinated communications to advertisements by an independent expenditure-only political committee featuring incumbent Members of Congress.

(Posted December 5, 2011; By: Dorothy Yeager)

Resources:

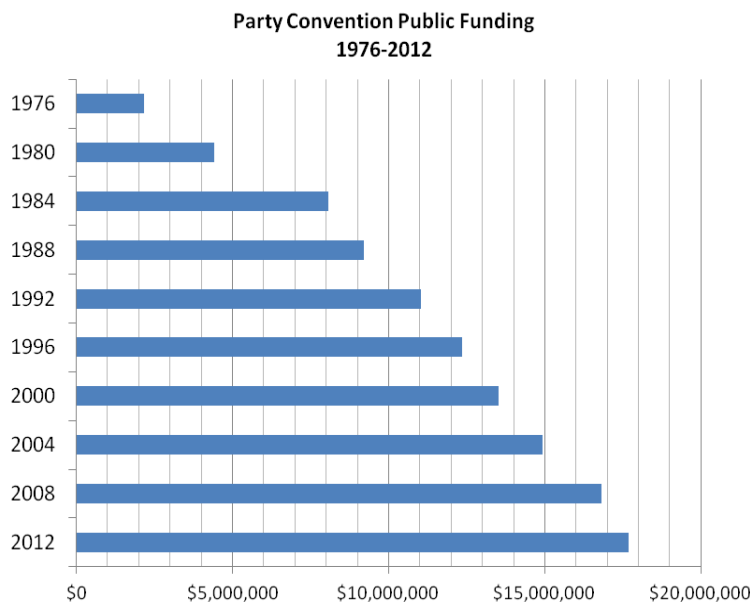
- [Disposition of Advisory Opinion Request 2011-23](#) [PDF; 2 pages]
- [Agenda Document No. 11-68 Alternative Drafts A, B, C and D](#)
- [Agenda Document No. 11-68A](#)
- [Commission's consideration of AOR 2011-23](#) 

Public Funding: Democratic and Republican Parties Certified for Convention Funding

The Democratic and Republican convention committees will each receive \$17,689,800 from the U.S. Treasury for planning and conducting their respective 2012 Presidential nominating conventions. The Commission certified that the parties' convention committees have met all eligibility requirements for public funding. 26 U.S.C. §9008(g) and 11 CFR 9008.3(a)(3) and (4).

The Presidential Election Campaign Fund Act permits all eligible national committees of major and minor parties to receive public funds to pay the official costs of their Presidential nominating conventions. Each major party convention committee is entitled to receive \$4 million,* plus an adjustment for inflation (since 1974). 26 U.S.C. §9008(b) (1) and 11 CFR 9008.4(a). Initial payments are made by the U.S. Treasury on or after July 1 of the year preceding the Presidential election. The U.S. Treasury makes initial payments on or after July 1 of the year preceding the Presidential election. This year, the Republican Party applied for public financing of its 2012 convention on June 1 and received its funding of \$17,689,800 on July 1. The Democratic Party applied on September 6 and received the same amount on September 22. The Secretary of the Treasury will certify additional payments, based on final inflation adjustments of approximately \$600,000 for each convention, in early 2012. In exchange for public funding of the conventions, committees agree to certain requirements, including spending limits, the filing of periodic disclosure reports and detailed audits by the Commission.

The public funding portion of Presidential elections is financed by the Presidential Election Campaign Fund, which receives funds through dollars voluntarily "checked off" by taxpayers on federal income tax forms. Previous payments for each major party convention are shown in the chart below:**



The Committee on Arrangements for the 2012 Republican National Convention will host its convention in Tampa, Florida, on August 27-30, 2012. The 2012 Democratic National Convention Committee, Inc. will hold its convention in Charlotte, North Carolina, on September 3-6, 2012.

*Originally, the limit was \$2 million, plus COLA. That figure was increased to \$3 million, plus COLA, for the 1980 conventions and to \$4 million, plus COLA, for the 1984 conventions.

