



Wisconsin Ethics Commission

PO Box 7125

Madison, WI 53707-7125

Phone: (608) 266-8123

Email: campaignfinance@wi.gov

Websites: <https://cfs.wi.gov>

<https://ethics.wi.gov>

CAMPAIGN FINANCE OVERVIEW

Political Action Committees

Published: July 2019

There has been no change in campaign finance statutes since March of 2016.

This manual has been updated to include specific statutory citations and clarify basic reporting requirements for state Political Action Committees.

Provided pursuant to [WIS. STAT. § 11.1304\(3\)](#) and in compliance with [WIS. STAT. § 227.112](#).

Table of Contents

REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS	4
What is a Political Action Committee?.....	4
When is a Political Action Committee Required to Register?.....	4
Completing a Registration Statement	5
Information required on the registration:.....	5
Amending a Registration Statement	5
Penalty for Not Filing a Registration Statement	5
EXEMPTION FROM FILING CAMPAIGN FINANCE REPORTS	6
Eligibility	6
Financial Records During Exemption.....	6
Revoking Exemption.....	6
FILING FEES	7
CONTRIBUTION LIMITS.....	8
Exceptions to Contribution Limits	9
CONTRIBUTIONS AND DISBURSEMENTS.....	10
Contributions.....	10
Required Information for Contributions	11
Contributions and Other Income from Businesses	11
In-Kind Contributions	12
Returned Contributions	13
Contributions Transferred through Conduits	13
Prohibited Contributions	13
Disbursements.....	14
Required Information for Disbursements	15
Obligations and Loans	15
Required Information for Obligations	15
Required Information for Loans	16
Cash Balances	16
Coordination with Candidate Committees	16
Independent Expenditures.....	17
CAMPAIGN FINANCE REPORTS	18
Types of Reports	18

How to Complete Campaign Finance Reports.....	19
Reporting Specific Express Advocacy (72-Hour Reporting)	20
No-Activity Report	20
ATTRIBUTION STATEMENTS (DISCLAIMERS).....	21
Formats for Disclaimers.....	21
TERMINATION OF CAMPAIGN FINANCE REGISTRATION.....	23
Disposal of Residual Funds	23

REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS

What is a Political Action Committee?

A Political Action Committee (PAC) is defined as:

any person, other than an individual, or any permanent or temporary combination of 2 or more persons unrelated by marriage that satisfies any of the following:

1. It has the major purpose of express advocacy, as specified in the person's organizational or governing documents, the person's bylaws, resolutions of the person's governing body, or registration statements filed by the person under this chapter; or
2. It uses more than 50 percent of its total spending in a 12-month period on expenditures for express advocacy, expenditures made to support or defeat a referendum, and contributions made to a candidate committee, legislative campaign committee, or political party. In this subdivision, total spending does not include a committee's fundraising expenses or administrative expenses.

[WIS. STAT. § 11.0101\(25\).](#)

When is a Political Action Committee Required to Register?

Under [WIS. STAT. § 11.0502](#), a new political action committee must register within 10 days of exceeding the threshold of \$2,500 of activity in a calendar year.

All political action committees must register at the state level – with the Wisconsin Ethics Commission. Political action committees register online at <http://cfis.wi.gov>. To complete the committee registration, you must print the form and send a signed copy to the Wisconsin Ethics Commission either electronically or by mail. When the signed registration statement is received, the Commission will activate the political action committee on CFIS.

After the registration statement has been filed and the committee has been activated, a political action committee may resume making disbursements and incurring obligations. The committee's financial activities must be reported on campaign finance reports (ETHCF-2S, 2SE, 2SU or 2NA), unless the committee has claimed an exemption from filing finance reports. These reports will disclose information on the receipts, expenditures, incurred obligations and loans of the committee.

Some entities not required to register as political action committees (individuals, or groups that spend less than 50% of their funds on independent expenditures) are still required to report spending on disbursement made for the purpose of express advocacy if they spend more than \$2,500 within 60 days of a primary or election. [WIS. STAT. § 11.1001](#). See the "[Reporting Specific Express Advocacy \(72-Hour Reporting\)](#)" section for more details.

Completing a Registration Statement

Registration statements are completed electronically using the Campaign Finance Information System (CFIS) website. The website address is <https://cfis.wi.gov>. For information about filing a registration statement, please click on the “[Need Help? Review the User’s Guide and FAQ](#)” link at the bottom of every CFIS web page.

Information required on the registration:

1. The name and mailing address of the political action committee.
2. The name and mailing address of the treasurer and any other custodian of books and accounts. Unless otherwise directed by the treasurer on the registration form and except as otherwise provided in this chapter or any rule of the commission, all mailings that are required by law or by rule of the commission shall be sent to the treasurer at the treasurer's address indicated upon the form.
3. The name and address of the depository account of the political action committee and of any other institution where funds of the committee are kept.
4. The name and address of the political action committee's sponsoring organization, if any.

