Fundraising in a Virtual World During COVID-19

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Work (and Fundraising) From Home

Website Donation Buttons

Virtual Galas/Fundraisers

Virtual Meetings

Fundraising Emails

Online Charitable Sales Promotions

Creative Corporate Partnership Opportunities



MEET NEW PEOPLE FROM THE COMFORT OF YOUR HOME!



Purpose of Charitable Solicitation Laws

States regulate soliciting charitable contributions in order to **protect the public**

Regulate how and what nonprofits say to the public about solicitation campaigns

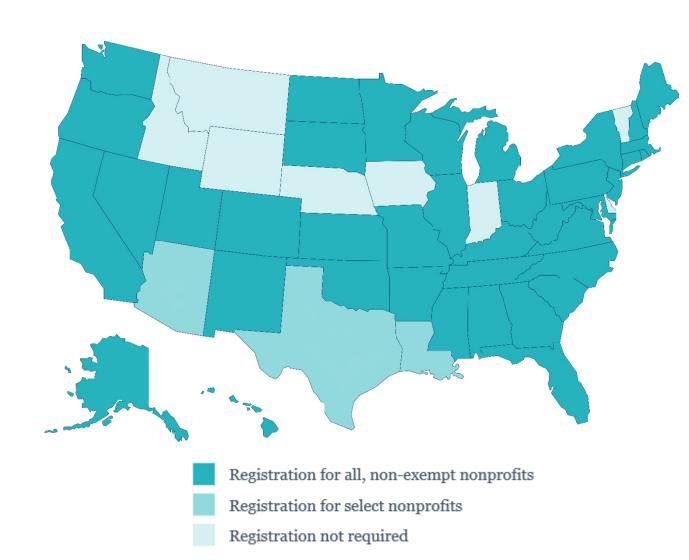
Regulate how for-profits structure relationships with nonprofits, and how they talk to the public about charitable campaigns

Charitable solicitation laws apply to various types of tax-exempt nonprofits, unless exempt



Regulation of Solicitations

- Approximately 40 U.S. jurisdictions regulate soliciting contributions
- A "solicitation" or "to solicit" is broadly any:
- Direct or indirect request
- For a contribution (money/property)
- On the representation that the contribution will be used for charitable purposes
- Formal grant requests are solicitations
- Check if activity (or entity) may be exempt





When is Registration Required?

Registration is required by letter of the law for soliciting residents of a particular state

Registration is required prior to soliciting contributions (usually)

Registration is a prerequisite for various activities:

- Benefitting from charitable sales promotions
- Conducting raffles (if otherwise a "qualified" nonprofit)
- Contracting with professional fundraisers or fundraising consultants



Where Should Your Nonprofit Register?

At Minimum

- State of incorporation
- State where primary operations based

Physical Solicitations

- Direct contact (e.g., in-person requests)
- Indirect contact (e.g., mass mailings, telephone requests)

Online Solicitations

- Active activity (e.g., email blasts to list-serve)
- Passive activity (e.g., "Donate Now" feature)



Online Solicitation

You have a "donate now" button or send an email to donors out of state.

Is your organization required to register to solicit in that state?





Charleston Principles

- Non-binding guidelines to help nonprofits and state regulators determine when registration required
- A few states have incorporated the Principles into law (CO, MS, TN)
- Many states have not adopted the Principles.
- Whether registration is "required" to solicit contributions online is based on two main questions . . .



Your COVID-19 Relief Fund donation will be doubled up to \$16,500 thanks to Schwan Financial Group LLC, NorthWestern Energy, Insurance Plus and Jeff & Laura Stockert.

Click here for information on charitable opportunities arising out of the CARES Act.

Click <u>here</u> to see if your employer offers a match to your contribution.





Charleston Principles: Registration Requirements Applicable to Internet Solicitations

A. Entities That Are Domiciled Within the State

- 1. An entity that is domiciled within a state and uses the Internet to conduct charitable solicitations in that state must register in that state. This is true without regard to whether the Internet solicitation methods it uses are passive or interactive, maintained by itself or another entity with which it contracts, or whether it conducts solicitations in any other manner.
- 2. An entity is domiciled within a particular state if its principal place of business is in that state.

