

Kjelden Cundiff  
Spring Hill, FL 34608

December 28, 2009

RECEIVED  
FEDERAL ELECTION  
COMMISSION  
2009 JAN -5 PM 2:59  
OFFICE OF GENERAL  
COUNSEL

December 28, 2009

Federal Election Commission  
Office of the General Counsel  
999 E Street, NW  
Washington, DC 20463

MUR # 6246

Dear Sir or Madam:

I am writing to you to inform you of campaign election campaign fraud that I was asked to participate in by my former employer Charles Christopher Brennan a resident of Las Vegas, NV. At the time of the request made by Charles Brennan to me Kjelden Cundiff to violate campaign election law I held an executive position titled National Director of Compliance with a company Dollar Loan Center, LLC of which he was the majority owner.

On October 21<sup>st</sup>, 2008 I received an email from our company president Bruce Cooley notifying me that a politician running for a congressional seat in the State of Nevada named Jon Porter would be visiting one of our stores in Las Vegas as well as our corporate office in Las Vegas where I worked from. This was not unusual as politicians have toured our offices before and it was my responsibility to make sure that the general appearance of the office and staff was clean and organized.

At approximately 5pm on October 21<sup>st</sup> 2008 I received a call from Mr. Charles Brennan asking me to have both myself and my wife write out checks from our personal bank accounts made payable to Jon Porter for Congress in the amount of \$2,300.00 (Two thousand three hundred dollars and no cents) and to bring the personal checks to the office with me the following morning. Charles Brennan then said that he would give me cash in same amount as the checks to put back into our personal bank accounts. Mr. Brennan then added that his mom and dad and a bunch of other people were doing it as well. I was both puzzled by the request and speechless as Charles Brennan abruptly ended the call.

The nature of the request seemed to be somewhat "fishy" to me so I immediately consulted with a confidant about the request and asked for his advice and whether he thought this was legal. He said he wasn't sure and gave me no further direction.

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I called Charles Brennan back on my work issued cell phone [redacted] to his cell phone number [redacted] at approximately 5:30pm PST on that same day October 21, 2008 and told him that I was not comfortable in participating in his request because I thought it sounded illegal because if it wasn't I had access to company operating account checks and could write a check from the company account. Mr. Brennan made it clear that he was aware at that point that there was a maximum amount that could be donated by an individual and that writing a check from the Dollar Loan Center operating account was not an option. Charles Brennan then proceeded to say in a harsh and angry tone; "you're a fucking faggot, I'll just get somebody else to do it" and then hung up the phone on me.

The entire incident was extremely upsetting to me for a number of obvious reasons. I went home that evening and wrote out a memo detailing everything that had occurred in case I would somehow be terminated by Charles Brennan for not participating in the requested illegal activity.

The following morning I researched Mr. Brennan's campaign contribution request on the Internet and confirmed my suspicions that the requested act by Charles Brennan was in fact illegal and had I participated I would have been an accomplice to the criminal act. I learned that the exact same activity I had been requested to participate in had been prosecuted by the Justice Department previously and that I would have been a "straw donor". I also learned of the severity of the offenses through a news article detailing the crimes committed by a gentleman named Berek Don of New Jersey, which resulted in an eleven year prison sentence and a \$600,000 fine.

Due to a number of circumstances that I won't detail in this letter I am no longer an employee of Dollar Loan Center nor associated with Mr. Charles Brennan. I will not subject myself to assisting in the carrying out of illegal activities for any employer. The fact that I was subsequently chastised for refusing to participate and made to feel that my job was in jeopardy complicated this matter further. The decision to come forward and act as a whistle blower on not only this act but other acts which I deem to be illegal during my employment under Charles Brennan has resulted in severe financial hardship to my family and myself and a fear of reprisal and bodily harm that he may attempt to seek in an act of revenge upon myself or my family.

