By Commission Secretary's Office at 6:12 pm, May 07, 2014



AGENDA DOCUMENT NO.14-24-B **AGENDA ITEM** For meeting of May 8, 2014 SUBMITTED LATE

May 7, 2014

MEMORANDUM

TO:

The Commission

FROM:

Lisa J. Stevenson LJS by AN

Deputy General Counsel

Adav Noti AN

Acting Associate General Counsel

Robert M. Knop MM C Assistant General Counsel

Jessica Selinkoff

Attorney

Subject:

AO 2014-02 (Make Your Laws PAC) – Draft C

Attached is a proposed draft of the subject advisory opinion.

Members of the public may submit written comments on the draft advisory opinion. We are making this draft available for comment until 9:00 am (Eastern Time) on May 8, 2014.

Members of the public may also attend the Commission meeting at which the draft will be considered. The advisory opinion requestor may appear before the Commission at this meeting to answer questions.

For more information about how to submit comments or attend the Commission meeting, go to http://www.fec.gov/law/draftaos.shtml.

Attachment

1 2	ADVISORY OPINION 2014-02
3	Sai DRAFT C
4	Make Your Laws PAC, Inc.
5 6	122 Pinecrest Rd. Durham, NC 27705
7	Durham, NC 27703
8	Dear Sai:
9	We are responding to the advisory opinion request you submitted on behalf of
10	Make Your Laws PAC, Inc. ("MYL") concerning MYL's proposed acceptance, purchase,
11	and disbursement of bitcoins under the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as
12	amended (the "Act"), and Commission regulations. The Commission concludes that
13	MYL may accept bitcoins, as described below. The Commission also concludes that
14	MYL may purchase bitcoins, but MYL must sell the bitcoins it purchases and deposit the
15	proceeds into its campaign depository before spending those funds. The Commission
16	could not approve a response by the required four affirmative votes as to whether MYL
17	may acquire goods and services with bitcoins it receives as contributions.
18	Background
19	The facts presented in this advisory opinion are based on your advisory opinion
20	request dated February 10, 2014 ("AOR"), email dated February 21, 2014 ("AOR
21	Supplement"), and public disclosure reports filed with the Commission.
22	MYL is a nonconnected political committee that registered with the Commission
23	in September 2012. MYL has notified the Commission that it maintains a non-
24	contribution account. MYL wishes to accept contributions of up to a total of \$100 in
25	bitcoins for both its contribution and non-contribution accounts.

See Press Release, FEC Statement on Carey v. FEC: Reporting Guidance for Political Committees that Maintain a Non-Contribution Account (Oct. 5, 2011), http://www.fec.gov/press/press2011/20111006postcarey.shtml.

1 Bitcoin

Bitcoin is a privately issued currency that was created in 2009. ² Bitcoins are
purely digital, "exist[ing] only as a long string of numbers and letters in a user's
computer file." Bitcoins "act as real world currency in that users pay for real goods and
services with bitcoins as opposed to U.S. dollars or other government issued
currencies." ⁴ A user transfers bitcoins from the user's online bitcoin "wallet"
(essentially, an encrypted computer file) either to other users, to merchants who accept
bitcoins as payment, or through "[t]hird-party exchanges [that] allow bitcoin users to
exchange their bitcoins back to government-issued currencies." The value of bitcoins is
established by exchanging them for goods or services or for U.S. dollars or other
currency. There are numerous online exchanges on which potential buyers and sellers of
bitcoins post "bid" and "ask" prices akin to those on securities or commodities
exchanges.
Each bitcoin transaction is public in that it is added to a "block chain," which is a

public ledger of all bitcoin transactions ever made. *See* AOR at 2. Although bitcoin transactions, identified by the addresses to and from which bitcoins are transferred, are public in the block chain, the transactors are not identified. *Id.* Indeed, a bitcoin user's real-life identity, IP address, and even country of operation "cannot be reliably traced to a

² U.S. Gov't Accountability Office, GAO-13-516, Virtual Economies and Currencies 5 (2013), available at http://www.gao.gov/assets/660/654620.pdf ("GAO Report").

³ *Id.*

⁴ *Id*.