B. Entities That Are Domiciled Outside the State

- 1. An entity that is not domiciled within a state must register in accordance with the law of that state if:
- a. Its non-Internet activities alone would be sufficient to require registration;
- b. (1) The entity solicits contributions through an interactive website; and
 - (2) Either the entity:
 - i. Specifically targets persons physically located in the state for solicitation, or
 - ii. Receives contributions from the state on a repeated and ongoing basis or a substantial basis through its website; or
- c. (1) The entity solicits contributions through a site that is not interactive, but either specifically invites further offline activity to complete a contribution, or establishes—other contacts with that state, such as sending e-mail messages or other communications that promote the website; and
 - (2) The entity satisfies Principle III(B)(1)(b)(2).



What Is Repeated and Ongoing or Substantial Basis?

State	Repeated and Ongoing	Substantial
Colorado	50+ donations	The lesser of \$25,000 or 1% of the organization's total contributions in online contributions from Colorado
Mississippi	25+ donations	\$25,000
Tennessee	100+ donations	\$25,000





Where do your major donors reside? If they are companies, where are they located?

Are you receiving regular donations from residents in a particular state?

Can you affirm that you do not need to be registered in the state?



Notice of Intent to Cease Solicitation Activity

AGRETY DURE

Secretary of State

Name of organization:

Contact Name:

Division of Charitable Solicitations and Gaming Department of State

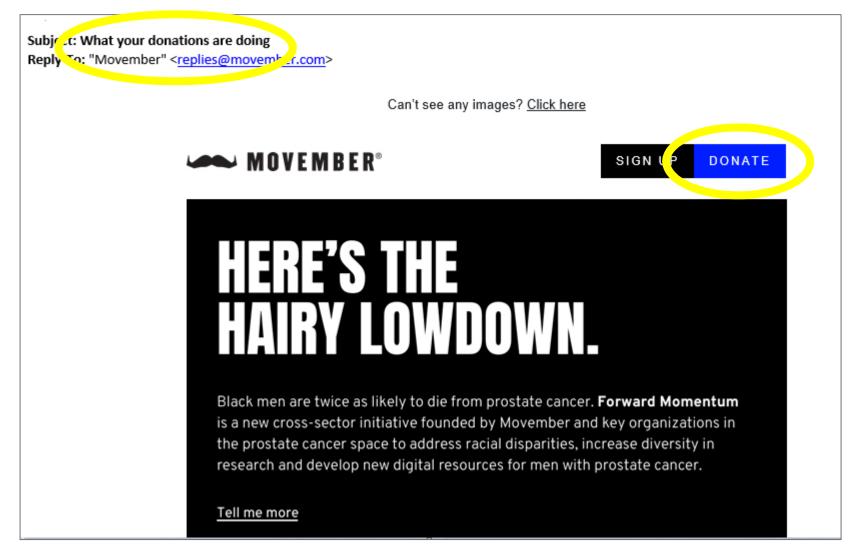
State of Tennessee
312 Rosa L. Parks Avenue, 6th Floor
Nashville, Tennessee 37243
Phone: 615-741-2555
Fax: 615-253-5173
sos.tn.gov/charitable

For Office Use Only				
_				

INSTRUCTIONS: Pursuant to T.C.A. § 48-101-506(h), any person that ceases solicitation activities after registration must notify the secretary of state of such fact within thirty (30) days after solicitation activities end. Within ninety (90) days after the end of the solicitation activities or ninety (90) days after its fiscal year ends, that person shall file with the secretary financial documentation required by T.C.A. § 48-101-506(b).