Coincidentally Charles Brennan appears to have done exactly what he said he would do and found other parties like his parents as he said he would to use in his scheme to make illegal campaign contributions. With a limited amount of time spent researching the Jon Porter campaign election contributions I found that 2 days after the request by Charles Brennan for my wife and I to make contributions that would be reimbursed with cash that both of his parents contributed the maximum of \$2300.00 to the Jon Porter political campaign. What makes this even more suspicious is that there is no record that either one of them having ever made a campaign contribution to a US Congressman and suddenly made the same maximum amount contribution that Charles Brennan had asked me to make. Furthermore they are listed as owners of Charles Brennan's company Dollar Loan Center, LLC as their occupation which is also a falsehood.

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I also noted that the company president of Dollar Loan Center, LLC Bruce Coeey and his spouse Carla Coeey also contributed the maximum of \$2300.00 each to the campaign despite never having donated to a congressional race previously in their lifetimes and even more suspiciously that they donated to a campaign in the State of Nevada despite being residents of South Dakota. This donation also was made coincidentally only a few days after the request by Charles Brennan for my wife and I to act as "straw donors".

I also noted that Charles Brennan also gave the maximum individual contribution of \$2300.00 to the campaign fund of Jon Porter.

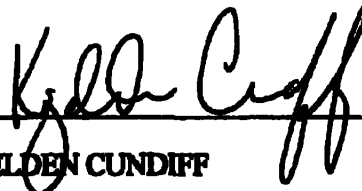
I am attaching print outs from the FEC website showing the documented donations listed above. I have no further proof of the allegations but hope that a thorough investigation will unveil the truth.

No doubt Mr. Brennan will deny the allegations contained in my complaint but a review of the phone records for the stated date of October 21, 2008 will support my claims of when the calls occurred.

I would appreciate that you take this request to conduct a full investigation seriously as Charles Brennan is only emboldened to commit other illegal activity so long as activities like this go unpunished.

I declare under the penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States and the State of Florida that the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

DATED this 29 day of December, 2009.

  
KJELDEN CUNDIFF

SUBSCRIBED and SWORN to before me this 29<sup>th</sup> day of December, 2009.

Helen Mary Medina

NOTARY PUBLIC

My Commission Expires: Feb 9, 2010



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See Nevada Contribution in Names of Another

CHART 2-B: CONTRIBUTION AND SOLICITATION LIMITATIONS

STATE	SOLICITATION BY GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES	CONTRIBUTIONS BY GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES	CASH	ANONYMOUS CONTRIBUTIONS	CONTRIBUTIONS IN THE NAME OF ANOTHER	CONTRIBUTIONS BY POLITICAL PARTIES	OTHER RESTRICTIONS
Alabama	No solicitation of state employees for state political activities. City employees may contribute to countywide political activities; county employees may contribute to citywide political activities. Judges and judicial employees may not solicit except for their own reelection.				Prohibited	Unlimited	Contributions may be solicited only to influence the outcome of an election.
Alaska	Prohibited for judges and judicial office candidates.	May not be required of state employees.  Judges and judicial office candidates may not contribute.	Must be \$100 or less.	Prohibited	Prohibited	Limited to:  \$100,000 to candidates for Governor/Lt. Governor  \$15,000 to candidates for state senate  \$10,000 to candidates for state house of representatives  \$5,000 to all other candidates and judges seeking reelection	Contributions must be received by candidate, treasurer, or deputy treasurer. Contributions may not be earmarked. Lobbyists may not accept, collect, or deliver contributions other than their own personal contributions with respect to a legislative candidate. Lobbyists may only contribute to candidates in lobbyist's district of residence; caps on amounts candidates may receive from non-industry membership groups may not contribute to candidates.
American Samoa	Prohibited, except may actively participate in the management of political campaigns, their own included, if the participation is after normal working hours, off the premises of place of employment, and while on leave.			Prohibited, except for amounts that aggregate less than \$250 which obtained by multiple contributions made by 10 or more persons at the same event.	Prohibited	Limited to no more than \$250 to aggregate to a candidate, committee, or party.	
Arizona	Generally barred for judges for their own campaigns.		Committee must provide and maintain receipts.	Implied prohibition by requirement to provide identification.	Prohibited	Candidates limited to amounts that they may receive from parties and other political organizations combined.	Re-elected candidates generally prohibited; re-elected candidates may not accept contributions from all political parties or political organizations combined; specific rules for accepting dues dollars.

