



RPAC DO's

- Ask for RPAC investments from a solicitable class. Solicitable class includes any REALTOR® (M1 number), affiliate members (M1 number), association staff and immediate family of the first three membership types (living in the same household-spouse, adult child, etc.).
- Include the RPAC disclaimer¹ on all material asking for an RPAC donation, including RPAC flyers, email campaigns and invitations to RPAC events.
- Use Aristotle for your RPAC events and create a Webform unique to your RPAC event. The Webform links directly to your event and can be used for members to make RPAC investments.
- Allow donations for RPAC auctions. (*Note, donations are not considered an RPAC investments and will not be credited towards the donator's RPAC total.)
- Allow an Affiliate member to sponsor an RPAC event. A sponsorship is not considered an RPAC investment and will not be credited towards the sponsor's RPAC total but rather will go towards the costs of the event. Sponsors must be part of solicitable class.
- Incorporate auctions and games of skill at your RPAC events. Games of skill include golf, cornhole, bowling, etc.
- Become familiar with NAR's Legal Recourses and Training Webinars:
<https://realtorparty.realtor/rpac/legal-tax-resources>
<https://realtorparty.realtor/training/rpac-fundraising-training-webinars>
- Forward contributions of less than \$50 to the state PAC within **30 days** of receipt. Contributions of \$50 or more must be forward to the state PAC within **10 days** of receipt. Pledges made at your events do not need to be fulfilled within these transmittal timelines.

¹ * RPAC: Contributions to RPAC are not deductible for federal income tax purposes. **Contributions are voluntary** and are used for political purposes. The amounts indicated are merely guidelines and you may contribute more or less than the suggested amounts. The National Association of REALTORS® and its state and local associations will not favor or disadvantage any member because of the amount contributed or a decision not to contribute. You may refuse to contribute without reprisal. For investors 70% of each contribution is used by State PAC to support state and local political candidates and 30% is sent to National RPAC to support federal candidates and is charged against your limits under 52 U.S.C. 30116.



RPAC DON'Ts

- Solicit (ask) for RPAC investments to anyone outside the solicitable class². This includes Affiliate offices. Only Affiliates that maintain membership with an association (has an M1 number) are permitted³ to attend and invest.
- Send any RPAC event flyers or invitations to an unsolicitable class. NAR considers any flyers or invitations to an RPAC event a form of solicitation.
- Solicit on social media. (You can add updates of your calendar of events and general RPAC info (including policy positions/priorities, posting photos after an event and share how much was raised), but you cannot ask for investments on social media, nor include ticket info, full event details, how to invest, benefit details, why they should invest, etc.)
- Permit anyone to make an investment on behalf of someone else. Every RPAC investment must be given directly by the individual.
- Accept an RPAC investment from a company/corporate card. Only cards paid from a member's personal funds are allowable.
- Combine RPAC events for REALTORS® and CAP (Corporate Ally Program) events.
- Include games of chances⁴ at your RPAC event, including raffles and BINGO.
- Make an RPAC investment with cash.

² Solicitable class includes any REALTOR® (M1 number), affiliate members (M1 number), association staff and immediate family of the first three membership types (living in the same household-spouse, adult child, etc.).

³ PAC law prohibits any donations be made for another person. **This practice is not allowable.** An association cannot be given RPAC credit for another person or organization's RPAC contribution.

⁴ Under Idaho law, a **game of chance** is broadly swept into the legal definition of **gambling**, which is strictly prohibited. This means that if an activity involves an element of chance to win a prize, it is generally considered illegal gambling, regardless of how much skill is also involved. Examples include, but are not limited to, raffles, bingo, sport betting, and lottery style games (scratch off tickets, etc.).