City:	State:	Zip Code:	County:
Telephone Num	nber: ()	Fax Number: (
-mail:		Website:	
oliciting donat his organization he organization with this office.	ions from or within the n will no longer cond n wants to solicit fron I understand that the non receipt of this for	he State of Tennessee, effective fuct any solicitations in the Sta n or within the State of Tennes e above mentioned organizatio	Name of organization is no longer be immediately. I do swear and affirm that it e of Tennessee and understand that if see in the future, it must first register on will be deemed inactive in the State I documentation by the Division of
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Email Solicitation





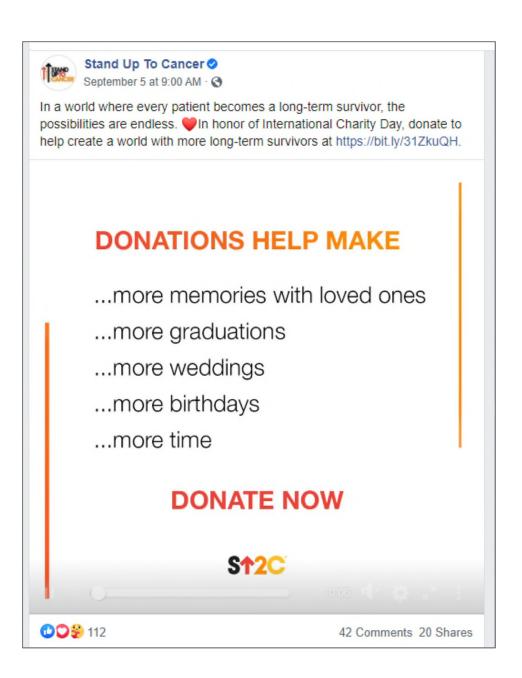
Social Media Solicitation

Charleston Principles were issued before social media, but still apply to social media.

- Where are donations coming from?
- How much are the donations for?

Consider platform-specific rules for the various social media platforms for fundraising, if applicable





Why It's Important

Not following rules can result in taxes, penalties, regulator scrutiny, bad PR, etc.

Lack of current registration may result in lost corporate partnership opportunities

Donors may ask about this status

Charity accreditation and rating orgs.

Consider strategic plans for growth

We are a Charity Navigator Four Star Charity that meets all 20 Better Business Bureau charity standards, and we carry the GuideStar Platinum Seal of Transparency.









Be Creative!

The Gala is 4 Days Away!

We have over 500 attendees joining, including parties hosted by our amazing supporters! Our gala program will be streaming live on our gala webpage here on the night of the event!

All gala package benefits—including wine, meal-kits, meal gift cards, and masks—have been shipped, so be on the lookout for those items in the coming days. And if you haven't heard, our Silent Auction is now open! Bid on private dance sessions, luxury accessories, and an array of gift baskets below!



Zoom: Invite friends to watch the gala live with you over Zoom! You can either share your screen or watch the gala separately and use the chat feature.

Webex: For those who use Webex as their preferred video conferencing platform, start a Webex meeting with friends who are watching the gala!

Microsoft Teams: Use Microsoft Teams to start a meeting and invite your network to join!



See You Live In a Few Hours!

You can stream the gala from 7-8 PM EST at the link below!

Watch the Event Here!

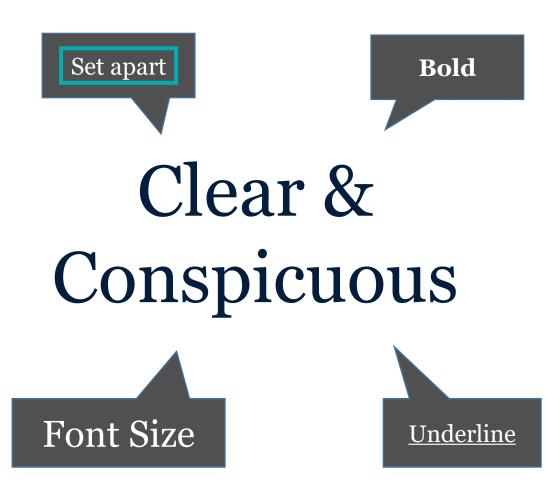
Send Us Your Photos!

We want to see your faces during this special event! Share videos, photos, or boomerangs of your inperson watch parties, screenshots of your virtual watch parties, or even selfies in your gala attire.

'Tag us on IG or Facebook @nominetwork and don't forget to #nomigala2020. You can also send your photos to events@nominetwork.org.

State Required Disclosure Statements

- Several states require certain disclosures when communicating with donors about contributions.
- Vary depending on state
- Separate from the IRS disclosure regarding deductibility of contributions
- Written solicitations
- Direct mail solicitations
- Email solicitations
- Website (if ability to donate online)





Where Do Disclosures Go on Websites?