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Campaign Finance Law 2002: CHART 2-B: CONTRIBUTION AND SOLICITATION ... PAGE 7 OF 17

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	<p>solicit for party</p> <p>Merk system employees may not receive contributions</p>	<p>Commission may not contribute</p> <p>Merk system employees may not be solicited for contributions</p> <p>Judge and judicial candidates should not contribute to party, unless judge a candidate</p>	<p>candidate or aspirant may contribute and not more than \$100 to all other candidates</p>			<p>\$10,000 for the office of governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, state treasurer, state auditor or attorney general; \$5,000 for state senator; \$2,500 for state representative; and 1% from the otherwise contribution limit for the office sought for any other office of an electoral district, ward or unit. Contributions made by or accepted from a political party committee in the primary election to elect any candidate who is unopposed in such primary may not exceed 50% of the amount of otherwise allowable contributions.</p>	<p>Enough treasurer.</p> <p>Limits on aggregate campaign contributions</p>
Montana	<p>Solicitation by non-political government employees prohibited while on job or at place of employment.</p> <p>Public employees may not use public time or resources to solicit political support.</p>	<p>Prohibited for Ethics Commission members</p>	<p>Recipients must complete receipt for each contribution over \$25</p>	<p>Prohibited</p>	<p>Prohibited</p>	<p>All political committees of a political party on the ballot at next general election, limited for all elections in a campaign to aggregate of \$15,000 for governor or lieutenant governor; \$5,000 for state senator; \$2,500 for public service commissioner; \$500 for state treasurer; and \$200 for other candidates. Contributions to judicial candidates prohibited.</p>	<p>Contributions must be deposited within 5 business days after receipt. There is no limit on contributions received from any one individual or state entity. Total monetary contributions from non-party political committees.</p>
Nebraska	<p>Prohibition on solicitation of contributions by public employees.</p>	<p>Unlimited</p>	<p>Limit to \$50 or less</p>	<p>Prohibited</p>	<p>Prohibited, except for contributions by individuals, corporations, partnerships, and</p>	<p>Legislative candidates and candidates for other offices on the ballot in a campaign to aggregate of \$15,000 for governor or lieutenant governor; \$5,000 for state senator; \$2,500 for public service commissioner; \$500 for state treasurer; and \$200 for other candidates. Contributions to judicial candidates prohibited.</p>	<p>Average contributions are to be given in a campaign to aggregate of \$15,000 for governor or lieutenant governor; \$5,000 for state senator; \$2,500 for public service commissioner; \$500 for state treasurer; and \$200 for other candidates. Contributions to judicial candidates prohibited.</p> <p>Legislative candidates and candidates for other offices on the ballot in a campaign to aggregate of \$15,000 for governor or lieutenant governor; \$5,000 for state senator; \$2,500 for public service commissioner; \$500 for state treasurer; and \$200 for other candidates. Contributions to judicial candidates prohibited.</p>
Nebraska	<p>May not solicit funds for political party or candidate or</p>			<p>\$2,500 or more, must be delivered to state treasurer or designated to accept only</p>	<p>Prohibited</p>	<p>Any candidate for office on the ballot in a campaign to aggregate of \$15,000 for governor or lieutenant governor; \$5,000 for state senator; \$2,500 for public service commissioner; \$500 for state treasurer; and \$200 for other candidates. Contributions to judicial candidates prohibited.</p>	<p>Candidate may not solicit funds for political party or candidate or</p>



# FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

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## Filing a Complaint

Published in June 2008

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## Introduction

The Federal Election Commission frequently receives questions about how to file a complaint concerning possible violations of federal election campaign laws.<sup>1</sup> This brochure explains how to file a complaint with the Commission and describes how complaints are processed.<sup>2</sup>