[WIS. STAT. § 11.0503\(1\)](#).

A sponsoring organization is defined as an entity that establishes, administers, or financially supports a political action committee or an independent expenditure committee. [WIS. STAT. § 11.0101\(31\)](#).

Amending a Registration Statement

When any of the information reported on the registration statement changes, the statement must be amended by filing an amendment to the CF-1. The CF-1 must be amended and submitted to the Ethics Commission **within 10 days of the change**. Committees must update their registration statements online in CFIS. [WIS. STAT. § 11.0503\(3\)](#).

Penalty for Not Filing a Registration Statement

If a required statement or amendment is not filed on time, the registrant may be subject to a civil penalty of up to \$500. [WIS. STAT. § 11.1400\(1\)](#).

EXEMPTION FROM FILING CAMPAIGN FINANCE REPORTS

Eligibility

Political action committees may be eligible for an exemption from filing campaign finance reports if the committee anticipates that it will not accept contributions, make disbursements, or incur loans and other obligations in an aggregate amount exceeding \$2,000 in a calendar year. [WIS. STAT. § 11.0104](#).

An indication of limited activity (exemption) under this section is effective only for the calendar year in which it is granted. [WIS. STAT. § 11.0104\(2\)](#). The Ethics Commission is seeking guidance from the Attorney General's office on interpreting and enforcing this statute. Pending that guidance or legislative change, the Ethics Commission is not requiring committees to renew their exemption status annually.

If a committee wishes to renew or update its exempt status, it should file an amendment to the registration statement (CF-1).

Financial Records During Exemption

When a committee is exempt, it is not required to file any campaign finance reports. [WIS. STAT. § 11.0104\(2\)](#). However, the treasurer is required to keep financial records adequate to meet the requirements of campaign finance law. Records must be kept of all contributions to the committee and of all expenditures for the previous three years. [WIS. STAT. § 11.0501\(4\)](#).

Revoking Exemption

If, at a later date, the committee expects to exceed the \$2,000 limit on contributions, disbursements, or obligations, the committee must amend its campaign registration statement by checking the box: "This registrant is no longer eligible to claim exemption," on the registration statement. An amendment to the registration statement must be filed with the Wisconsin Ethics Commission within **ten days**. [WIS. STAT. § 11.0503\(3\)\(a\)](#). The committee is then required to file campaign finance reports beginning with the next regular report due after the earlier of either the date that the amended registration was filed or the date that the committee exceeded \$2,000 in aggregate contributions, disbursements, or obligations. [WIS. STAT. § 11.0104\(3\)](#).

FILING FEES

Every political action committee whose disbursements exceed a total of \$2,500 in any calendar year must pay an annual filing fee of \$100. The payment is made to the Ethics Commission and is due no later than January 15th following the calendar year for which the fee was required. [WIS. STAT. § 11.0102\(2\)](#).

If a committee becomes subject to registration during the year, it must pay the fee when it registers. [WIS. STAT. § 11.0102\(2\)\(b\)](#). If a committee terminates during a year, and spends more than \$2,500 in that year, the registrant must pay the \$100 filing fee with its termination request. [WIS. STAT. § 11.0105\(2\)](#).

Any committee required to pay the filing fee that fails to do so within the time prescribed will be referred to the Commission for further action. The statutes provide for a forfeiture of \$500 plus three times the filing fee (\$300), or \$800 total. [WIS. STAT. § 11.1400\(4\)](#).

CONTRIBUTION LIMITS

Contribution limitations apply cumulatively to the entire primary and election campaign in which the candidate participates, whether or not there is a contested primary election.

OFFICE	POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE CONTRIBUTORS
GOVERNOR	\$86,000
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR	\$26,000
SECRETARY OF STATE	\$18,000
STATE TREASURER	\$18,000
ATTORNEY GENERAL	\$44,000
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	\$18,000
SUPREME COURT	\$18,000
STATE SENATOR	\$2,000
ASSEMBLY REPRESENTATIVE	\$1,000
APPEALS JUDGE – POPULOUS DISTRICTS	\$6,000
APPEAL JUDGE – OTHER DISTRICTS	\$5,000
CIRCUIT JUDGE – POPULOUS AREA	\$6,000
DISTRICT ATTORNEY – POPULOUS AREA	\$6,000
CIRCUIT JUDGE – OTHER AREA	\$2,000
DISTRICT ATTORNEY – OTHER AREA	\$2,000
LOCAL OFFICES	GREATER OF \$400 OR 2 CENTS TIMES THE POPULATION; NOT MORE THAN \$5,000

[WIS. STAT. § 11.1101\(3\).](#)

The contribution limits established by state statute determine the maximum amount of all contributions (cash, non-commercial loans, and in-kind contributions combined) that an individual or committee can give or receive over a campaign period. These limits depend on the office sought by the candidate and the identity of the contributor.