Id.; see also Fed. Reserve of Chicago, Chicago Fed Letter 317, Bitcoin: A Primer 2 (Dec. 2013), available at http://www.chicagofed.org/digital_assets/publications/chicago_fed_letter/2013/cfldecember2013_317.p df ("Fed Letter") (describing bitcoin wallets).

- real human by an auditor of ordinary technical skill." *Id.* at 3-4 & n.5. Moreover, a
- 2 bitcoin user may control any number of bitcoin addresses. *Id.* at 3. The requestor
- 3 indicates that "[k]nowing that a given [b]itcoin transaction comes from a specific person
- 4 depends primarily on asking them and just trusting their response." *Id.* at 4.
- 5 MYL's proposal

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6 MYL wishes to accept up to a total of \$100 in bitcoins as contributions to its

7 contribution and non-contribution accounts pursuant to a detailed proposal, the relevant

portions of which are discussed herein. MYL proposes to accept bitcoins only through an

online form on which each bitcoin contributor, regardless of the proposed contribution

amount, will have to provide his or her name, physical address, occupation, and

employer. Additionally, MYL intends to require each bitcoin contributor to affirm that

he or she owns the bitcoins (individually, or jointly with a spouse) that he or she will

contribute. MYL also intends to require each bitcoin contributor to affirm that he or she

is not a foreign national. MYL represents that only after a bitcoin contributor has

provided identity and ownership information, and associated affirmations, will MYL send

that contributor a one-time-only "linked address" — a bitcoin address that identifies the

individual transaction — to use to send the bitcoins. MYL proposes to accept only \$100

worth of bitcoin per contributor per election (as identified using the practices just

19 described). See AOR Supplement.

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MYL represents that it will retain records of: its own bitcoin addresses, including each linked address; the contributor to which each linked address is linked; the bitcoin addresses of those with whom it has made transactions; and MYL's bitcoin transactions in the block chain. MYL represents that it will hold such records, and make them available to the Commission, as it would other records.

1	MYL also	proposes to	purchase	bitcoins of	on open.	high-volu	ume bitcoin	exchanges

- 2 Once MYL has acquired bitcoins (whether by contributions received or by purchase), it
- 3 proposes to either sell them for dollars, hold them for later sale, or disburse them in
- 4 bitcoin form to pay administrative expenses such as salary, server and website costs,
- 5 food, office supplies, and travel. In the receipt, purchase, and sale of bitcoins, MYL
- 6 represents that it might use a bitcoin transaction intermediary, such as Coinbase or
- 7 BitPay. AOR at 7, 9. In conducting its bitcoin transactions, MYL intends to pay normal
- 8 transaction fees to its processors. For those bitcoins MYL sells for dollars, MYL
- 9 represents that it intends to deposit the proceeds into its campaign depository account
- 10 within 10 days of liquidation.

Questions Presented⁸

- Based on the facts presented above, the requestor asks questions concerning:
- 13 (1) the receipt of bitcoins as in-kind contributions; (2) the purchase of bitcoins; (3) the
- sale and disbursement of bitcoins; and (4) the reporting of bitcoin receipts and
- 15 transactions.

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MYL states that it does not intend to disburse bitcoins for independent expenditures, solicitation costs, contributions to other committees, or other non-administrative expenses. AOR at 9.

In a comment on drafts of this advisory opinion, MYL wrote that it "request[s] clarification as to how this [opinion] applies to earmarks, which we expect to constitute the majority of our activity." *See* Make Your Laws PAC, Comment at 5-6 (Apr. 21, 2014). However, MYL's advisory request neither posed this question nor provided facts concerning it. Thus, this opinion does not address MYL's receipt of bitcoin contributions earmarked for others. *See* 11 C.F.R. § 112.1 (setting out requirements for complete and qualified advisory opinion requests).

Legal Analysis and Conclusions

The Commission concludes that the requestor may accept bitcoin contributions as proposed in its Advisory Opinion Request and supplemental filings subject to valuation and reporting procedures similar to those that the Commission has previously recognized in analogous circumstances. The Commission further concludes that the requestor may purchase bitcoins with funds from its campaign depository for investment purposes but may not make disbursements using those purchased bitcoins because Commission regulations require the committee's funds to be returned to a campaign depository before they are used to make disbursements. The Commission could not approve a response by the required four affirmative votes as to whether MYL may acquire goods and services with bitcoins it receives as contributions.