## I. Filing a Complaint

Any person may file a complaint if he or she believes a violation of the Federal Election Campaign Laws or Commission regulations has occurred or is about to occur. The complaint must be made in writing and sent to the Office of General Counsel, Federal Election Commission, 999 E Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20463. The original must be submitted along with three copies, if possible. Facsimile or e-mail transmissions are not acceptable. A complaint must comply with certain requirements. It must:

- Provide the full name and address of the person filing the complaint (called the complainant); and
- Be signed, sworn to and notarized. This means that the notary public's certificate must say "...signed and sworn to before me..." or words that connote the complaint was affirmed by the complainant, (such as "under penalty of perjury").

Furthermore, in order for a complaint to be considered complete and proper, it should:

- Clearly recite the facts that show specific violations under the Commission's jurisdiction (citations to the law and regulations are not necessary);
- Clearly identify each person, committee or group that is alleged to have committed a violation (called the respondent);
- Include any documentation supporting the allegations, if available; and
- Differentiate between statements based on the complainant's (the person who files the complaint) personal knowledge and those based on information and belief. Statements not based on personal knowledge should identify the source of the information.

For self-reported complaints (called "sua sponte" submissions), the submission should include an admission of the violation(s), a complete recitation of the facts along with all relevant documentation that explains how the violation was discovered, the internal actions that were taken in response to the violation and what other agencies, if any, are investigating the violation (or facts surrounding the violation).

The Commission seeks to increase the number of self-reported submissions in order to expedite enforcement of the law. To encourage self-reporting, the Commission will generally negotiate penalties between 25 and 75 percent lower than those for matters arising by other means, such as through complaints or the Commission's own review of reports. In certain circumstances, the Commission may allow committees who voluntarily report their violations and make a complete report of their internal investigation to proceed directly into conciliation before the Commission makes a finding as to whether there is reason to believe the committee violated campaign finance laws or Commission regulations.<sup>3</sup>

## II. Complaint: Early Stages

### Receipt of Complaint

The Office of General Counsel (OGC) reviews each complaint to determine whether it states a violation within the jurisdiction of the Commission and satisfies the above criteria for a proper complaint. If the complaint does not meet these requirements, OGC notifies the complainant of the deficiencies.

Once a complaint is deemed sufficient, OGC assigns it a Matter Under Review (MUR) number, acknowledges receipt of the complaint and informs the complainant that the Commission will notify him or her when the entire case is resolved. Until then, the Commission is required by law to keep its actions regarding the MUR confidential.

### Notice to Respondent

Within 5 days after receiving a proper complaint, OGC sends each respondent a copy of the complaint and a description of the Commission's compliance procedures. The respondent has 15 days from the date of receipt to respond in writing, explaining why no action should be taken. In the case of a complaint that does not satisfy the requirements (see above), the respondent nevertheless receives a copy of the complaint and a letter explaining that the complainant has 15 days to correct the complaint. If the complainant corrects and refiles the complaint, the respondent is sent a copy of the corrected complaint and is given 15 days to submit a response to the Commission.

### Respondent's Counsel

A respondent who wants to be represented by legal counsel must inform the Commission by sending a "statement of designation of counsel." This document, signed by the respondent, must include a statement authorizing the counsel to receive all communications from the Commission on behalf of the respondent and include the counsel's name, address and telephone number. Once the Commission receives the "statement of designation of counsel," the agency will communicate only with the counsel unless otherwise authorized by the respondent.

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### III. Commission Action

#### Case Processing

After the 15-day response period has elapsed, OGC evaluates the case using objective criteria approved by the Commission under its enforcement priority system. Cases are prioritized and maintained in the Office of Complaints Examination & Legal Administration or in some instances are referred to either the Alternative Dispute Resolution Office or the Administrative Fine Program. Cases warranting further OGC examination are assigned to attorneys in the Enforcement Division. Cases not warranting the further use of Commission resources are recommended for dismissal.