**Specific amounts:

2008 - \$16,820,760:

2004 - \$14,924,000

2000 - \$13,512,000

1996 - \$12,364,000

1992 - \$11,048,000

1988 - \$9,220,000

1984 - \$8,080,000

1980 - \$4,416,000

1976 - \$2,182,000

(Posted 11/15/2011; By: Dorothy Yeager)

Resources:

- [FEC Press Release](#)
- [Press Office Backgrounder on Presidential Election Campaign Fund](#)
- [Brochure: Public Funding of Presidential Elections](#)
- [Brochure: The \\$3 Tax Checkoff](#)

Regulations: Standards of Conduct and Ethics Rules for Commissioners and FEC Employees Updated

On October 20, 2011, the Commission, with the concurrence of the Office of Government Ethics (OGE), approved new rules revising the Commission's "Standards of Conduct" – FEC regulations that govern the conduct of Commissioners and FEC employees. In addition, the Commission, also with the concurrence of OGE, approved new regulations that supplement the OGE's Standards of Ethical Conduct for Employees of the Executive Branch. These new rules, addressing outside employment of Commissioners and FEC employees, as well as the new standards of conduct rules, were published in the Federal Register on November 14, 2011, and become effective on December 14, 2011.*

Background

The Commission originally promulgated the Standards of Conduct regulations in 1986. The new regulations update the existing ones to reflect statutory changes enacted after 1986, and to conform them to regulations issued by OGE and the Office of Personnel Management (OPM). In 1992, OGE issued a final rule setting forth uniform standards of ethical conduct and an interim final rule on financial disclosure, followed by a final rule on financial interests in 1996. These regulations superseded, with some exceptions, the Commission's former regulations in 11 CFR part 7. They address gifts from outside sources, gifts between employees, conflicting financial interests, impartiality in performing official duties, pursuit of other employment and outside employment and activities. See 5 CFR part 2635. In addition, Commission employees are subject to OPM rules at 5 CFR part 735 concerning employee responsibilities and conduct.

FEC Standards of Conduct Regulations

The FEC has revised certain regulations in 11 CFR part 7 relating to the standards of conduct for Commission employees and Commissioners. The regulations define certain key terms and address the ability of Commissioners and employees to seek interpretation and guidance related to OGE regulations, the reporting of suspected violations of the new rules and the potential corrective actions taken in case violations occur.

Outside Employment and Activities of Commissioners. New 11 CFR 7.6 addresses outside employment and activities of Commissioners. The regulation states that no Commissioner may devote a substantial portion of his or her time to any other business, vocation or employment. The rule continues the approach taken by the previous regulations at former 11 CFR 7.9(a) and is based on legislative history for 2 U.S.C. §437c(a)(3) indicating that Congress intended that new Commissioners should have 90 days following the start of Commission service to limit such activities.

The FEC also has removed former 11 CFR 7.12, which addressed employee and Commissioner membership in associations and has concluded that ethical concerns regarding membership in nongovernmental associations are properly addressed under more general standards concerning outside employment and activities (summarized below).

Confidentiality of Enforcement Matters. New 11 CFR 7.7 follows former 11 CFR 7.14 and continues the prohibition on making public complaints filed with the Commission, as well as Commission notifications or findings in ongoing complaints and investigations, without the written consent of the respondent. New 11 CFR 7.8 addresses ex parte communications made in the context of enforcement actions and prohibits the making or consideration of such communications by Commissioners and any member of a Commissioner's staff.

Political Activity by Commissioners and FEC Employees. The Commission has decided to remove former 11 CFR 7.11, which imposed restrictions beyond those imposed by the Hatch Act on political activities by Commissioners and FEC employees. The Hatch Act Reform Amendments of 1993 (Pub. L. No. 103-94) specifically addressed the FEC and left all of the Hatch Act restrictions in place for employees of the Commission, other than Commissioners.

Under the Hatch Act, Commission employees may not give a political contribution to a Member of Congress, an employee of the Executive Branch (other than the President or Vice President) or an officer of a uniformed service. Additionally, Commission employees may not "take an active part in political management or political campaigns." See 5 U.S.C.