- Disclosures should be readily available to donors
 - Directly available from donation page, if possible
 - Could place below "Donate Now" button
 - Link to "To see Organization's disclosure statements, click here"
 - Include on page for financial statements or other financial information
 - Permanent footer link at bottom of webpage
 - Recommend that disclosures be in at least 10-point type

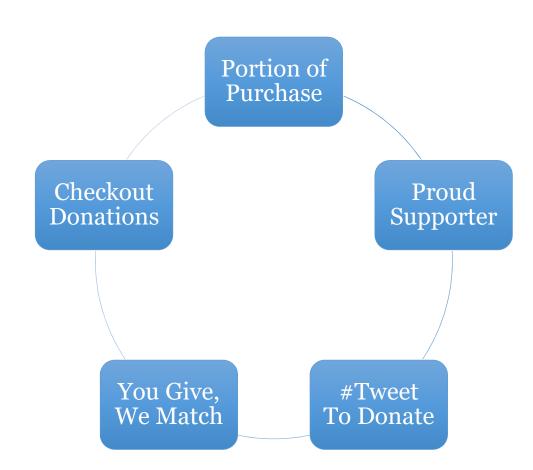




Cause-Related Marketing

Various for-profit/nonprofit collaborations

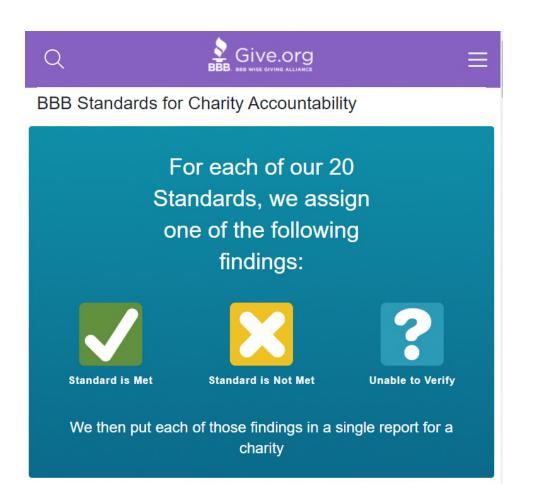
- Both organizations receive some benefit
- Limited benefit to company *from* charity (e.g., indirect, benefits by association)
- Benefit to charity *from* company is direct and primary focus (e.g., raise awareness, raise money—from company or the public)





Where & Why These Rules Exist

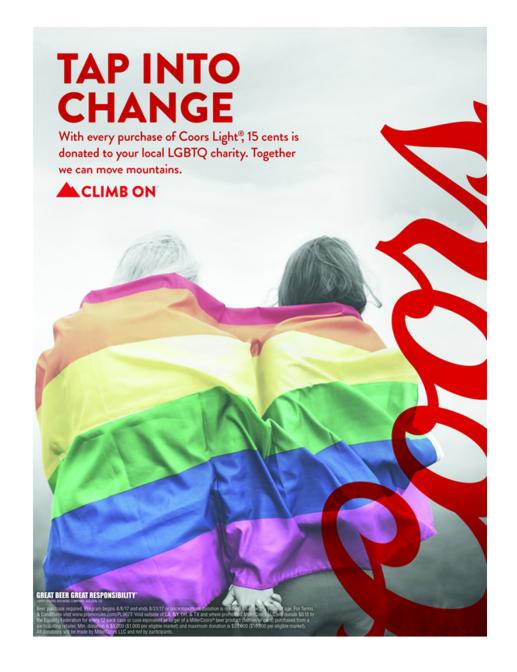
- Federal Trade Commission
- State charitable solicitation laws
- State FTC Acts, consumer protection laws
- Charity rating organizations