#### Initial Vote to Proceed (Reason to Believe)

With regard to each case that is assigned to an attorney, the General Counsel reports to the Commission and recommends whether or not there is "reason to believe" the respondent has committed or is about to commit a violation of the law. The Commissioners, however, make the final decision by voting for or against a "reason to believe" recommendation (four affirmative votes are required to go forward with any enforcement action).<sup>4</sup> In casting their votes, the Commissioners consider the complaint, the respondent's reply, relevant committee reports on the public record, other available information on the public record and the General Counsel's analyses and recommendations.<sup>5</sup>

In the initial stages of the process, the Commission will take one of the following actions:

- Find reason to believe;
- Dismiss the matter;
- Dismiss the matter, but send an admonishment letter; or
- Find no reason to believe.<sup>6</sup>

If the Commission decides there is "no reason to believe" a violation has occurred or is about to occur with respect to all of the allegations, or if the Commission dismisses the matter, the case is closed and the parties involved are notified. If, on the other hand, the Commission finds that there is "reason to believe" the respondent has violated or is about to violate the law, the Commission may either open an investigation or enter directly into conciliation discussions (see "Early Resolution of Complaint" below).

#### Early Resolution of Complaint (Pre-Probable Cause Conciliation)

Prior to, or in lieu of, investigation and before the Commission mails the respondent the General Counsel's brief containing probable cause recommendations, the respondent may submit a written request that the matter be resolved through pre-probable cause conciliation negotiations.<sup>7</sup> The respondent must reply to the General Counsel's invitation to enter into such negotiations within seven days of the receipt of the offer. Pre-probable cause discussions, which are limited to 60 days (absent an extension), may result in a conciliation agreement between the respondent and the Commission, thereby resolving the matter. (See "Resolution of Complaint" section for description.)

If negotiations do not resolve the matter, however, the Commission sends the respondent a probable cause brief. The respondent has 15 days to submit a reply brief. (See "General Counsel's Brief" section for description.)

#### Investigation

At the beginning of an investigation, the Commission sends a letter notifying the respondent of the "reason to believe" finding.<sup>8</sup> The letter informs the respondent of the opportunity to submit a written reply and may include



questions for the respondent to answer. As part of its investigation, the Commission may issue orders requiring sworn written answers and subpoenas requiring a person to testify or to produce documents. If necessary, the Commission may ask a federal district court to enforce these orders and subpoenas. The investigation may also include less formal procedures, such as investigative interviews, and it may involve parties other than the respondent (s) who may have information pertinent to the complaint. The investigation may also include an audit of the respondent.

### General Counsel's Brief

After the investigation is completed, the General Counsel prepares a brief that explains the factual and legal issues of the case and recommends whether the Commission should find there is "probable cause to believe" a violation has occurred or is about to occur. The respondent is sent a copy of the brief and has 15 days to file a reply brief explaining the respondent's position.

### Probable Cause Hearing

In October 2007, the Commission made permanent a program under which respondents in enforcement matters may request a hearing to present oral arguments directly to the Commission prior to a finding of probable cause. Such a hearing may be requested by the respondent in his or her reply brief. The request for a hearing is optional, and the respondent's decision to request one will not influence the Commission's decision regarding a probable cause finding.<sup>9</sup>

### Vote on Violations (Probable Cause to Believe)

After reviewing the briefs of both the General Counsel and the respondent, the Commission votes on whether there is "probable cause to believe" that a violation has occurred or is about to occur (four affirmative votes are required).<sup>10</sup> If the Commission decides there is "no probable cause to believe," the case is closed and the parties are notified. If the Commission determines that there is "probable cause to believe" the law has been violated, the General Counsel attempts (for at least 30 days but not more than 90) to correct or prevent the violation through informal methods of conciliation, i.e., by entering into a written conciliation agreement with the respondent.