§7323(b). FEC Commissioners are prohibited from certain political activities such as (1) using official authority or influence to interfere with an election, (2) knowingly soliciting or discouraging political activity by anyone subject to a Commission audit or investigation, (3) soliciting or receiving political contributions in almost all circumstances or (4) being a candidate for public office in a partisan election. 5 U.S.C. §7323(a).

The U.S. Office of Special Counsel (OSC), the federal agency charged with interpreting the Hatch Act, issued an advisory opinion in 2003 to the Commission noting that OPM regulations prohibit further restrictions and stating that “the FEC cannot further restrict the political activity of its regular employees by forbidding them from publicly supporting or contributing to a candidate, political party, or political committee subject to the jurisdiction of the Commission.” With respect to Commissioners, the OSC opinion found that “the FEC has no authority to adopt regulations that would forbid a Commissioner from publicly supporting, working for, or contributing to a candidate, political party, or political committee” subject to the FEC’s jurisdiction. As a result, the OSC concluded that the FEC could not adopt a regulation that would limit the political activity of its employees or Commissioners, and the FEC has removed former section 7.11.**

Post-employment Conflict of Interest. The Commission has decided to remove former 11 CFR part 7, subpart D, which concerned administrative procedures to be followed for investigations of post-employment conflict of interest violations by individuals formerly employed by the Commission. Federal statutes which had granted the agency the authority to promulgate such regulations were removed in 1989.*** In the meantime, the Commission has no pending post-employment situations concerning employees who left service before the former statute was repealed. Former employees remain subject to Department of Justice criminal prosecution under 18 U.S.C. §207 for post-employment conflict of interest violations.

New Supplemental Regulations on Outside Employment and Activities by FEC Employees

OGE’s regulations at 5 CFR 2635.802 prohibit an employee from engaging in outside employment or any other outside activity that conflicts with their official duties. Under the FEC’s new supplemental regulation at 5 CFR 4701.102, developed in concert with the OGE, the Commission is renewing its previous requirement for prior approval of certain outside employment and activities by FEC employees (excluding Commissioners, who are covered by new 11 CFR 7.6, summarized above). Note, however, that the scope of the outside employment and activities covered by the new regulation is far narrower. While previous FEC regulations required approval for all outside employment and activities, the new regulation requires prior written approval from the FEC’s Designated Agency Ethics Official (DAEO) only for outside activities that are related to the employee’s official duties or that involve the same specialized skills or educational background used to perform the employee’s official duties. “Outside employment” is defined as any form of nonfederal employment, business relationship or provision of personal services, with or without compensation. New 5 CFR 4701.102(a)(3). Approval by the DAEO will depend on whether the outside employment or activity would (1) create conflicting financial interests, (2) result in a lack of impartiality in performing official duties or the misuse of government position and (3) would otherwise comply with OGE regulations at 5 USC part 2635.

*See [76 Fed. Reg. 70322](#) (November 14, 2011).

**See U.S. Office of Special Counsel Advisory Opinion, OSC File No. AD-03-0095 (Aug. 29, 2003).

***See Pub. L. No 101-189, Div. A, Title VIII, Part B, sec. 814(d)(2) (National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Years 1990 and 1991).

(Date Effective: December 14, 2011)

(Posted November 14, 2011; By: Dorothy Yeager)

Resources:

- [Federal Register Notice](#)
- [U.S. Office of Government Ethics](#)
- [U.S. Office of Special Counsel](#)
- [U.S. Office of Personnel Management Regulations](#)

Outreach: Joint Fundraising

Joint fundraising is fundraising conducted jointly by a political committee and one or more other political committees or unregistered organizations. Joint fundraising rules apply to:

- Party committees;
- Party organizations not registered as political committees;
- Federal and/or nonfederal candidate committees;
- Nonparty, unauthorized political committees (nonconnected PACs); and
- Unregistered nonparty organizations. 11 CFR 102.17(a)(1)(i) and (2).