Populous Areas:

- Appeals Judge – A county having a population of more than 750,000.
- Circuit Judge – Circuits having a population of more than 300,000.
- District Attorney – Prosecutorial units having a population more than 300,000.

Local Offices:

- Districts with 20,000 or fewer population have a limit of \$400. Districts with 250,000 or greater population have a limit of \$5000. Other districts need to be calculated.
- Population is determined by the last decennial census for that district. Contact the local filing officer for that office (county, municipal, or school district clerk) for exact numbers.

Applicable Periods for Contribution Limits

For purposes of calculating contribution limits, a new candidate's campaign begins on the date a new candidate is required to file a registration statement, i.e., the date she or he becomes a candidate. [WIS. STAT. § 11.1103\(2\)](#). The campaign period includes both the primary and general election. The campaign period ends the day before the winning candidate begins his or her new term of office. *Id.*

For an incumbent candidate, the new campaign period begins on the day the candidate assumes office. [WIS. STAT. § 11.1103\(1\)](#). The campaign period runs through the primary and general election for that office and lasts until the day before the winning candidate begins his or her new term of office. *Id.*

Political action committees may contribute no more than \$12,000 per calendar year to a single political party committee or legislative campaign committee. WIS. STAT. §§ [11.1104\(3\)\(b\)](#) and [\(4\)\(b\)](#). The contribution limit applies globally to the political party or legislative campaign committee and its segregated fund. Segregated funds are not separate entities, therefore, a political action committee can only give \$12,000 per year to the political party or legislative campaign committee between its general and segregated funds, not \$12,000 to each, unless otherwise preempted by federal law. *See* [2017 ETH 03](#).

For more information on contribution limits, go to the Ethics Commission's Contributions Limits page: <https://ethics.wi.gov/Pages/CampaignFinance/ContributionLimits.aspx>.

Exceptions to Contribution Limits

The following contributions may be made in unlimited amounts:

1. Political action committees may make unlimited contributions to other political action committees ([WIS. STAT. § 11.1104\(2\)](#)); and
2. Individuals may make unlimited contributions to political action committees ([WIS. STAT. § 11.1104\(1\)](#)).

CONTRIBUTIONS AND DISBURSEMENTS

Political action committees are required to make full reports of all contributions, disbursements, and obligations received, made and incurred by the committee. Each report needs to include information covering the period since the last date covered on the previous report. [WIS. STAT. § 11.0504\(1\)\(a\)](#).

Contributions

“Contribution” means any of the following:

1. A gift, subscription, loan, advance, or transfer of money to a committee;
2. With the committee's consent under [WIS. STAT. § 11.1109](#), a transfer of tangible personal property or services to a committee, valued as provided under [WIS. STAT. § 11.1105](#);
3. A transfer of funds between committees; or
4. The purchase of a ticket for a fundraising event for a committee regardless of whether the ticket is used to attend the event.

[WIS. STAT. § 11.0101\(8\)\(a\)](#).

“Contribution” does not include any of the following:

1. Services that an individual provides to a committee, if the individual is not specifically compensated for providing the services to the committee;
2. Any unreimbursed travel expenses that an individual incurs to volunteer his or her personal services to a committee;
3. The costs of preparing and transmitting personal correspondence;
4. Interest earned on an interest-bearing account;
5. Rebates or awards earned in connection with the use of a debit or credit card;
6. A loan from a commercial lending institution that the institution makes in its ordinary course of business;
7. The reuse of surplus materials or the use of unused surplus materials acquired in connection with a previous campaign for or against the same candidate, political party, or recall if the materials were previously reported as a contribution;
8. The cost of invitations, food, and beverages in connection with an event held in a private residence on behalf of a candidate committee;
9. Any communication that does not expressly advocate for the election or defeat of a clearly identified candidate;
10. A communication made exclusively between an organization and its members. In this subdivision, a member of an organization means a shareholder, employee, or officer of the organization, or an individual who has affirmatively manifested an interest in joining, supporting, or aiding the organization;
11. Any cost incurred to conduct Internet activity by an individual acting in his or her own behalf, or acting in behalf of another person if the individual is not compensated specifically for those

- services, including the cost or value of any computers, software, Internet domain names, Internet service providers, and any other technology that is used to provide access to or use of the Internet, but not including professional video production services purchased by the individual;
12. Any news story, commentary, or editorial by a broadcasting stations, cable television operator, producer, or programmer, Internet site, or newspaper or other periodical publication, including an Internet or other electronic publication unless a committee owns the medium in which the news story, commentary, or editorial appears; or
 13. An expenditure of funds by a sponsoring organization for a political action committee's administrative or solicitation expenses.