### Resolution of Complaint (Conciliation Agreement)

If the General Counsel and the respondent negotiate a conciliation agreement, the written agreement becomes effective once it is approved by the affirmative vote of four Commissioners and signed by the respondent and the General Counsel. Generally, the agreement includes a description of the facts and the law, admissions of the violations by the respondent, restrictions on future conduct or remedial actions the respondent must take and a provision for the payment of a civil penalty by the respondent. The General Counsel sends a copy of the signed agreement to the respondent and, when the case is closed, to the complainant as well. If conciliation does not result in an agreement within the 90-day period, the Commission may file suit against the respondent in federal district court.

## IV. Complainant's Recourse

A complainant who disagrees with the Commission's dismissal of a complaint or who believes the Commission failed to act in a timely manner may file a petition in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia. In the case of a Commission dismissal, the petition has to be filed within 60 days after the date of the dismissal. 2 U.S.C. §437g(a)(8) (PDF).

## V. Confidentiality

To protect the interests of those involved in a complaint, the law requires that any Commission action on a MUR be kept strictly confidential until the case is resolved. These provisions do not, however, prevent a complainant or respondent from disclosing the substance of the complaint itself or the response to that complaint or from engaging in conduct that leads to the publication of information contained in the complaint. <sup>11</sup> Nevertheless, information about a Commission notification of findings or about a Commission investigation may not be disclosed, unless the respondent waives his or her right to confidentiality in writing.

Because the public has the right to know the outcome of any enforcement proceeding, a redacted case file is made available to the public in the Press Office and the Office of Public Records within 30 days after the parties involved have been notified that the entire case has been closed. Closed case files are also available for review on the Commission's web site.

## VI. Overview of Process and Applicable Timeframes

Stage	Number of Days
Complaint Received	
Complaint Notification	5 Days
Response to Complaint	15 Days
Reason to Believe Finding	
Investigation	
Pre-Probable Cause Conciliation	60 Days
General Counsel's Brief	
Response to General Counsel's Brief	15 Days
Probable Cause to Believe	
Probable Cause to Believe Conciliation	30-90 Days
Disposition	

## VII. For More Information

For more information on how to file a complaint, call the Office of Complaints Examination & Legal Administration Division (202/694-1650). All media inquiries and questions concerning the status of a complaint should be directed to the Press Office (202/694-1220). Both offices can also be reached, toll free, at 800/424-9530.

### FOOTNOTES:

<sup>1</sup> See 2 U.S.C. §437g [POF] and 11 CFR 111.

<sup>2</sup> Enforcement proceedings originate in other ways as well. For example, other federal agencies sometimes refer an enforcement matter to the Commission; and the Commission itself may initiate enforcement proceedings based on information gathered in the normal course of its supervisory functions, such as reviewing reports or conducting field audits.

In addition, a matter may enter the enforcement process through a self-reporting or *sua sponte* letter, that is, a letter sent by an entity who violates the law and notifies the Commission of the facts of the violation. In some cases, filing *sua sponte* may serve as a mitigating circumstance when the Commission considers the matter depending upon a number of factors, such as whether the

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self-reporting was timely; whether the complaint was complete; whether other agencies (including the Reports Analysis Division and the Audit Division of the Federal Election Commission) are already investigating the facts surrounding the underlying violations; and the type of controls that were in place at the time of the violations and those controls that are to be implemented to avoid future violations.

3 In April 2007, the FEC issued a Policy Statement regarding self-reporting of campaign finance violations.

4 A complaint may allege several violations, in which case the Commission votes on each allegation separately.

5 At any point during the complaint process, however, the Commission has the discretion to take no further action in a particular matter.

6 In March 2007, the FEC issued a Policy Statement regarding Commission action in matters at the initial stage in the enforcement process to clarify the various actions the Commission may take when beginning the enforcement process.

7 In some cases, where sufficient information is already known, the Commission proposes a written conciliation agreement (see "Resolution of Complaint" section for description) to resolve the matter at the same time it notifies the respondent of the "reason to believe" finding.