Joint fundraising rules do not apply to fundraising by separate segregated funds and their collecting agents 11 CFR 102.17(a)(3). Instead, such organizations may only jointly raise funds with another affiliated committee or organization (for example, a related state PAC of a federal SSF) under FEC regulations at 11 CFR 102.6. See Chapter 3, Section 9 of the *Campaign Guide for Corporations and Labor Organizations*.

Joint Fundraising Representative

Joint fundraising participants must either establish a new political committee (using a Statement of Organization, FEC Form 1) or select a participating political committee to act as the joint fundraising representative. 11 CFR 102.17(a)(1)(i).

If the joint fundraising committee is a new committee, it must file a Statement of Organization (FEC Form 1) and check box 5(g) or (h) for the type of committee. If, on the other hand, the representative is an existing committee, it must amend its Statement of Organization. In either instance, the Statement of Organization must:

- Identify the committee as the joint fundraising representative;
- List the names and addresses of all federal committees participating in the joint fundraising effort; and

- Name the depository institution being used by the joint fundraising committee. In the case of a representative that is an existing committee, the depository is named only if it is different from the depository named on the committee's current Statement of Organization. 11 CFR 102.2 and 102.17(c)(3)(i); See also the [instructions for FEC Form 1](#).

Separate Depository

Establishing the Account

Joint fundraising participants or the joint fundraising representative must establish a separate account to be used solely for the receipt and disbursement of all joint fundraising proceeds. 11 CFR 102.17(c)(3)(i).

Depositing Contributions

The joint fundraising representative must deposit contributions into the separate account within 10 days of receiving them. Only contributions permissible under the Act may be deposited in the joint fundraising account. If any participant is an unregistered organization which may, under state law, accept prohibited contributions, the participants may either establish a second account for such contributions or forward them directly to the participants that may accept them. 11 CFR 102.17(c)(3)(i) and (ii).

Written Agreement

Before conducting a joint fundraiser, all participants must enter into a written agreement that identifies the joint fundraising representative and states the allocation formula—the amount or percentage that the participants agree to use for allocating proceeds and expenses. 11 CFR 102.17(c)(1).

Allocation Formula

Prior to a fundraising event, participants may advance funds to the joint fundraising representative for start-up costs of the fundraiser in proportion to the agreed upon allocation formula. 11 CFR 102.17(b)(3).

Following the event, participants divide the gross proceeds based on the agreed upon allocation formula. If, however, the allocation formula results in an excessive contribution to any of the participants, the excessive portion must be divided among the other participants. If the reallocation would exceed all of the remaining participants' limits, the excessive portion must be returned to the contributor. The allocation formula must then be recalculated based on each participant's actual share of proceeds. 11 CFR 102.17(c)(6).

If the final allocation formula differs from the original formula, the joint fundraising representative must recalculate expenses based on the formula used for proceeds. 11 CFR 102.17(c)(7).

Example

Committees A, B, and C decide to form a joint fundraising committee for a fundraising event. Prior to the event, the committees decide upon an allocation formula for expenses: Committees A and B will each contribute 25 percent; Committee C will contribute 50 percent. Since the event will cost \$10,000, Committees A and B advance \$2,500 and Committee C advances \$5,000.

Following the event, the joint fundraising representative determines that reallocation is necessary to avoid excessive contributions to Committee C. The new formula states that Committees A and B will each receive 30 percent each of the proceeds and Committee C will receive 40 percent of the proceeds.

Since the allocation formula changed, the committees must recalculate the allocation of expenses. Committees A and B are responsible for 30 percent of the cost of the event and Committee C is responsible 40 percent of the cost of the event.

Joint Fundraising Notice

In addition to disclaimer notices, every solicitation for the joint fundraiser must contain:

- The names of all participants, regardless of whether they are registered political committees or unregistered organizations;
 - The allocation formula to be used for distributing contributions;
 - A statement informing contributors that they may designate contributions for a particular participant (notwithstanding the formula); and
 - A statement that the allocation formula may change if any contributor makes a contribution which would exceed the amount he or she may lawfully give to any participant.
- 11 CFR 102.17(c)(2)(i).

