VENABLE ELLP

How Nonprofits Can Raise Money and Awareness through Promotional Campaigns without Raising Legal Risks

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How Can Nonprofits Raise Money Using Promotional Campaigns?

Promotional campaigns by nonprofits, their agents, and for-profits that engage in "cause marketing" are heavily regulated under state law. Each entity is separately regulated:

- Charity / Nonprofit Organization
- Professional Solicitor
 - Professional Fundraiser
 - Professional Fundraising Counsel / Consultant
- Commercial Co-venturer
- Types of Regulations:
 - Charitable registration requirements
 - Registration and filing, bonding requirements applicable to professional fundraisers/professional fundraising counsel, commercial co-venturers
 - Contract requirements
 - Advertising disclosures





Current State Regulation – Charitable Organization

- About 45 states require charities to register
- Triggering Definition -Generally triggered by "solicitation" affirmative act
 of asking for a gift ("contribution") or selling goods/services that will benefit a
 charitable cause.
- Typical Exemptions
 - Religious organizations
 - Organizations that do not raise more than a specified amount from public (all states) if fundraising conducted by volunteers
 - Organization soliciting only within membership
 - Hospitals
 - Named individual
- Uniform Registration Statement –currently accepted by 38 states (not CO, FL, OK)
 - http://www.multistatefiling.org
- Common Requirements
 - Registration and renewal
 - Disclosures when soliciting (i.e. identification)
 - Annual reporting requirements





Current State Regulation – Professional Solicitor / Professional Fundraising Consultant

- Professional Solicitor for a fee, solicits the general public on behalf of a charity OR has custody and control of funds
- Professional Fundraising Counsel manages, advises, plans, produces or designs a solicitation, no direct solicitation and not holding funds
- About 41 states require registration and other requirements
 - Registration
 - Bond
 - Filing of contracts
 - Disclosures
- Often mandatory requirements from states for inclusion in contracts:
 - Charity right to rescind
 - Gross collections delivered to charity
 - Donor list is intellectual property of charity
 - Listing of fee calculation
 - Signature of two charity officials





Current State Regulation – Commercial Co-Venture

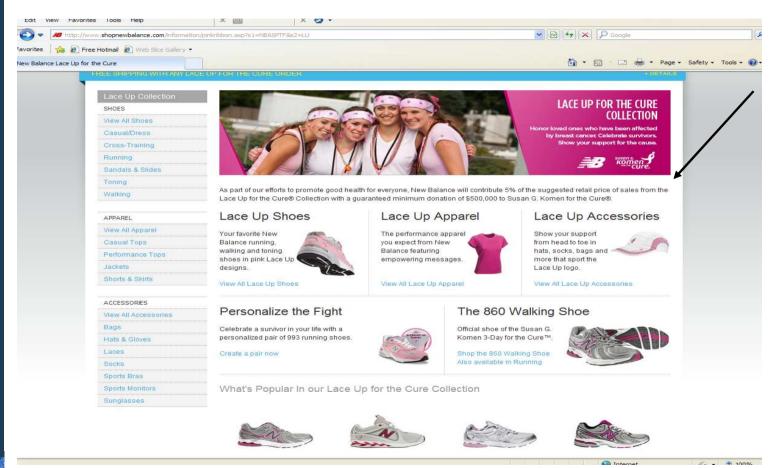
■ Commercial Co-Venture ("CCV") – An arrangement between a charity and a commercial entity under which the commercial entity advertises in a sales or marketing campaign that the purchase or use of its goods or services will benefit a charity or charitable purpose

"Every time you buy a bottle of Ethos® Water, you contribute 5 cents to the Ethos® Water Fund, part of the Starbucks Foundation"





CCV – Example New Balance – Lace Up for the Cure







Current State Regulation – Commercial Co-Venture (cont'd)

- About 24 states have laws that specifically regulate CCVs
 - Registration
 - Bonding
 - Written Contract
 - Advertising Disclosures
 - Accounting & Recordkeeping
- Commercial Co-venturer "must have" for contracts
 - Branding and intellectual property terms
 - Term and termination
 - Reps and warranties re: compliance with laws
 - Advance approvals
 - Clear tax treatment and description of activities
 - Bifurcate activities with differing tax treatment or enter into separate agreements
 - Indemnity and insurance
 - Conflict of interest and confidentiality





Regulation of Commercial Co-Ventures (cont'd)

- Examples of enforcement actions involving commercial coventures:
 - McNeil Consumer Products Company / Arthritis Foundation (1999)
 - 19 state Attorneys General entered into settlement with McNeil and AF
 - AGs took issue with ads for McNeil pain medicines representing that portion of each purchase would go to AF, when in fact McNeil paid AF a flat fee of \$1 million per year, plus a percentage of sales if sales reached certain levels.
 - Led to a 1999 multi-state AG report on commercial co-ventures setting forth standards for such campaigns
 - Yoplait Breast Cancer Research Foundation Campaign (1996)
 - Georgia AG investigated General Mills' advertising that for each Yoplait lid collected, it would make a contribution to the foundation, without disclosing that the total agreed-to maximum donation was \$100K.
 - General Mills ultimately donated an additional \$63K, representing the amount it would have donated for each lid collected by Georgia residents