8 In certain circumstances, the Commission will take the initiative to offer a written pre-probable cause agreement to the respondent.

9 Click here to view the procedural rule regarding Probable Cause Hearings.

10 If several violations are alleged, the Commission votes on each one separately.

11 See Advisory Opinions 1994-32 and 1995-1.

*This publication provides guidance on certain aspects of federal campaign finance law. This publication is not intended to replace the law or to change its meaning, nor does this publication create or confer any rights for or on any person or bind the Federal Election Commission (Commission) or the public. The reader is encouraged also to consult the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended (2 U.S.C. 431 et seq.), Commission regulations (Title 11 of the Code of Federal Regulations), Commission advisory opinions, and applicable court decisions. For further information, please contact:*

**Federal Election Commission  
 999 E Street, NW  
 Washington, DC 20463  
 (800) 424-9530; (202) 694-1100  
 info@fec.gov  
 www.fec.gov**

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Federal Election Commission, 999 E Street, NW, Washington, DC 20463 (800) 424-9530 In Washington (202) 694-1000 For the hearing impaired, TTY (202) 228-2036 Send comments and suggestions about this site to the web manager.

Presented by the Federal Election Commission

Individual Contributions Arranged By Type, Giver, Then Recipient

Contributions to Political Committees

COOEY, CARLA  
SIOUX FALLS, SD 57103

PORTER, JON C SR  
VIA PORTER FOR CONGRESS

10/27/2008	-2300.00	28993664345
10/27/2008	4600.00	28993664345

Total Contributions: 2300.00

TRY A: NEW QUERY  
RETURN TO: FEC HOME PAGE

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Presented by the Federal Election Commission

**Individual Contributions Arranged By Type, Giver, Then Recipient**

**Contributions to Political Committees**

**BRENNAN, JUDI  
LAS VEGAS, NV 89143  
DOLLAR LOAN CENTER/OWNER**

**PORTER, JON C SR  
VIA PORTER FOR CONGRESS**

<b>10/23/2008</b>	<b>-2300.00</b>	<b>28993664341</b>
<b>10/23/2008</b>	<b>4600.00</b>	<b>28993664341</b>

**Total Contributions: 2300.00**

**TRY A: NEW QUERY  
RETURN TO: FEC HOME PAGE**

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Presented by the Federal Election Commission

**Individual Contributions Arranged By Type, Giver, Then Recipient**

**Contributions to Political Committees**

**BRENNAN, ROBERT  
LAS VEGAS, NV 89143  
DOLLAR LOAN CENTER/OWNER**

**PORTER, JON C SR  
VIA PORTER FOR CONGRESS**

**10/23/2008**

**2300.00**

**28993664342**

**Total Contributions: 2300.00**

**TRY A: NEW QUERY  
RETURN TO: FEC HOME PAGE**

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Presented by the Federal Election Commission

### Individual Contributions Arranged By Type, Giver, Then Recipient

#### Contributions to Political Committees

**BRENNAN, CHARLES**  
LAS VEGAS, NV 89131

PORTER, JON C SR VIA PORTER FOR CONGRESS 12/15/2008	-2300.00	29990825332
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**BRENNAN, CHARLES**  
LAS VEGAS, NV 89131  
DOLLAR LOAN CENTER/OWNER

PORTER, JON C SR VIA PORTER FOR CONGRESS 10/21/2008	4600.00	28993664340
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**BRENNAN, CHARLES**  
LAS VEGAS, NV 89131  
DOLLAR LOAN CENTER/PRESIDENT

<b>HELLER, DEAN</b> VIA HELLER FOR CONGRESS		
06/29/2006	4200.00	26950255906
06/30/2006	-2100.00	26950255907
06/30/2006	2100.00	26950255907
06/29/2008	-2300.00	28991466472
06/29/2008	2300.00	28991466472
06/29/2008	4600.00	28991466472

**Total Contributions: 11100.00**

**TRY A: NEW QUERY**  
**RETURN TO: FEC HOME PAGE**

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