[WIS. STAT. § 11.0101\(8\)\(b\).](#)

Required Information for Contributions

1. The date, full name, and street address of each person who has made a contribution to the political action committee, together with the amount of the contribution. [WIS. STAT. § 11.0504\(1\)\(a\)1.](#)
2. The occupation, if any, of each individual contributor whose cumulative contributions to the political action committee for the calendar year are in excess of \$200. [WIS. STAT. § 11.0504\(1\)\(a\)3.](#)
3. An itemized statement of each contribution made anonymously to the political action committee. If the contribution exceeds \$10, the political action committee shall specify whether the political action committee donated the contribution to the Common School Fund or to a charitable organization and shall include the full name and mailing address of the donee. [WIS. STAT. § 11.0504\(1\)\(a\)4.](#)
4. A statement of totals during the reporting period of contributions received and contributions donated. [WIS. STAT. § 11.0504\(1\)\(a\)5.](#)

Contributions and Other Income from Businesses

Businesses may make contributions to PACs under some circumstances, but the rules vary by the type of business.

1. Corporations **may not** contribute to political action committees in the State of Wisconsin. [WIS. STAT. § 11.1112.](#)
2. Sole proprietorships may contribute. The contribution must be reported under the name of the individual owner. [WIS. STAT. § 11.1113\(1\).](#)
3. Partnerships may contribute. The contribution must be reported under the names of the individual partners. The partnership may agree beforehand on how to allocate a portion of the contribution to each partner. If the partnership does not inform the candidate how the contribution should be allocated between the partners, then the contribution should be divided up according to each partner's share of the partnership's profits. [WIS. STAT. § 11.1113\(2\).](#)

4. LLCs taxed as a sole-proprietorship or partnership may contribute. The contribution must be reported under the name(s) of the individual owner(s). If there is more than one owner, contributions should be allocated as described in the partnership section above. [WIS. STAT. § 11.1113\(3\)](#).

Occasionally, a committee may receive other income, like interest on a savings or checking account, or a refund of a security deposit, from a business. This other income is not a contribution and may be accepted from any type of business. [WIS. STAT. § 11.0101\(8\)\(b\)](#). The income should be reported as “Other Income,” in campaign finance reports. [WIS. STAT. § 11.0504\(1\)\(a\)10](#).

In-Kind Contributions

An in-kind contribution is any good, service, or property offered to the committee free of charge or at less than the usual cost, or payment of a registrant’s obligations for such goods, services or property. [WIS. STAT. § 11.0101\(8\)\(a\)2](#). For example, if a volunteer purchases stamps that are used for a mailing and is not reimbursed for the cost of the stamps, the value of the stamps is an in-kind contribution to the political action committee from that volunteer. When an individual is paid to work on behalf of a political action committee by another committee or some other person, the payment for those services is an in-kind contribution to the political action committee that benefits from the work. If an individual or other committee offers to provide food and beverages for a fundraiser at less than the ordinary market price, the difference between the ordinary market price and the cost to the committee is an in-kind contribution from the person or committee.

Before making an in-kind contribution to a committee, the contributor is required to notify an authorized person and obtain either oral or written consent to the contribution. [WIS. STAT. § 11.1109](#). If the contributor does not know the actual value of the contribution, a good faith and reasonable estimate of the fair market value should be provided. [WIS. ADMIN. CODE ETH 1.20\(5\)](#).

Reporting In-Kind Contributions in CFIS

An in-kind contribution received by the committee is reported as **both a receipt and expenditure**. This procedure allows the committee to disclose the receipt of the contribution on its campaign finance report along with cash contributions received. Then, in order to keep the committee’s cash balance accurate, the amount of the in-kind is reported as an expenditure. The two entries offset each other and do not affect the cash balance.

If an estimate of the value of an in-kind contribution is the only value available at the time the committee is required to file a report, the committee must report the estimated value of the contribution. [WIS. ADMIN. CODE ETH 1.20\(7\)](#). When the actual value of the estimated in-kind contribution is known, the actual amount is reported as a contribution and an expenditure by amending the campaign finance report which the in-kind contribution was originally reported in. [Id.](#)

Returned Contributions

A committee may return a contribution at any time before or after it has been deposited. [WIS. STAT. § 11.1110\(1\)](#). Any contribution a committee returns to the donor after depositing it in the campaign account must be reported as a returned contribution to the contributor. A committee that accepts an unlawful contribution, reports that contribution, and returns that contribution within 15 days of the filing date for that report, does not violate the contribution or source limits. [WIS. STAT. § 11.1110\(2\)\(b\)](#).