Charitable Sales Promotions

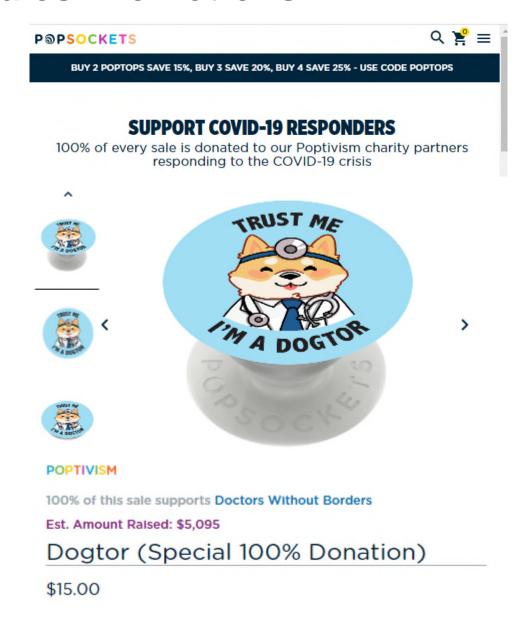
- A **commercial coventurer** (CCV) is any person who, for profit, advertises that the purchase or use of a good, service, or other thing of value will benefit a charity.
- States' laws require contracts, sometimes with state-specific provisions
- State filings may be required
- Disclosures required





Online Charitable Sales Promotions

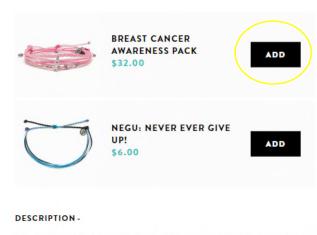
- Who . . . is donating
- What . . . is the public being asked to do
- When . . . will the promo be valid
- Where . . . will it take place
- How . . . will the campaign be advertised





Do I Need to Register an Online Promotion?

- States' laws do not specifically exempt online promotions
- Consider Charleston Principles
- Where domiciled?
- What advertising activities?
- How much expected to be raised?
- Other considerations related to the organization or proposed activities?
- Alternative promotion structures to minimize compliance obligations?



Introducing our first-ever charity ring! Show your support for all the strong ladies in your life with our new Breast Cancer Awareness Ring, featuring a pink enamel ribbon. For each ring sold, we'll donate 5% of the purchase price to Boarding 4 Breast Cancer, a nonprofit foundation that advocates for early detection and a healthy, active and sustainable lifestyle as the best means for preventing breast cancer.

If you'd like to	learn r	more	about	our	Charity	donation	percentages,	click
here.								

DETAILS +

OUR CAUSE +

SIZE CHART +



Filing Obligations

- Pre-promotion:
- Registrations for charity
- Registration, bonding, and promotion notices for CCV
- Usually required 10-15 days prior to the start of the campaign
- Post-promotion reporting may be required of charity and CCV



We're available at home - where we hope
you are right now - but your bartenders
miss you. So we've started a tab by donating
\$15K to the United States Bartender's
Guild and will be adding an additional
30% tip for every bottle delivered
through May 1st. Stay home to help
#FlattenTheCurve while we
#TipYourBartenders



Better Late Than Never



Email To:

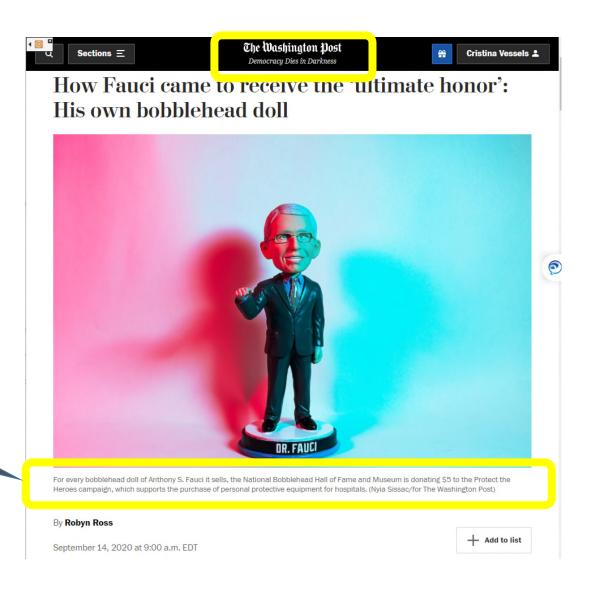
Subject: Promo Live Tmrw!

- States are being flexible (mostly) in light of the pandemic when it comes to the *mechanics* of filing
- But the *timing* for filings hasn't changed
- Both the CCV and charity have filing obligations for nationwide campaigns, and some states are starting to more actively enforce those rules, including the timing requirements



Is the Promotion Advertised?