A. Receipt of Bitcoin Contributions⁹

The Act defines a "contribution" to include "any gift, subscription, loan, advance, or deposit of money or anything of value made by any person for the purpose of influencing any election for Federal office." 2 U.S.C. § 431(8)(A)(i); *see also* 11 C.F.R. § 100.52(a). "Anything of value" includes "all in-kind contributions." *See* 11 C.F.R. § 100.52(d)(1). The Commission concludes that bitcoins are "money or anything of value" within the meaning of the Act and that MYL may accept contributions as it proposes pursuant to the identification, deposit, and valuation procedures described below. ¹⁰

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This section addresses MYL's question 1 ("May MYL PAC receive Bitcoins as an in-kind contribution" assuming that MYL "acts in accordance with [its] proposed framework?").

The Commission acknowledges that government agencies, courts, and others are grappling with complex questions regarding whether virtual and other private "currencies" are "money" and whether and

1. Contributor Eligibility, Bitcoin Deposits, and Refunds

2 A committee treasurer is "responsible for examining all contributions received for 3 evidence of illegality and for ascertaining whether contributions received, when 4 aggregated with other contributions from the same contributor, exceed the contribution limitations." 11 C.F.R. § 103.3(b); see also 2 U.S.C. § 432(c)(1)-(3). Within 10 days 5 6 of receipt of a contribution, a treasurer may return the contribution to the contributor 7 without having deposited it; otherwise, a treasurer must deposit the contribution into a 8 campaign depository. 11 C.F.R. § 103.3(a); see also 2 U.S.C. § 432(h). A campaign 9 depository is an account at a state bank, a federally chartered depository institution 10 (including a national bank), or a depository institution with accounts insured by certain 11 federal agencies. 2 U.S.C. § 432(h); 11 C.F.R. § 103.2. If, after deposit, the contribution 12 cannot be determined to be from a legal source, the treasurer must refund the contribution 13 within 30 days of the receipt of the deposit or the discovery of the illegality (if not 14 initially apparent upon receipt). 11 C.F.R. § 103.3(b)(1)-(2).

how virtual currency should be subject to law. *See*, *e.g.*, *SEC v. Shavers*, No. 4:13-CV-416, 2013 WL 4028182, at *2 (E.D. Tex. Aug. 6, 2013); Internal Revenue Service, Notice 2014-21 (2014), *available at* http://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-drop/n-14-21.pdf; U.S. Dep't of the Treasury, FIN-2013-G001, Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, Guidance: Application of FinCEN's Regulations to Persons Administering, Exchanging, or Using Virtual Currencies (2013), *available at* http://fincen.gov/statutes_regs/guidance/pdf/FIN-2013-G001.pdf; Craig K. Elwell *et al*, Cong. Research Serv., R43339, Bitcoin: Questions, Answers, and Analysis of Legal Issues (2013), *available at* http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/R43339.pdf (providing an overview of Federal, state, and international legal issues); Fed Letter. The Commission expresses no opinion regarding the application of federal securities law, tax law, or other law outside the Commission's jurisdiction to MYL's proposed activities.

A committee treasurer must also keep account of, among other things, all contributions the committee receives, the name and address of any person who makes any contribution in excess of \$50 along with the date and amount of such contribution, and certain additional information regarding any person who makes contributions aggregating to more than \$200 during a calendar year. *See* 2 U.S.C. § 432(c)(1)-(3); 11 C.F.R. § 110.4(c).