Contributions Transferred through Conduits

A conduit is any individual, committee or group that receives contributions from individuals, deposits those contributions in a financial institution, and then transfers the contributions to a candidate or political committee selected by the original contributor. [WIS. STAT. § 11.0101\(7\)](#). The conduit may not exercise any discretion over the amount or ultimate recipient of the contributions. [WIS. STAT. § 11.0701\(3\)](#). Conduits are required to register with the Ethics Commission. [WIS. STAT. § 11.0702](#).

Reporting Conduit Contributions in CFIS

Conduits are required to provide a transmittal letter with contribution checks sent to a receiving committee. The transmittal letter must identify the organization as a conduit, and list the individual contributors, the amount of each individual's contribution, and the date the individual authorized the contribution. [WIS. STAT. § 11.0704\(1\)](#).

Contributions transferred through conduits are reported as contributions received from the individuals listed in the transmittal letter. [WIS. STAT. § 11.1106\(2\)](#). These contributions are reported under the individual's name. [WIS. STAT. § 11.1106\(1\)](#). They are subject to itemization on the same basis as other individual contributions. [WIS. STAT. § 11.0504\(1\)\(a\)](#).

Prohibited Contributions

Certain contributions are prohibited by Wisconsin law. A political action committee may not accept the following types of contributions:

1. Anonymous contributions of more than \$10 ([WIS. STAT. § 11.1108](#));
2. Contributions in cash of more than \$100 ([WIS. STAT. § 11.1107](#));
3. Contributions given in the name of someone other than the contributor ([WIS. STAT. § 11.1204\(1\)](#));
4. Contributions from corporations, associations organized under ch. 185 or 193, labor organizations, or federally recognized American Indian Tribes ([WIS. STAT. § 11.1112](#));
5. Contributions more than the limits set by law (WIS. STAT. §§ [11.1101](#), [11.1204\(3\)](#)); or
6. Contributions from foreign nationals. [WIS. STAT. § 11.1208\(4\)](#).

A political action committee should monitor contributions carefully. If the committee is aware that a contribution was received from a potentially prohibited source, the committee should ensure that the contribution is lawful. [WIS. STAT. § 11.1204\(3\)](#). It is recommended that a committee not accept any contributions if the committee cannot determine whether the contribution is lawful.

Disbursements

“Disbursement” means any of the following:

1. An expenditure by a committee from the committee's depository account;
2. The transfer of tangible personal property or services by a committee;
3. A transfer of funds between committees; or
4. The purchase of a ticket for a fundraising event for a committee regardless of whether the ticket is used to attend the event.

[WIS. STAT. § 11.0101\(10\)\(a\)](#).

“Disbursement” does not include any of the following:

1. A communication made exclusively between an organization and its members. In this subdivision, a member of an organization means a shareholder, employee, or officer of the organization, or an individual who has affirmatively manifested an interest in joining, supporting or aiding the organization;
2. A communication or Internet activity by an individual acting in his or her own behalf, or acting on behalf of another person if the individual is not compensated specifically for those services, including the cost or value of computers, software, Internet domain names, Internet service providers, and any other technology that is used to provide access to or use of the Internet, but not including professional video production services purchased by the individual;
3. Any news story, commentary, or editorial by a broadcasting station, cable television operator, producer, or programmer, Internet site, or newspaper or other periodical publication, including an Internet or other electronic publication unless a committee owns the medium in which the news story, commentary, or editorial appears;
4. A nominal fee paid for a communication to the general public;
5. An expenditure of funds by a sponsoring organization for a political action committee's administrative or solicitation expenses; or
6. An expenditure of funds for a political action committee's fundraising and administrative expenses.

[WIS. STAT. § 11.0101\(10\)\(b\)](#).

Required Information for Disbursements

1. The date, full name, and street address of each committee to which the political action committee has made a contribution, together with the amount of the contribution. [WIS. STAT. § 11.0504\(1\)\(a\)2.](#)
2. An itemized statement of every disbursement exceeding \$20 in amount or value, together with the name and address of the person to whom the disbursement was made, and the date and specific purpose for which the disbursement was made. [WIS. STAT. § 11.0504\(1\)\(a\)8.](#)
3. A statement of totals during the reporting period of disbursements made. [WIS. STAT. § 11.0504\(1\)\(a\)10.](#)

Obligations and Loans

Political action committees are required to make full reports of all obligations received, made and incurred by the committee. The committee needs to include in each report information covering the period since the last date covered on the previous report. [WIS. STAT. § 11.0504\(1\)\(a\).](#)

“Obligation” means any express agreement to make a disbursement, including the following:

1. A loan or loan guarantee;
2. A promise to purchase, rent, or lease tangible personal property; or
3. A promise to pay for a service that has been or will be performed.