"For every bobblehead doll of Anthony S. Fauci it sells, the National Bobblehead Hall of Fame and Museum is donating \$5 to the Protect the Heroes campaign, which supports the purchase of personal protective equipment for hospitals."





Campaign Disclosures

- States' laws provide minimum disclosures
- Industry best practices (FTC, BBB Wise Giving Alliance Standard 19, New York AG)
- At a minimum:
- **Names** of the donor and charity
- **Benefit** per purchase/action
- Dates of the campaign
- Donation minimums/maximums
- Required consumer actions, limits, etc.





But Company Insists on Saying "100% of Profit"?

Our Partnership with St. Jude Children's Research Hospital

At least 8% of the price from each purchase supports the St Jude mission: Finding cures. Saving children.® Treatments invented at St. Jude have helped push the overall childhood cancer survival rate from 20% to more than 80% since it opened more than 50 years ago. Thanks to donations, families never receive a bill from St. Jude for treatment, travel, housing or food — because all a family should worry about is helping their child live.

SHOP TO SUPPORT NOW

- States' laws may permit estimated amounts:
- "If the actual dollar amount or percentage per unit of goods . . . purchased . . . that will benefit the [charity] . . . cannot reasonably be determined prior to the beginning of the charitable sales promotion, the [CCV] shall disclose an **estimated amount or percentage** in each advertisement for the charitable sales promotion."
- Avoid general language like "all proceeds" or "net revenue"
- But can consider hybrid disclosure with minimum per purchase amount



Careful to Avoid Restricted Donations

Emergencies lead to a flurry of fundraising efforts (hurricanes, wildfires, COVID-19)

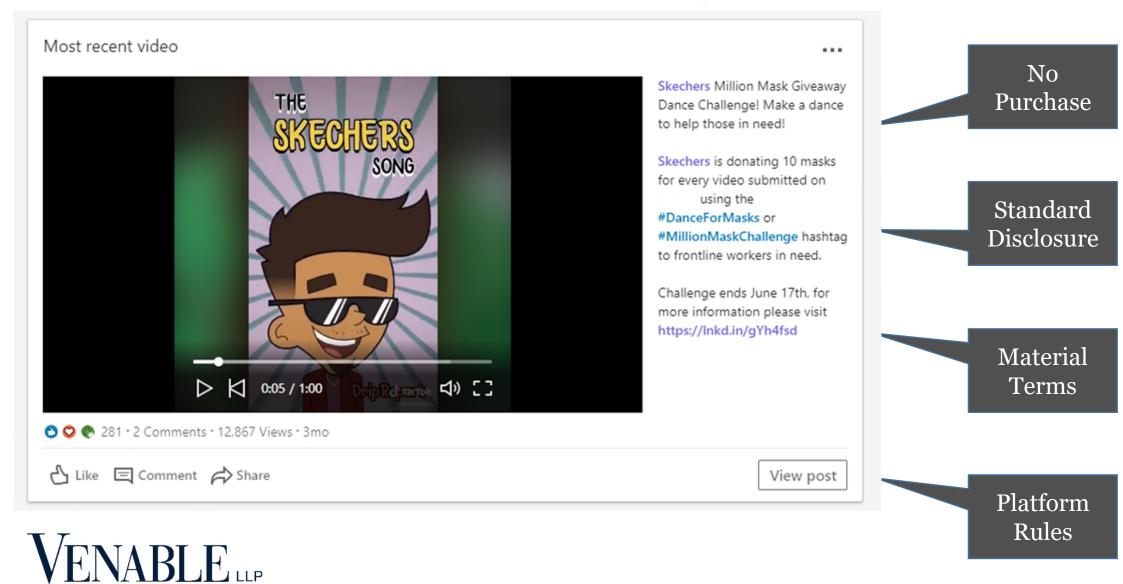
Disclosures are very important from a consumer-facing standpoint

But also consider how message framing can affect ability to expend donation received

- Have contributions raised been in a way that *designates or restricts* them for a particular fund, project, or purpose?
- Contract should give charity right to review materials prior to publication