Reporting: Joint Fundraising Representative

The fundraising representative reports all joint fundraising proceeds in the reporting period in which they are received. Any Schedules A used to itemize contributions must clearly indicate on the schedule that the receipts are joint fundraising proceeds. 11 CFR 102.17(c)(3)(iii) and (c)(8)(i)(A). The fundraising representative must also report all disbursements made for the joint fundraiser in the reporting period in which they are made. 11 CFR 102.17(c)(8)(ii). Transfers of net proceeds to the joint fundraising participants are reported as transfers to affiliated committees and itemized on a separate Schedule B for that category.

Reporting: Participants

Each participating political committee reports its share of net proceeds as a transfer-in from the fundraising representative. A participating committee itemizes (if itemization is required) its share of gross receipts as contributions from the original donors on a memo entry Schedule A. When itemizing gross contributions, the participant must report the date of receipt as the day the fundraising representative received the contribution. 11 CFR 102.17(c)(3)(iii) and (c)(8)(i)(B).

For more information on Joint Fundraising, please consult the *Campaign Guide for Congressional Candidates and Committees*, the *Campaign Guide for Political Party Committees*, or the *Campaign Guide for Nonconnected Committees*.

(Posted 11/9/2011; By: Stephanie Caccomo)

Resources:

- [FECTube E-learning Presentation on Joint Fundraising](#)
- [FEC Form 1](#) and [Instructions](#) [PDF]
- [All FEC Campaign Guides and Supplements](#)



Outreach: FEC to Host Reporting and E-Filing Workshops for the 2011 Year-End Report

On January 11, 2012, the Commission will host roundtable workshops on reporting and electronic filing to help committees prepare for the 2011 Year-End Report. The reporting sessions will address common filing problems and provide answers to questions committees may have as they prepare to file their financial reports. The electronic filing sessions will provide hands-on instruction for committees that use the Commission's FECFile software and will address questions filers may have concerning electronic filing. Attendance is limited to 50 people per reporting workshop and 16 people per electronic filing workshop; the registration fee is \$25 per workshop. The registration form is available on the FEC's website at <http://www.fec.gov/info/outreach.shtml#roundtables> and from Faxline, the FEC's automated fax system (202/501-3413, request document 590). For more content information, please call the Information Division at 800/424-9530, or locally at 202/694-1100. For registration questions, please call Sylvester Management at 1-800/246-7277 or email Rosalyn@sylvestermanagement.com.

Roundtable Schedule:

Reporting Workshops January 11, 2012 FEC Headquarters

- Reporting for Candidate Committees, 9:30 – 11:00 AM
- FECFile & E-Filing for PACs and Party Committees, 9:30 – 11:00 AM
- Reporting for PACs and Party Committees, 1:00 – 2:30 PM
- FECFile & E-Filing for Candidate Committees, 1:00 – 2:30 PM

(Posted 11/16/2011; By: Kathy Carothers)

Resources:

- [FEC Educational Outreach Opportunities](#)
- [FEC Reporting Dates](#)
- [FECFile Software](#)

Outreach: New Congressional Campaign Guide Available Now in Print



A new edition of the *Campaign Guide for Congressional Candidates and Committees* is now available both in hard copy and on the FEC website at <http://www.fec.gov/info/publications.shtml#guides>.

The Campaign Guide explains, in plain language, the complex regulations governing the financing of campaigns for federal office and serves as a compliance manual for the authorized committees of House and Senate candidates. Among other things, the *Campaign Guide* shows readers how to fill out FEC reports and illustrates how the law applies to practical situations.

To order a printed copy of the *Campaign Guide*, send an email to info@fec.gov or call (800) 424-9530 (press 6)

(Posted 11/1/2011; By: Dorothy Yeager)

Resources:

- [Campaign Guide for Congressional Candidates and Committees](#)
- [All FEC Campaign Guides and Supplements](#)
- [Resources for Committee Treasurers](#)