In its request, MYL recognizes its obligation to determine its contributors'

- 2 eligibility and the legality of contributions it receives. MYL proposes to employ several
- 3 bitcoin-specific safeguards to meet its obligations despite the potentially anonymous
- 4 nature of bitcoin transactions. MYL indicates that it will provide a unique linked address
- 5 by which an individual may make a bitcoin contribution only after that contributor
- 6 provides his or her name, physical address, and employer, and affirms that the
- 7 contributed bitcoins are owned by him or her and that the contributor is not a foreign
- 8 national. In this way, MYL's proposed safeguards are similar to those the Commission
- 9 recognized in previous advisory opinions. 12 Accordingly, the Commission concludes that
- 10 MYL's proposal, including the contributor attestations and linked addresses, adequately
- addresses MYL's obligations to determine the eligibility of its contributors as required by
- the Act and Commission regulations.
- Once MYL provides its contributor with a linked address to which to send the
- bitcoin contribution, MYL proposes to receive the contribution in its bitcoin wallet.
- Because a bitcoin wallet is not held at a state or federal bank and is not insured by any
- government agency, it does not meet the criteria of a "campaign depository." See 2
- 17 U.S.C. § 432(h). 13

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See, e.g., Advisory Opinion 1995-09 (NewtWatch); Advisory Opinion 2012-17 (Red Blue T LLC, ArmourMedia, Inc., and m-Qube, Inc.). The Commission emphasizes that MYL must comply with its responsibility to determine the eligibility of its contributors and the legality of the contributions it receives in all respects, including through the examination of contributions that "present genuine questions as to whether they were made by . . . foreign nationals, or Federal contractors" 11 C.F.R. § 103.3(b); see also 11 C.F.R. § 110.20. This obligation continues even after receipt or deposit of the contribution. 11 C.F.R. § 103.3(b). Nothing in this advisory opinion should be construed to relieve MYL of these requirements.

The Commission has concluded that securities accounts and similar brokerage accounts do not qualify as campaign depositories, even if the account-holder can disburse funds directly from them. *See* Advisory Opinion 2000-30 (pac.com) (securities account); Advisory Opinion 1986-18 (Bevill) ("cash

1	Notwithstanding the requirement that a committee deposit all receipts in a
2	campaign depository, section 104.13(b) of the Commission's regulations establishes
3	procedures for political committees to receive and report contributions of "stocks, bonds,
4	art objects, and other similar items to be liquidated" at a later date. The Commission has
5	concluded that this provision implicitly allows a committee to accept such assets as
6	contributions and hold those assets (for more than 10 days) as investments outside
7	campaign depositories until later sale. Advisory Opinion 2000-30 (pac.com) at 8 (citing
8	Advisory Opinions 1989-06 (Boehlert) and 1980-125 (Cogswell)). For example, when a
9	committee receives stock as a contribution, the Commission does "not require the
10	liquidation of the stock within any set time period after its receipt by the committee; nor
11	[does] it require the deposit of the proceeds in the committee's depository account within
12	any prescribed period." Id. at 5 (discussing Advisory Opinion 1989-06 (Boehlert)).
13	The Commission concludes that contributions of bitcoins, like the contributions
14	discussed in section 104.13(b), need not be deposited in a campaign depository within 10
15	days of receipt. Like securities that a political committee may receive into and hold in a
16	brokerage account, bitcoins may be received into and held in a bitcoin wallet until the
17	committee liquidates them. 14

Holding bitcoins in a bitcoin wallet does not relieve MYL of its obligations to return or refund a bitcoin contribution that is from a prohibited source, that exceeds the contributor's annual contribution limit, or that is otherwise not legal. *See* 2 U.S.C.

management account").

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The Commission could not agree by the requisite four votes whether the requestor may disburse bitcoins initially received directly into its bitcoin wallet. *See infra* Section C.

- 1 § 441a(a)(1)(C); see also 11 C.F.R. §§ 103.3(a), 110.1(d), 110.2(d). The Commission
- 2 has previously determined that a committee may return an excessive contribution "either
- 3 in the form given," or in a dollar amount "equal to the excess" of the contribution when it
- 4 was received. Advisory Opinion 1980-125 (Cogswell); see also 11 C.F.R. § 103.3(b)(3).
- 5 Accordingly, MYL's proposal (AOR at 7) to refund the dollar equivalent of a bitcoin
- 6 contribution, when required by law to make a refund or return, satisfies this requirement.
- 7 The refund amount, including for any excessive portion of the contribution, should be
- 8 calculated by the valuation methods discussed below.