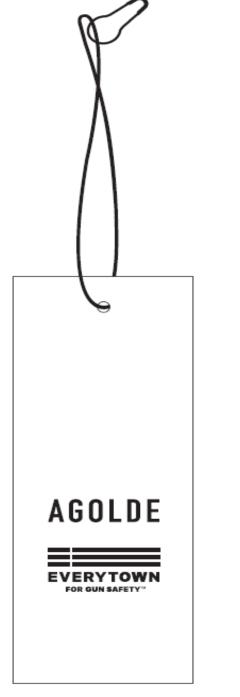


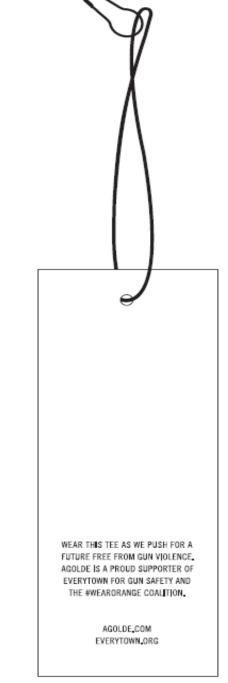
Free Action Campaigns



General Corporate Support

- Promote corporate support only (e.g., "proud sponsor" or "proud supporter")
- Avoid express or implied claims that action will benefit charity—the donation will be made regardless!
- Execute an agreement to cover, principally, IP issues, articulate the donation, etc.







Customer Donation Programs

- Public elects to contribute to charity as part of their purchase from company:
- Check-out donations
- Round-up programs
- Matching contributions
- Loyalty points
- No purchase of goods, no use of services required to trigger donation; not a CCV





Raffles for "Qualified Charitable Organizations"



- Raffles are illegal gambling
- Except if state specifically allows nonprofits to conduct raffles
- Not all nonprofits will be eligible to conduct charitable raffles
- In-state residency requirements
- 501(c) classification limits
- Minimum periods of existence



How the IRS Rules Come into Play

Charitable organizations are exempt from federal income tax because they are organized and operated "exclusively" for charitable purposes

Contributions and other income earned in ways related to a charity's mission are not taxed

But money received for purposes "unrelated" to its exempt purpose may be taxed (UBIT)

Too much UBI can jeopardize a charity's tax-exempt status



How Is UBIT Relevant to Cause Marketing?

If in exchange for a donation, charity gives something of value back to the donor, the donation could be subject to tax

So if charity "**advertises**" for a donor, then it may have to pay a tax on part of the donor's contribution

Advertising is any message that promotes or markets the trade, business, or products of a donor

This applies only to what charity can say about its donors, their products, and campaigns (not what donors say about the charity in their campaigns)



What Does Advertising by a Charity Look Like?

- *Statements that include **qualitative or comparative** descriptions of sponsor's products, services, facilities, or the company itself
- *Statements that **encourage or induce** the purchase of sponsor's products or services
- **Endorsing or advertising** a sponsor or its products or services
- *Providing price information for sponsor's products; linking directly to sales page
- *Featuring, linking to, or **reposting a sponsor's cause marketing spot** that includes a direct call to action



So What Can a Charity Say About Donors?

To avoid incurring a tax on donor contributions, a charity should only recognize, acknowledge, and thank donors in its messaging and content, such as by:

- ✓ Using a sponsor's name, logo, and established slogan
- ✓ Listing the sponsor's **locations**, **telephone numbers**, **or website**
- ✓ Including **value-neutral descriptions** of sponsor's products or services
- ✓ Listing the sponsor's **brand or trade names**, and product or service lines
- ✓ **Linking to the sponsor's website**, but not to products' sales pages
- ✓ Recognizing the donor as the **exclusive event sponsor**



Tips for a Successful Cause Marketing Campaign

Allow time for **contract and** for both parties to **file notices**, if necessary

Confirm that the **disclosures** are accurate, clear, and not misleading

Nonprofit's messaging related to the campaigns should **avoid "advertising"** (IRS definition)

Monitor results and pull ads as soon as practical once max. donation met or campaign ends

Follow up with corporate donors to **get the results of the campaign** so reports can be filed

Flexibility and creativity will go a long way in this space!



Q & A

VENABLE LLP

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