[WIS. STAT. § 11.0101\(23\).](#)

Required Information for Obligations

1. An itemized statement of every obligation exceeding \$20 in amount or value, together with the name of the person or business with whom the obligation was incurred, and the date and the specific purpose for which each such obligation was incurred must be reported in campaign finance reports. [WIS. STAT. § 11.0504\(1\)\(a\)9.](#)
2. A statement of the balance of obligations incurred as of the end of the reporting period. [WIS. STAT. § 11.0504\(1\)\(a\)11.](#)

Required Information for Loans

Each loan of money made to a political action committee in an aggregate amount or value in excess of \$20, must be reported with all of the following:

1. The full name and mailing address of the lender;
2. A statement of whether the lender is a commercial lending institution;
3. The date and amount of the loan;
4. The full name and mailing address of each guarantor, if any;
5. The original amount guaranteed by each guarantor; and
6. The balance of the amount guaranteed by each guarantor at the end of the reporting period.

[WIS. STAT. § 11.0504\(1\)\(a\)7.](#)

Cash Balances

Political action committees are required to provide a statement of the cash on hand at the beginning and end of each reporting period. [WIS. STAT. § 11.0504\(1\)\(a\)6.](#) The committee will be prompted to provide the beginning and ending cash balances when certifying the campaign finance report in CFIS.

Coordination with Candidate Committees

Political action committees may coordinate with candidate committees. A coordinated expense on behalf of a committee counts as a contribution to that committee and must be reported as such.

Coordination is defined as follows: For purposes of this section, an expenditure for express advocacy is coordinated if any of the following applies:

1. The candidate, candidate's agent, legislative campaign committee of the candidate's political party, or the candidate's political party communicates directly with the political action committee, independent expenditure committee, other person, or individual making the expenditure to specifically request that the political action committee, independent expenditure committee, other person, or individual make the expenditure that benefits the candidate and the political action committee, independent expenditure committee, other person, or individual explicitly assents to the request before making the expenditure; or
2. The candidate, candidate's agent, legislative campaign committee of the candidate's political party, or the candidate's political party exercises control over the expenditure or the content, timing, location, form, intended audience, number, or frequency of the communication.

[WIS. STAT. § 11.1203\(2\)\(a\).](#)

Express advocacy means:

A communication that contains terms such as the following with reference to a clearly identified candidate and that unambiguously relates to the election or defeat of that candidate:

- (a) “Vote for;”
- (b) “Elect;”
- (c) “Support;”
- (d) “Cast your ballot for;”
- (e) “Smith for ... (an elective office);”
- (f) “Vote against;”
- (g) “Defeat;”
- (h) “Reject;” or
- (i) “Cast your ballot against.”

[WIS. STAT. § 11.0101\(11\).](#)

If an expenditure for express advocacy is coordinated with a candidate committee the political action committee must report the expenditure as a contribution to that committee as required by [WIS. STAT. § 11.0504\(1\)\(a\).](#)

The amount of the coordinated contribution is subject to contributions limits provided for in [WIS. STAT. §11.1101.](#)

Use of publicly available information when creating, producing, or distributing express advocacy communications does not constitute coordination.

Independent Expenditures

An independent expenditure is an expenditure for express advocacy that is not made in coordination with a candidate, candidate committee, candidate’s agent, legislative campaign committee, or political party. [WIS. STAT. § 11.1101\(16\).](#) A political action committee must report all of its receipts and expenses, including its independent expenditures as required by [WIS. STAT. § 11.0504\(1\)\(a\).](#)

CAMPAIGN FINANCE REPORTS

All registrants that are not exempt from filing must file campaign finance reports. Committees must continue to file periodic reports until the committee is terminated. The reports must be submitted electronically via CFIS (<https://cfis.wi.gov/>). [WIS. STAT. § 11.1304\(6\)](#).

The information listed on the campaign finance report discloses the financial activity of the political action committee. The law requires disclosure of contributions received, disbursements made, and incurred obligations. [WIS. STAT. § 11.0504\(1\)\(a\)](#). Committee treasurers must exercise diligence in acquiring and furnishing the contributor information required on the receipt schedules. Treasurers and candidates are required to make a “good faith effort” to obtain all information required on the reports. [WIS. STAT. § 11.0103\(1\)\(a\)](#). For all contributors, the report must disclose the person’s name and address. [WIS. STAT. § 11.0504\(1\)\(a\)1](#). If the individual’s cumulative contributions total exceeds \$200, you must also provide the individual’s occupation. [WIS. STAT. § 11.0504\(1\)\(a\)3](#).

Types of Reports

All committees, that are not on exempt status, must file continuing reports in January and July of each year until they terminate their registration. Political action committees that give to candidates or referenda on the ballot must file a pre-primary and a pre-election report due 8 days before the primary or general election.