2. Bitcoin Valuation

Like foreign currencies and some public stocks, bitcoins can be exchanged for U.S. dollars on multiple public exchanges. Although bitcoins do not have closing times or prices — because bitcoin exchanges generally operate 24 hours per day — the going rate for bitcoins generally can be determined on a specific exchange at any given moment. The availability of public exchange rates provides an objective method of determining the value of bitcoin contributions. Thus, the Commission concludes that a political committee that receives a contribution in bitcoins should value that contribution based on the market value of bitcoins at the time the contribution is received. ¹⁵ *Cf.* 11 C.F.R. § 104.13(a) (providing that amount of contribution is "equal to [its] usual and normal value on the date received").

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The date of receipt of a contribution is the date the committee obtains possession of the contribution. 11 C.F.R. § 102.8(a). The Commission has previously determined that a contribution made by electronic credit card authorization is "received" when the committee receives the contributor's authorization to charge the card. *See*, *e.g.*, Advisory Opinion 2012-17 (Red Blue T) at 6; Advisory Opinion 1990-04 (American Veterinary Medical Association) at 2-3; *see also* Advisory Opinion 1995-34 (Politechs). Following that reasoning, the Commission concludes here that a bitcoin contribution is "received" when the committee receives notice either of the authorization or of the completion of the transfer, whichever such notification comes first.

1 To determine this market value, the committee should first rely on any

2 contemporaneous determination provided by the entity that processes the bitcoin

3 contribution. If that processor provides an exchange rate for the specific transaction in

4 question — or if the committee opts to receive a bitcoin contribution from its processor in

the form of dollars — the committee should use this rate or dollar amount to value the

contribution.

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If, however, a contributor makes a contribution through an entity that does not provide an exchange rate for that contribution (or if no processor is involved in the transaction), then the recipient committee may value the contribution using another reasonable exchange rate of bitcoins for dollars. For an exchange rate to be reasonable, it should be a publicly available rate of bitcoins traded for dollars on a high-volume public bitcoin exchange that is open to transactions within the United States. For each bitcoin transaction, the committee should use the rate established by the chosen exchange closest in time to receipt of the contribution for the transaction being valued.

B. Bitcoin Purchases 16

MYL also proposes to purchase bitcoins, either on open, high-volume exchanges or through bitcoin payment processors. ¹⁷ Under Commission regulations, "funds may be transferred from the [committee's campaign] depository for investment purposes, but shall be returned to the depository before such funds are used to make expenditures." 11 C.F.R. § 103.3(a). In several prior advisory opinions, the Commission concluded that a

This section, in conjunction with Part C below, addresses MYL's question 2 ("May MYL PAC purchase and sell Bitcoins?").

Although MYL does not specify the source of funds for such purchases, the Commission presumes that such purchases will be made with funds from MYL's campaign depository.

- 1 committee could invest its funds in a variety of liquid investment vehicles. See, e.g.,
- 2 Advisory Opinion 1999-08 (Specter) (mutual and bond funds); Advisory Opinion 1986-
- 3 18 (Bevill) (cash management account); Advisory Opinion 1980-39 (Fluor PAC)
- 4 (investment trust). Accordingly, the Commission concludes that MYL may use funds in
- 5 its campaign depository to purchase bitcoins for investment purposes. The Commission's
- 6 regulations provide that funds transferred from the committee's campaign depository for
- 7 investment purposes "shall be returned to the depository before such funds are used to
- 8 make expenditures." 11 C.F.R. § 103.3(a). The Commission has previously concluded
- 9 that 11 C.F.R. § 103.3(a) prohibits a political committee from making expenditures with
- 10 liquid assets it has purchased with funds from its campaign depositories. See Advisory
- Opinion 1986-18 (Bevill); Advisory Opinion 1999-08 (Specter).
- 12 Consistent with these prior determinations, the Commission concludes that
- 13 MYL's proposal to purchase goods or services with bitcoins that MYL has purchased
- using funds removed from its campaign depository is not permissible under Commission
- regulations. MYL must sell those purchased bitcoins and deposit the proceeds in its
- campaign depository before using the funds to make disbursements for goods and
- 17 services.