Fundraising Raffles / Sweepstakes

- Federal law and all states prohibit lotteries (except state-run lotteries). A lottery has the following elements:
 - (1) The awarding of a *prize*
 - (2) By *chance*, where
 - (3) The participants have been required to submit *consideration* to enter
- In many states certain charitable fundraising games of chance are exempt from lottery prohibitions
- However, states require registration/permit for charitable gaming





Fundraising Raffles / Sweepstakes (cont'd)

- In some states, an organization must have been in existence in the state for a minimum amount of time to qualify for charitable gaming exemption.
 - E.g., Indiana
 - An organization must have been continuously in existence in Indiana for at least 5 years; OR
 - The organization must be affiliated with a parent organization that has been in existence in Indiana for at least five 5 years.
- Residency and registration/permit requirements limit ability to offer fundraising gaming via the Internet





Fundraising through Social Media

 Social Networking sites – Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn – have their own rules that apply to prize promotions run by nonprofits as well as for-profits.

> Facebook's Promotion Guidelines:

- Promotion may not be administered directly on the site, must be administered through a third-party Facebook Platform application
- Cannot use Facebook functionality or feature as an entry mechanism;
 e.g., "Liking" a profile page or posting a comment on a wall. Also cannot condition entry into the promotion upon taking any other action on Facebook;
 e.g., liking a status update or uploading a photo.
 - However, can condition entry on a user "liking" a Facebook page, checking in to a "Place", or connecting to the Facebook platformbased promotion application as part of the entry process. E.g, can require that users "like" a Facebook page and then submit a completed entry form to enter.
 - Must include specific releases, acknowledgments and disclosures regarding Facebook's non-affiliation with the promotion and the promotion sponsor's collection of data from entrants in the rules and on entry form





Fundraising through Social Media (cont'd)

> Twitter's Guidelines:

- Discourages creation of multiple accounts; rules regarding retweeting to enter
- Limits number of tweets/entries to one per day
 - E.g., don't encourage retweets to win
- Recommends including @usernameMention in tweet entries so each entry will be visible in user timeline
- Suggests including relevant "hashtag" topics in tweet entries
 - E.g., #promotion or #companyname.
- Google: Prohibits prize promotions on Google+





Mobile Giving

- CTIA, The Wireless Association® Guidelines for Mobile Giving via Wireless Carrier's Bill
 - Qualified charities may lease short codes from the CTIA operated Common Short Code Administration at a 60% reduction to published rates for commercial short code campaigns
 - Must be accredited by the BBB Wise Giving Alliance or receive three- or four-star rating from Charity Navigator.
 - Can mix communications, solicitations and mobile giving with the code as long as the campaign complies with the Mobile Marketing Association's guidelines and provide consumers with a separate opt-in for each type of activity





Mobile Giving

- Telephone Consumer Protection Act prohibits using automatic dialing systems to make calls to wireless devices without <u>express prior consent</u>
 - Text messages included in "calls"
 - Satterfield v. Simon & Schuster must have prior consent from the consumer to receive messages from that specific entity (not affiliate)
 - Prior donor or membership doesn't count as consent
 - FCC Rulemaking text messaging could require express written authorization
- Carrier Rules and Regulations have additional requirements for engaging in mobile giving campaigns – size of charity, years in existence, etc.





Auctions and Reverse Auctions



- Bid on item; may be asked to pay for each bid (money, points)
- Functions much like a sweepstakes, similar issues, need similar disclosures
- Note: US gaming policy recently relaxed
 - DOJ reversed its position on the applicability of the U.S. Wire Act to online gambling that does not involve sports betting
 - May clear the way for States to enable intra-state online gaming
 - May signal that the Federal government will consider licensing and regulation permitted online gambling
 - Indicates less strict interpretations of games of chance v. lottery issues
 - Important for "gamification", advergaming as well





Hypothetical Fundraising Campaign

- A concert promoter and a nonprofit cancer awareness organization team up to promote the concert and raise funds for the nonprofit:
 - A giveaway drawing offering VIP concert tickets as the prize
 - 5% of the proceeds from ticket sales will go to the nonprofit
 - The giveaway and 5% donation advertised via radio, TV, and the Internet
 - At the concert, a text-to-give campaign is announced
- The following legal requirements apply:
 - Charitable raffle registration and disclosure requirements
 - Commercial co-venture laws
 - Mobile giving/marketing laws





Closing Thoughts

- When planning fundraising promotions, allow for ample lead time for compliance with any applicable laws (e.g., any registration requirements)
- Who is your target audience?
- Assess whether fundraising campaign is worthwhile in light of compliance costs/burden. Further, determine whether the campaign will not only help achieve financial goals, but will also effectively promote your organization's brand
- A highly visible fundraising campaign that was not carefully planned can lead to PR damage, attorney general enforcement matters, or even class action





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