Reporting Periods and Elections:

Spring Primary: A committee that engages in activity concerning a spring primary must file: (1) a pre-primary report; (2) a pre-election report; and (3) annually in each year of an election cycle, a report on January 15 and July 15. [WIS. STAT. § 11.0504\(2\)](#).

Spring Election: A committee that engages in activity concerning a spring election must file: (1) a pre-election report; and (2) annually in each year of an election cycle, a report on January 15 and July 15. [WIS. STAT. § 11.0504\(3\)](#).

Partisan Primary: A committee that engages in activity concerning a partisan primary must file: (1) a pre-primary report; (2) a pre-election report; (3) in an odd-numbered year, a report on January 15 and July 15; and (4) in an even-numbered year, a report on January 15 and July 15 and on the 4th Tuesday in September. [WIS. STAT. § 11.0504\(4\)](#).

General Election: A committee that engages in activity concerning a general election must file: (1) a pre-election report; (2) in an odd-numbered year, a report on January 15 and July 15; and (3) in an even numbered year, a report on January 15 and July 15 and on the 4th Tuesday in September. [WIS. STAT. § 11.0504\(5\)](#).

Special Elections: In addition to the pre-primary and pre-election reports described above, a committee may also have to file a post-election report within 45 days if the January or July report has not been filed. WIS. STAT. §§ [11.0504\(3\)\(c\)](#), [11.0504\(5\)\(d\)](#).

Reporting deadlines can be found on the Ethics Commission's website at: <https://ethics.wi.gov/Pages/CampaignFinance/ReportPeriods.aspx>.

How to Complete Campaign Finance Reports

There are two ways to enter campaign finance transactions (contributions and disbursements):

- Using the online screens in the Campaign Finance Information System ("CFIS"), and
- Using the CFIS upload templates.

Every committee must use one of the specified, approved forms. [WIS. STAT. § 11.1304\(1\)](#). A committee that chooses to use an upload template with schedule detail must use the approved template. Committees can find upload templates on the CFIS site in the "**Upload Transactions**" section of the menu.

For detailed instructions on how to complete and file the campaign finance report, go to <https://cfis.wi.gov> and click on the **CFIS Manuals** link in the center of the page, or go to the Ethics Commission **CFIS Manuals & Frequently Asked Questions** page: <https://ethics.wi.gov/Pages/CampaignFinance/CFISManuals.aspx>.

Filing Reports in CFIS

Political action committees file campaign finance reports electronically through the CFIS website. The help screens on that site may answer some of your questions. When you have entered all transactions for a reporting period, the CFIS system will automatically generate the report for you and place all transactions on the appropriate schedules.

All contributions received by the committee must be reported in Schedule 1 (Receipts) of the campaign finance report. Contributions and loans from individuals are listed in Schedule 1A (Contributions Including Loans from Individuals). Contributions from other committees, such as other political action committees, political party committees, and candidate committees, are reported in Schedule 1B (Contributions from Committees). All other income such as loans from financial institutions, contributions returned from other registrants, refunds, returns of deposits or interest on investments are reported in Schedule 1C (Other Income and Commercial Loans). The date which must be provided for all contributions is the date the committee **received** the contribution, that is, the date it acquired possession and control of the contribution, **not** the date of deposit or date on the check (unless all dates are the same). [WIS. STAT. § 11.0103\(2\)\(a\)1](#).

All money spent by the committee is reported in Schedule 2 (Disbursements) of the campaign finance report. General operating expenditures are listed in Schedule 2A (Gross Expenditures). Contributions to other committees are listed in Schedule 2B (Contributions to Committees).

Additional information required to be disclosed is reported in Schedule 3 (Additional Disclosure) of the campaign finance report. All obligations of the committee such as unpaid debts are listed in Schedule 3A (Incurred Obligations Excluding Loans). Loans and the individuals who guarantee loans for the committee are listed in Schedule 3B (Loans).

Schedule 4 Termination Request of the campaign finance report form (Termination Request) is used for requests to terminate a committee.

Reporting Specific Express Advocacy (72-Hour Reporting)

Political action committees that spend more than \$2,500 on express advocacy in the 60 days before a primary election must also file a special report documenting their expenditures within 72 hours of making the disbursement. It is the date the communication takes place, not necessarily the day the expense is paid, that determines whether it falls within the 60-day period. [WIS. STAT. § 11.0505\(1\)\(a\)](#).

Committees required to file 72-hour reports (CF-7) of independent expenditures must do that through the CFIS website.

Directions on filing these reports in CFIS can be found in the CFIS User's Guide: <https://ethics.wi.gov/Pages/CampaignFinance/CFISManuals.aspx>.