C. Bitcoin Sales and Disbursements 18

- MYL proposes to either sell its bitcoins or disburse bitcoins to purchase goods
- and services. MYL represents that when it sells bitcoins, it will deposit the dollar
- 21 proceeds in its campaign depository within 10 days of liquidation. As discussed above,

This section addresses MYL's question 2 ("May MYL PAC purchase and sell Bitcoins?"), 3 ("May MYL PAC disburse Bitcoins?"), 3a ("May it do so with Bitcoins it received as contributions as well as purchased Bitcoins?"), and 3b ("May it accept ordinary discounts offered by providers?").

- 1 the Commission concludes that such sale and deposit would satisfy the campaign
- depository requirement at 11 C.F.R. § 103.3(a). The Commission could not approve a
- 3 response by the required four affirmative votes as to whether MYL may purchase goods
- 4 and services with bitcoins it has received as contributions.

D. Reporting¹⁹

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1. Bitcoins Purchased by MYL

7 The earnings (or losses) realized upon the sale of any bitcoins purchased from

- funds transferred from a campaign depository must be reported like other investment
- 9 earnings or losses. See 2 U.S.C. § 434(b)(3)(G); 11 C.F.R. §§ 104.3(a)(3),
- 10 104.3(a)(4)(vi); Advisory Opinion 1999-08 (Specter); Advisory Opinion 1986-18
- 11 (Bevill). Such earnings and losses should be valued as discussed above and should be
- reported on Form 3X, Schedule A, Line 17 (with losses as a negative entry).
- 2. Bitcoins Received by MYL as Contributions

Bitcoins share certain characteristics of contributions governed by two different

regulatory reporting provisions: 11 C.F.R. § 104.13(a), which addresses the reporting of

most in-kind contributions, and 11 C.F.R. § 104.13(b), which addresses the specific

17 reporting of in-kind contributions that the committee receives to liquidate in a later

18 reporting period. Accordingly, the Commission concludes that a practical approach that

19 takes into account aspects of these reporting provisions is appropriate.²⁰

This section addresses MYL's question 4 ("How should MYL PAC report all of the above?").

The reporting approach described here modifies the approach taken in two earlier advisory opinions that addressed the reporting of stock to be liquidated. *See* Advisory Opinion 2000-30 (pac.com); Advisory Opinion 1989-06 (Boehlert).

1 The initial receipt of bitcoins as contributions, regardless of subsequent 2 disposition, should be reported like in-kind contributions described in 11 C.F.R. 3 § 104.13(a), as shown on Attachment 1 to this advisory opinion. Attachment 1 shows, on 4 the first page, the reporting of the receipt of \$100 in bitcoin as a contribution (aggregating 5 with \$325 of prior contributions from this contributor) and, on the second page, the 6 simultaneous reporting of the bitcoins as a disbursement. These offsetting entries allow 7 the committee's reported cash-on-hand to remain unchanged while holding bitcoins 8 outside a campaign depository. 9 Any usual and normal fees deducted by the bitcoin processor from a contribution 10 made using bitcoins prior to its transfer to the recipient committee should not be deducted 11 from the reported value of the contribution. That is, "the Committee must treat the full 12 amount of the donor's contribution as the contributed amount for purposes of the limits 13 and reporting provisions of the Act, even though the Committee will receive a lesser 14 amount because of [the] fees." Advisory Opinion 1995-09 (NewtWatch) at 3. The 15 committee should report the usual and normal fees and commissions that it pays an online 16 processor as operating expenditures pursuant to 2 U.S.C. §§ 432(c)(5), 434(b)(5)(A) and 17 11 C.F.R. §§ 102.9(b), 104.3(b)(3), (4). See Advisory Opinion 1995-09 (NewtWatch) at 18 3. 19 The subsequent liquidation of bitcoins received as contributions should be 20 reported as shown in either Attachment 2(A) or Attachment 2(B) to this advisory opinion. 21 The use of Attachment 2(A) or (B) will depend on whether the purchaser is known or 22 unknown to the committee. If the committee sells the bitcoins directly to a purchaser, 23 and therefore knows the identity of that purchaser, the purchase is itself considered to be

a contribution. See 11 C.F.R. § 104.13(b)(2); Advisory Opinion 1989-06 (Boehlert) at 2;

- 2 Advisory Opinion 2000-30 (pac.com) at 8-9. Attachment 2(A) illustrates how a
- 3 committee should report the sale of bitcoins to a known purchaser. If the committee sells
- 4 the bitcoins through an established market mechanism where the purchaser is not known,
- 5 the purchaser is not considered to have made a contribution to the committee. See
- 6 Advisory Opinion 1989-06 (Boehlert) at 2; 11 C.F.R. § 104.13(b)(2). Attachment 2(B)
- 7 illustrates how a committee should report the sale of bitcoins to an unknown purchaser. ²¹

Because the Commission could not approve a response by the required four

affirmative votes as to whether MYL may purchase goods and services with bitcoins it

10 receives as contributions, the Commission is not addressing how such purchases might be

11 reported.

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This response constitutes an advisory opinion concerning the application of the Act and Commission regulations to the specific transaction or activity set forth in your request. See 2 U.S.C. § 437f. If there is a change in any of the facts or assumptions presented, and such facts or assumptions are material to a conclusion presented in this advisory opinion, then the requestor may not rely on that conclusion as support for its proposed activity. Any person involved in any specific transaction or activity which is indistinguishable in all its material aspects from the transaction or activity with respect to which this advisory opinion is rendered may rely on this advisory opinion. See 2 U.S.C.

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§ 437f(c)(1)(B). The analysis or conclusions in this advisory opinion may be affected by

If the committee opts to immediately liquidate the bitcoin contribution and receive its equivalent in dollars from the processor at the time of receipt, the committee should report the initial receipt as indicated in Attachment 1 and should also report the liquidation as indicated in Attachment 2(B), substituting the name of the bitcoin processor for the name of the exchange. Note also that in the case of an immediate liquidation, the dates and amounts on lines A and B on Attachment 2(B) would be identical because the conversion from bitcoin to dollars would be simultaneous with receipt.

AO 2014-02 Draft C Page 15

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subsequent developments in the law including, but not limited to, statutes, regulations,
advisory opinions, and case law. All advisory opinions cited herein are available on the
Commission's website.

On behalf of the Commission,

Lee E. Goodman
Chairman

Attachment 1: Receiving contributions of Bitcoins (page 1 of 2)

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\rangle	NAME OF COMMITTEE (In Full) XYZ Action Fund					
Α.	Full Name (Last, First, Middle Initial) John Contributor			Date of Receipt		
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	Alexandria	VA 2231	4	Amount of Each Receipt this Period		
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Full Name (Last, First, Middle Initial)			Data of Dieleumannant	
A. John Contributor			Date of Disbursement	
Mailing Address			02 15 2014	
123 First Street	25- O- d-			
City S Alexandria	State Zip Code VA 22314			
Purpose of Disbursement	777 22014			
0.2 Bitcoins received, not liquidate	ed		Amount of Each Disbursement this Period	od
Candidate Name		Category/	100.00	
Office Sought: House Disburser	ment For:	Туре	0.2 Bitcoins not liquidated	
Senate	Primary General		0.2 Dicoms not ilquidated	
President	Other (specify) ▼			
State: District: Full Name (Last, First, Middle Initial)				
B.			Date of Disbursement	
			M = M / D = D / Y = Y = Y	
Mailing Address				
City	State Zip Code			
Durnage of Dishurgement				
Purpose of Disbursement			Amount of Each Disbursement this Perio	od
Candidate Name		Category/		
		Туре	7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	
Office Sought: House Disburser Senate	nent For: Primary General			
President	Other (specify)			
State: District:	,			
Full Name (Last, First, Middle Initial)			D	
C.			Date of Disbursement	
Mailing Address			M M / D D / Y Y Y Y	
				1
City	State Zip Code			
Purpose of Disbursement				
One d'idade Marco			Amount of Each Disbursement this Period	od
Candidate Name		Category/ Type		П
Office Sought: House Disburser	ment For:	Турс	7	_
Senate	Primary General			
State: President	Other (specify) ▼			
oldio. District.				_
SUBTOTAL of Disbursements This Page (optional)			100.00	
				Ī
TOTAL This Period (last page this line number only)		·····		