When a committee submits a 72-hour report, the treasurer will also file an oath that the committee has not coordinated with the candidate committee. An oath is repeated for each separate communication and filed with each 72-hour report. Since oaths must be notarized, a copy of each 72-hour report must always be mailed, emailed, or faxed to the Ethics Commission.

Some entities not required to political action committees (individuals, or groups that spend less than 50% of their funds on independent expenditures) are still required to report spending on express advocacy if they spend more than \$2,500 within 60 days of a primary or election. The requirements for reporting and filing an oath are the same as the requirements for the 72-hour reports described in this section. [WIS. STAT. § 11.1001](#).

No-Activity Report

If a political action committee receives no contributions, makes no disbursements and incurs no obligations during a reporting period, the registrant may file a "No Activity Report." This form should be used **only** when there has been no financial activity and the cash balance remains unchanged during the reporting period. [WIS. STAT. § 11.0103\(3\)\(d\)](#).

ATTRIBUTION STATEMENTS (DISCLAIMERS)

Attribution statements, commonly referred to as disclaimers, are statements required to be placed on any communication containing express advocacy in order to identify the person(s) who paid for and/or authorized the communication. [WIS. STAT. § 11.1303\(2\)](#).

No disbursement by political action committees may be made anonymously and no contribution or disbursement may be made in a fictitious name or by one person or organization in the name of another. [WIS. STAT. § 11.1303\(1\)](#).

Every printed advertisement, billboard, handbill, sample ballot, television or radio advertisement, or other communication containing express advocacy which is paid for by any contribution or disbursement shall clearly identify its source. [WIS. STAT. § 11.1303\(2\)\(a\)](#).

Every communication containing express advocacy the cost of which is paid for or reimbursed by a committee, or for which a committee assumes responsibility, whether by accepting a contribution or making a disbursement, shall identify its source by the words "Paid for by" followed by the name of the committee making the payment or reimbursement or assuming responsibility for the communication and may include the name of the treasurer or other authorized agent of the committee. [WIS. STAT. § 11.1303\(2\)\(b\)](#).

Attribution statements must be readable, legible, and readily accessible. [WIS. STAT. § 11.1303\(2\)\(g\)](#).

Attribution statements do not apply to communications containing express advocacy printed on small items, which would normally require a disclaimer, but cannot be conveniently printed, including text messages, social media communications, and certain small advertisements on mobile phones. [WIS. STAT. § 11.1303\(2\)\(f\)](#).

Formats for Disclaimers

When a communication is paid for by a committee, the disclaimer must include the words "Paid for by," followed by the name of the committee:

“Paid for by the ABC Committee.”

The disclaimer may also include the name of the treasurer or other authorized agent:

“Paid for by the ABC Committee, James Jones, Treasurer.”

When a communication for express advocacy is paid for by the committee in coordination with a political action committee, both the committee making the payment and the political action committee accepting the in-kind contribution should be listed:

“Paid for by ABC Committee, Authorized by Mary Smith for Governor.”

[WIS. STAT. §11.1303\(2\)\(b\).](#)

When a committee places a communication for express advocacy that is not in coordination with a candidate, that committee should include the words "Not authorized by any candidate or candidate's agent or committee" in the attribution:

“Paid for by ABC Committee, Not Authorized by
Any Candidate or Candidate’s Agent or Committee”

[WIS. STAT. §11.1303\(2\)\(d\).](#)

TERMINATION OF CAMPAIGN FINANCE REGISTRATION

A political action committee may terminate its registration if it meets the following requirements:

1. Determines that all financial activity will stop, and that it will no longer receive contributions, make disbursements, or incur obligations;
2. Files a termination campaign finance report showing that all incurred obligations and loans have been paid or satisfied, and that the cash balance has been reduced to zero; and,
3. Completes a request for termination by filing a termination report. See the “Terminating a Committee” Quick Tip Sheet for more details: <https://ethics.wi.gov/Resources/CFIS-TerminatingCommittee.pdf>.

[WIS. STAT. § 11.0105.](#)

Disposal of Residual Funds

Residual funds may be used for any purpose that is not for an individual’s strictly personal use and is not prohibited by law, including:

1. Repay any outstanding loans. If loans are not repaid, they must be forgiven before the committee can request termination;
2. Returning money to contributors in amounts that are not more than the contributor’s original contribution (note: the committee or treasurer may choose which contributors to refund. The committee is not required to pro-rate and return a portion to all contributors);
3. Donating money to any tax-exempt charitable organization or the Common School Fund;
4. Transferring money to another registrant within the permitted contribution limit; or
5. Using any combination of the above.

WIS. STAT. §§ [11.0105](#), [11.1208\(2\)\(a\)](#).

Prior to making these disbursements of residual funds, make sure the committee does not have any pending fees or settlement offers.