Attachment 2(A) - Bitcoins sold to known purchaser (appreciated value)

SCHEDULE A (FEC Form 3X)		Use separate schedule(s)	FOR LINE NUMBER: PAGE OF (check only one)		
ITEMIZED RECEIPTS			for each category of the Detailed Summary Page	X 11a	
				erson for the purpose of soliciting contributions to solicit contributions from such committee.	
N/	AME OF COMMITTEE (In Full) XYZ Action Fund		7.		
Α	III Name (Last, First, Middle Initial) Jane Purchaser			Date of Receipt	
_	ailing Address 456 Main Street			04 / 15 / 2014	
Ci	•	State TX	Zip Code		
_	Arlington		76006	Amount of Each Receipt this Period	
	EC ID number of contributing deral political committee.	C		2,500.00	
Na	ame of Employer	Occupation	1	Purchase of 0.2 Bitcoins	
_	Memorial Hospital	Phys	ician		
Re	eceipt For: Primary General	Aggregate	Year-to-Date ▼		
	Other (specify) ▼		2,500.00		
	ull Name (Last, First, Middle Initial) ohn Contributor			Date of Receipt	
	ailing Address			02 15 2014	
- I Ci	23 First Street	State	Zip Code	02 15 2014	
	., Alexandria	VA	22314	Amount of Each Receipt this Period	
	EC ID number of contributing deral political committee.	С		100.00	
Na	ame of Employer	Occupation		0.2 Bitcoins, contribution	
	First Bank	Teller		previously disclosed	
Re	eceipt For: Primary General	Aggregate	Year-to-Date ▼		
	Primary General Other (specify) ▼		425.00	[MEMO ITEM]	
Fı.	ull Name (Last, First, Middle Initial)			Date of Receipt	
_	ailing Address			M = M / D = D / Y = Y = Y	
Ci	ty	State	Zip Code	Assessment of Earth Provided this Provided	
	EC ID number of contributing deral political committee.	С		Amount of Each Receipt this Period	
Na	ame of Employer	Occupation			
Re	eceipt For: Primary General Other (specify)	Aggregate	Year-to-Date ▼		
SUE	BTOTAL of Receipts This Page (optional)			2,500.00	
тот	TAL This Period (last page this line number of	only)			

Attachment 2(B) - Bitcoins sold to unknown purchaser (appreciated value)

SCHEDULE A (FEC Form 3X)	Use separate schedule(s)	FOR LINE NUMBER: PAGE OF (check only one)		
ITEMIZED RECEIPTS	for each category of the Detailed Summary Page	X 11a		
Any information copied from such Reports and or for commercial purposes, other than using to NAME OF COMMITTEE (In Full) XYZ Action Fund		person for the purpose of soliciting contributions ee to solicit contributions from such committee.		
Full Name (Last, First, Middle Initial) A. ABC Bitcoin Exchange, Inc. Mailing Address 789 West Street		Date of Receipt 04 15 2014		
City New York	State Zip Code NY 10005	Amount of Each Receipt this Period		
FEC ID number of contributing federal political committee. Name of Employer	Occupation	2,500.00 0.2 Bitcoins sold via ABC Exchange - purchaser unknown		
Receipt For: Primary General Other (specify) ▼	Aggregate Year-to-Date ▼ 2,500.00			
Full Name (Last, First, Middle Initial) B. John Contributor Mailing Address 123 First Street City Alexandria FEC ID number of contributing federal political committee. Name of Employer First Bank Receipt For: Primary Other (specify) General	State Zip Code VA 22314 C Occupation Teller Aggregate Year-to-Date ▼ 425.00	Date of Receipt 02 15 2014 Amount of Each Receipt this Period 100.00 0.2 Bitcoins, contribution previously disclosed [MEMO ITEM]		
Full Name (Last, First, Middle Initial) C	State Zip Code	Date of Receipt		
FEC ID number of contributing federal political committee. Name of Employer	Occupation	Amount of Each Receipt this Period		
Receipt For: Primary General Other (specify) ▼	Aggregate Year-to-Date ▼			
	er only)			